

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

1896~1897

Vol. 1

(Washington, DC)

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 2, 1897.

The PRESIDENT:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, as required by law, their annual report of the official doings of the government of said District for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1897. During the year the personnel of the Board of Commissioners was changed as follows: Commissioner Charles F. Powell, major, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was succeeded on March 2, 1897, by Capt. W. M. Black, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army; and Commissioner George Truesdell was succeeded by Commissioner John B. Wight, who entered on duty May 8, 1897.

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES.

The appropriations for the year which were payable out of the general revenues and included all but those for the water department were \$6,541,522.69. The receipts from taxes, and other resources applicable to the payment of said appropriations (including the amount contributable by the United States as its share of the District expenses, and a surplus of \$926,555.69 of District revenues of former years), were \$7,225,459.48.

The expenditures of the water department were \$300,515.91, and were wholly payable out of the revenues received from water rents and taxes. The revenues of said department, including repayments and a balance of former years, amounting to \$65,744.86, were \$379,188.69.

DEBT.

The funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1897, was \$16,656,420. No portion of it was incurred under the present form of

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government. The Treasurer of the United States, who is charged with its management, reports it to be as follows:

Funded indebtedness.

Description of bonds.	Date of maturity.	Rate of interest.	Interest payable.	Total.
Of the District of Columbia:		<i>Per ct.</i>		
Water stock	Oct. 1, 1901	7	Jan. 1 and July 1....	\$329,000.00
Do	July 1, 1903	7	.....do	14,000.00
Fifty-year funding	Aug. 1, 1924	3.65	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1...	14,224,100.00
Twenty-year funding	July 1, 1899	5	Jan. 1 and July 1....	752,700.00
Ten-year funding	July 1, 1901	3.50	.....do	758,700.00
Of the late corporation of Washington:				
Three-year (Emery)	July 30, 1873	7.3	Interest ceased	100.00
Thirty-year funding	Nov. 1, 1902	6	May 1 and Nov. 1..	571,100.00
				16,649,700.00
Stocks and bonds outstanding on which interest has ceased, there being funds for the payment of the principal and interest deposited in the United States Treasury:				
Corporation of Washington ten-year bonds				\$150.00
Corporation of Washington 5 per cent general stock				1,340.01
Corporation of Washington 6 per cent general stock				780.17
District of Columbia permanent improvement 6 per cent bonds				3,100.00
Corporation of Washington twenty-year funding 6 per cent bonds				1,350.00
				8,720.18
				16,656,420.18

DEBT FOR INCREASE OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

On July 1, 1896, the water department of the District of Columbia owed the United States \$86,545.33 on account of the debt incurred under the act of July 15, 1882, providing for an increase of the water supply by the construction of the tunnel from the distributing reservoir and its appurtenant works; but all that remained of the indebtedness on this account up to July 1, 1897, was liquidated by the Treasurer of the United States out of the general revenues, pursuant to the following proviso in the District appropriation act of March 3, 1897:

Provided, That not exceeding one hundred and four thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty four cents of the surplus general revenues of the District of Columbia remaining on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, shall be transferred to the water fund, to be applied in payment in full of the balance of the principal of the debt incurred for increasing the water supply, as provided in the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

FLOATING DEBT.

The floating indebtedness consists of liabilities incurred during the year which could not have been anticipated and included in the estimates and appropriations for the year, such as judgments of the courts, and were not due to any deficiency of the revenue; also of certain outstanding obligations called "drawback certificates," connected with special assessments for work done under contracts with the late board of public works.

The drawback certificates referred to were issued as evidence of overcharges or improper charges of special assessments for public improvements made under contracts of said board and extensions of said contracts, and are a floating obligation, bearing no interest, but receivable in payment of general and special taxes, and amount to \$10,973.99. There are also outstanding special improvement lien certificates, amounting to \$207.74, for which there are no outstanding assessments, but which are redeemable in such drawback certificates.

The amount of special assessments outstanding on July 1, 1897, which

are an offset to the drawback certificates aforesaid, was \$19,459.33, exclusive of accrued interest at 10 per cent on an average of about twenty years. The cash balance of collections on account of special assessments in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States was on the same date, \$6,643.23. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States have recommended that the surplus of the tax-lien certificates now held by the Treasurer as security for the payment of the outstanding 8 per cent certificates be delivered to the Commissioners, in order that they may apply all moneys derived therefrom in excess of the amount required on account of the 8 per cent certificates to the retirement of the outstanding drawback certificates, as contemplated by the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878. The Commissioners concur in that recommendation. Any portion of these assets which shall remain after the retirement of all the outstanding 8 per cent certificates and the drawback certificates issued under existing laws should be transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia.

TRUST OBLIGATIONS.

On July 1, 1897, the amount of outstanding 8 per cent certificates issued under the act of the legislative assembly of May 29, 1873, was \$300, with about \$450 of accrued interest thereon. One hundred and fifty dollars of these and interest thereon are payable out of proceeds of sale of 3.65 bonds and the remainder out of collections of special assessments levied for special improvements made under contracts and extensions of contracts of the late board of public works.

There was outstanding at same date in the hands of private holders \$3,819.41 of liens against private property for the aforesaid special improvements. These liens are redeemable out of proceeds of special assessments levied on the property against which they lie, except that in cases where these assessments have been invalidated for any reason the liens are redeemable in drawbacks issued in lieu of such void assessments under act of June 2, 1890. The drawbacks are receivable for general and special taxes.

There is also outstanding a small amount, not readily ascertainable, of special assessment scrip issued by the late corporation of the city of Washington.

Assessment of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia, July 1, 1897.

Washington City:		
Taxable on land.....	\$87, 739, 241	
Taxable on improvements.....	70, 793, 125	
		\$158, 532, 366
Outside of Washington City:		
Taxable on land, at \$1.50	10, 702, 418	
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.50.....	6, 351, 900	
		17, 054, 318
Taxable on land, at \$1.....	4, 514, 200	
Taxable on improvements, at \$1	1, 155, 400	
		5, 669, 600
Total assessed value of taxable real estate.....		181, 256, 284
Personal property:		
Washington City	8, 569, 413	
Washington County	46, 460	
Railroads, taxed on gross receipts.....	1, 164, 785	
		9, 780, 658
Total.....		191, 036, 924

RATE OF GENERAL TAX.

The rate of general tax for the year was fixed at \$1.50 on each \$100 for all taxable personal property and for all real property except that used solely for agricultural purposes, the rate of which was \$1 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

SALES FOR ARREARS OF GENERAL TAXES.

The Commissioners repeat their recommendation for the enactment of the legislation proposed in Senate bill No. 916, "In relation to tax sales in the District of Columbia," which is designed to require, as a condition precedent to the issue of a tax deed, that all arrears of taxes on the property involved shall be paid. This legislation is urgently needed to prevent loss of taxes already in arrears and to remove the incentive to delinquency in the future which is offered by the present law as judicially construed.

DEFECTIVE LICENSE LAWS.

The necessity for a revision of the license laws, on account of the development of new kinds of business and the modification and abandonment of old ones, still exists. A bill to improve this condition of affairs will be submitted to Congress during the present session.

BATHING BEACH.

The patronage of the bathing beach during the past summer largely exceeded that of any previous season. The superintendent reports that it was used by over 50,000 bathers, but that the limited means for the operation of the beach did not admit of the employment of a large enough force of attendants to adequately manage and protect it.

The beach and its appurtenances are in need of repairs and improvements. The present beach should be sloped farther out into the basin and resanded, the capacity of the floating baths increased, and the bath houses and other accommodations remodeled and enlarged.

During the summer steps were taken "toward adapting the inner basin on the Potomac Flats for a bathing pool," as contemplated by the proviso in the District appropriation law approved June 11, 1896, making an appropriation for that purpose, but after a few weeks' progress on the work had been made it became apparent that the completion of the improvement would involve a vastly greater outlay than the Commissioners had been led to suppose, or the projectors of the plan had anticipated. Other complications arose and led to a suspension of the work, the resumption of which the Commissioners are now constrained to believe would be inadvisable, at least until it shall have been more satisfactorily demonstrated that the facilities the proposed bathing beach would afford would be preferable to those which the old beach would provide with a much smaller expenditure, as hereinbefore proposed.

The experience of the Commissioners with the bathing beach leads them to believe that it answers a great public need. It affords excellent facilities for physical training and exercise and an opportunity for all to acquire without cost a useful accomplishment which often enables the beneficiaries to protect their own lives and to render a similar service to others.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

The Commissioners also transmit the annual report of the superintendent of charities.

Since making their last annual report the incumbency of the office has been changed by the decease, on the 16th of May, of Col. John Tracy and the appointment of Mr. Herbert W. Lewis. Colonel Tracy was well fitted for the work by his general accomplishments and his large previous experience in charitable and reformatory matters, and was a capable organizer and administrator.

A CIVIL-SERVICE SYSTEM FOR THE DISTRICT.

It should be the aim and desire of those charged with the control of the affairs of the District of Columbia to conduct its business for the best interests of the United States and of the taxpayers. Looking to that end, all employees of the District government should be selected and retained wholly upon a basis of merit and efficiency. Partisan control of the affairs of the District has been ignored by every President of the United States since the establishment of the present form of government in 1878, by the appointment upon the Board of District Commissioners of a representative of each of the great political parties.

With all of the Departments of the General Government under the protection of the civil-service law, every change in the administration of the General Government brings to the officials in charge of the District government demands for appointments impossible of recognition, but which are dangerous to the interests of the District, and which seriously interrupt and sometimes practically prevent the conduct of its rapidly increasing business interests.

The Commissioners strongly recommend that the District government be included within the protection of the civil-service law.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The total number of pupils enrolled during the past fiscal year was 42,995, of whom 27,797 were white and 15,198 colored. Our people have a just pride in the high standard of efficiency which has been maintained in every department of their system of public instruction.

The special feature which has received their commendation has been that of manual training. For more than a decade hand work has been one of the coordinate activities of the public schools of the District of Columbia. Hand and eye have been trained in the processes by which knowledge is secured and applied, whereby all the children of the public schools get manual training in their daily work. The effect of this is seen in the upper grades where children receive technical training in cutting and fitting, cooking, and mechanical work in the shops. Thus has a generation of trained children grown up. The conditions now demand for the appropriate continuance of this work a manual training high school. There are now hundreds of boys and girls in the community who have had the necessary preliminary training which fits them to learn the other applications of handcraft that to them will be valuable from the educational point of view and that will especially fit them for life work. This kind of training is demanded for our advancing civilization, and the Commissioners believe that the public schools should give it. The school trustees have estimated for such schools. The Commissioners believe these estimates should be granted.

STREET CLEANING.

A five-year contract for the sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning of the streets and avenues of the District expired on the 30th day of June, 1897. Under that contract all cleaning of improved streets and avenues was done by machinery, except Pennsylvania avenue and some intersecting streets, which were cleaned by hand. A new contract for a term of two years was entered into, beginning July 1, 1897, under which a large portion of the principal business streets and some of the residential streets are cleaned by hand.

The results of this hand-cleaning system have been so satisfactory and have been so highly commended by the citizens of the District that the Commissioners are convinced that, as funds may be made available therefor, the entire area of the improved streets and avenues should be cleaned without the use of the street-sweeping machines.

The hand system does better work, keeps the public areas more clean and presentable during the hours of daylight, causes less annoyance from dust, and gives employment to many more of our worthy laborers than the other system.

Under the existing contract the price per thousand square yards cleaned by machine is $25\frac{3}{4}$ cents, by hand 32 cents. It was limited to a term of two years for the reason that the Commissioners believed that it might be advisable at an early date to inaugurate the new system over the entire District, and also because they regarded it as probable that the work might in the near future be well and profitably done without the intervention of a contractor. The experience gained since the 1st of July under the system now in vogue has enabled the superintendent of street cleaning to calculate the actual cost of hand cleaning the entire area of the improved ways to be cleaned at a cost not to exceed per thousand square yards the expense now incurred by machine cleaning. The Commissioners have thereby been induced to recommend that they be authorized, at the expiration of the existing contract, to have the work of cleaning the streets and avenues done under their own direct supervision and without letting the same to the lowest bidder.

MILITIA.

The existing law requires that "all leases and contracts involving expenditures on account of the militia shall be made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and appropriations for the militia shall be disbursed only upon vouchers duly authorized by the Commissioners, for which they shall be held strictly accountable."

The great responsibility hereby imposed upon the Commissioners is without any corresponding control over the use of any of the money so appropriated. All expenditures of the District government are made upon itemized requisitions, carefully prepared and approved by the heads of the departments making the same, through the property clerk or the superintendent of property, and the Commissioners through these officers have direct knowledge and control to the minutest detail of the same. In the matter of disbursements by the militia, a requisition for a bulk sum is made by the brigadier-general or the quartermaster, which sum is expended by the officers of the militia without consultation with, supervision over, or other control whatever by officers appointed by or responsible to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners, in view of this fact, and in consideration of the further fact that the militia is more properly a branch of the War

Department, recommend that they be relieved of the responsibility aforesaid, and that the entire supervision and control of the militia be vested in the Secretary of War.

POPULATION.

During the past year a census of the population of the District of Columbia was taken by the police department, which, it is believed, is as accurate as such a census can be, and which shows that the total population of the District at that time, April, 1897, was 277,782. Of this number, 189,457 were white and 88,325 colored; 18,978 reside in alleys, of which 2,150 are white and 16,828 colored, and 41,195 reside in the county, of which 27,292 are white and 13,903 colored.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the major and superintendent of police, which will be found appended to the report of the Commissioners, is of great interest, giving, as it does, a complete account of the work done by his department.

With the growth of the population, which means naturally an increased amount of crime, owing to the necessities laid upon those who are without support and who are thus driven to theft, it is gratifying to note that although the force has not been at all increased in any proportion to the increased work put upon it, better results have been achieved than ever before.

In this connection it is worthy of note that because the clerical force of the District is not adequate to perform the purely clerical work absolutely necessary, in many instances the police are called upon to perform these duties, which are not at all properly within the provisions of the police department. To this extent the force is weakened, and it is all the more creditable to the department that it has been able to accomplish such good results under such adverse circumstances.

The weakness of the force, so far as numbers are concerned, is perhaps as prominently seen in the matter of what are called "footpads" as in anything else. Where crime is expected, and provisions are made for patrolling those sections, serious offenses have been kept well in hand, but in the resident portion of the city, during the day, where the officers are so few and so far apart, these bold thieves, many of whom present a well-dressed appearance, and who are usually young lads from 16 to 18 years of age, disturb the peace of the entire neighborhood by boldly snatching a lady's purse and running off with it.

Another evidence of the necessity for an increase of the force may be noticed in the fact that many of our citizens, not feeling satisfied with the protection of their homes afforded by the present force, pay monthly for the services of additional watchmen, who nightly patrol the streets and guard their property. The number of these additional privates so employed is about one hundred.

The total number of privates for street duty is 480. Out of this number are taken 57 men, detailed for special duties, a part of whom are assigned to the Executive Mansion, which should have a force of its own; a part to the police court, for which bailiffs should be provided; a part to the workhouse, where watchmen should be employed, and the balance to other similar duties, none of which are proper drains upon the police department. This leaves 423 men available, from which a still larger drain must be made for sickness and absence on account of leave; this number to be divided between day and night watches; so

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that the largest number available to guard the entire District at night, covering a territory of 72 square miles, is 166 men, but which will hardly average more than 140 men. This is out of all proportion to the requirements and to the numbers allowed in other cities, as will readily be seen by the following table, which is a comparative statement of the population and police force of the principal cities, as shown by the latest reports:

Cities.	Population.	Number of men.	Area (square miles).
New York.....	1, 513, 501	5, 051	41
Philadelphia.....	1, 046, 752	2, 451	129
Chicago.....	1, 099, 133	3, 400	187
Brooklyn.....	804, 377	1, 836	65
St. Louis.....	460, 357	876	60
Boston.....	446, 507	1, 094	43
Baltimore.....	434, 151	817	15
Cincinnati.....	296, 369	493	.....
San Francisco.....	298, 997	557	41
Buffalo.....	255, 664	636	42
Milwaukee.....	204, 468	317	.....
District of Columbia.....	280, 000	a 545	72

a 1898.

Owing to the fact that until very recently there was no provision made for retiring those who have grown old in the service, or incapacitated through injury received while in the line of duty, an unusually large number of the members of the force were not qualified for active work. Recent provision, however, by Congress, for supplying such deficit as may arise in the pension pay roll from the funds of the police court, has enabled the department to do an act of simple justice to some of the men, and, at the same time, to reduce the number of incapacitated men and supply their places with younger and able bodied officers. But even with this additional number the force is still hampered with those who should be retired, and attention is invited to the recommendation of the major and superintendent, which is heartily indorsed by the Commissioners, that, in order to provide for suitable pensions, so much as may be necessary may be taken from the funds of the District of Columbia. If the police force can not be as large as it should be, we certainly ought not to be restricted in making it as efficient as it might be to the full extent of the number of men allowed.

Much could be added to the effectiveness of the department by retiring with reduced pay a good many of those now connected with it and substituting in their places new men of younger age and full physical force. In addition, however, to this change, request is made for an increase of 50 men. If this allowance is made, which the Commissioners earnestly hope may be the case, and every man on the force be an able-bodied man and every man now detailed for other duties be assigned to street duty, the force would not then be as large as it should be to properly patrol the 72 square miles of territory for which we are responsible.

It ought not be charged against the force that because it has been so efficient with limited numbers it need not be increased. It should rather be rewarded for the extraordinary exertions it has made—working more hours than is proper or just—with the increase asked for, so that not only the city will be benefited, but the men themselves given that proportion of rest and work which best fits them for active and efficient service.

In addition to the regular work of the police department in patrolling the streets, guarding the property of the citizens and protecting them, apprehending criminals, etc., attention is invited to the interesting and valuable reports of important work done by officers of this department in connection with the sanitary office, where vagrants, lunatics, and those in distress are provided for; the hack inspector, who looks after and keeps in order all public vehicles, restrains the drivers from imposing upon strangers and charging exorbitant fares; the officer detailed to assist the humane society in the care of children who are taken from homes of vice and who would be left destitute when their parents are imprisoned if it were not for his good services, and the harbor-master and the valuable work done along the river front in patrolling our harbor, enforcing the law, and protecting the property in that neighborhood.

The station houses, nine in number, are most of them in a condition which is anything but creditable, and far from being either sanitary or comfortable. This is especially true of the older houses. Most of them are too small, are not properly lighted or heated, have not sufficient sleeping accommodations for the men, and all of them are equipped with old-fashioned brick cells instead of modern steel cells. The small amount of money appropriated for repairs to these station houses is always found to be entirely inadequate to put them in proper condition. Money is asked for an additional story to each of two of the station houses, and also a small amount to make repairs which are absolutely necessary. In his report the major and superintendent of police, referring to this condition of affairs, says: "The deplorable condition of some of the stations is so manifest as to make them not only unfit for temporary habitation of prisoners, but far more so for members of the force, who must occupy them a greater part of the time. The sum asked for the repair of stations is the result of a careful consideration, and to refuse it will be greatly to the detriment of the department in more ways than one."

A sufficient amount of money to purchase a lot and erect a station at Anacostia is asked for. This section of the District is rapidly growing in numbers and importance, and deserves a more complete patrol than we are now able to give it. At present the only building used there is a small rented one-story brick structure with two cells, in charge of a sergeant who has a detail of only 14 men.

Such improvements in the various details of the management of the officers as was possible have been made from time to time. With the force sufficiently large to allow it, many others might still be introduced, such as a complete and thorough drill, revolver practice, and surgical practice, which would enable the officers to give first aid to the injured, and similar acquirements, which add so much to the efficiency of the police force in other cities, but which this force has been necessarily deprived of, because of the small numbers, necessitating so many hours of service as to deprive the men of time which it is only just to allow them. It is hoped, however, that with the proposed increase of force we may be able to take up some of these practices and still further increase its efficiency.

CRIME.

It can not but interest every citizen to read that chapter of the report of the major and superintendent of police which relates to crime and the manner in which it has been handled during the past year. It is

thought that the record made by the department is one of which it need not be ashamed. It is not the record of any police department that every offender is caught and every criminal punished. The proportion, however, of arrests to crimes committed is as good as could reasonably be expected, when one considers the small force and the large territory to be covered.

PROPERTY CLERK.

The report of the chief clerk, who is also the property clerk of the police department, gives an idea of what a great amount of work devolves upon that office, and will be of interest to those who are at all interested in this branch of the life of a great city.

POLICE SURGEONS.

The following will show the work done by the police surgeons, four in number, for the year ending June 30, 1897:

Visits made.....	4, 281
Patients treated	1, 123
Office consultations.....	2, 719
Supposed insane examined (158 visits).....	79
Applicants examined.....	517
Examinations of applicants held	26
Number accepted (26.88 per cent).....	139
Number rejected (73.11 per cent)	378

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Congress has of late years shown a disposition to recognize the necessity for an increase of the fire department to protect the rapidly growing suburbs of the city as well as of the city itself, and during the past year provision was made for two additional engines and two hose carriages. The engine houses at Brightwood and Eckington were completed and made ready for occupancy on the 1st day of July, when the money for their equipment became available. An appropriation was also made for the purchase of ground and the erection of buildings at Anacostia and on Eighth street, between D and E streets, in the heart of the city. The building at Anacostia will soon be completed, and the work is about to be begun on the Eighth street house. While the number of engines and trucks provided is larger than ever before, it is still entirely inadequate to meet the demands, and in this report will be found estimates for additional engines and trucks.

Most of the engine houses are in excellent condition, are kept scrupulously clean, and are always attractive places to visit. The older ones suffer greatly by comparison with the newer ones, and should be either replaced with new structures or so thoroughly remodeled as to give the comforts and conveniences which are essential to men who are so constantly and closely confined to the house as are the firemen.

Were we to ask for all we honestly believe to be needed for the fire department the probability is that we would be considered so extravagant as to endanger our getting enough for the barest necessities. We are willing, therefore, to ask for a little at a time, hoping that in this way we may eventually bring the department up to its proper equipment.

The chief of the fire department asks, with much force, for an increase of pay for all those connected with his department, based partly on amounts received for similar services in other cities and partly on the cost of a moderate living as compared to the small amounts of money

received. It should be borne in mind in connection with the salaries of the fire department that the men employed in this work are, more than any other set of men employed, liable to serious injury or sudden death, which will leave their families without any support other than the small amount of pension which they will receive. It is only an act of simple justice to provide for these men while they are rendering such valuable service, and it is hoped that the very proper request for this increase will not be denied.

HACK STAND.

During the past year a request was made of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to introduce into this city its very excellent cab system now in use in Philadelphia and New York. The company has expressed a willingness to do so provided it can have the exclusive right of standing its cabs in front of and near the station. The Commissioners are not authorized to grant the use of public streets for private purposes, and have therefore not been able to arrange with the company for this desirable equipment, by which passengers coming to the city can find at the door of the station carriages neat and clean, with strong, respectable-looking horses and reliable, trustworthy drivers, who will for a small amount carry them to any part of the city more comfortably than can now be done by the carriages which are to be found there. It would add much to the comfort of those traveling on this line of railroad if Congress would grant them the privilege of having the exclusive use of the streets immediately around their station, other than that which is now used for hotel buses, for their own cabs and carriages.

EXCISE BOARD.

The excise board granted during the year 547 retail and 147 wholesale liquor licenses, a reduction of 12 barroom and 16 wholesale licenses. Thirty-two applications for barroom licenses and 8 for wholesale licenses were rejected. There has been a reduction of 58 barroom and 25 wholesale licenses in the last two years. Outside of hotels and clubs, but one new place has been licensed in the last two years. It is gratifying to be able to report that the whole question of selling liquor in the District of Columbia, so far as it relates to barrooms, is apparently in a satisfactory condition. But few of those who are licensed to sell liquor in this way have violated the law, and not many serious troubles have arisen in connection with the sale of liquor at these places. If the same wise course is continued, it is believed that the evil consequences always resulting from the sale of liquor will be reduced to a minimum and Washington will be as free from such consequences as it can be so long as barrooms exist.

LICENSES FOR BREWERIES.

Attention was called in the last annual report of the Commissioners to the matter of breweries doing business in the District and the necessity for legislation regarding their sale of beer on Sunday. Strenuous efforts are made to enforce the law in regard to the sale of liquor on Sunday, but efforts in this direction are more than counteracted as long as beer can be bought at the breweries in quantities and taken to houses, vacant lots, and other places, to be drunk by all sorts of people, occasioning the greatest amount of annoyance and disturbance, to the discomfort of the citizens and the discredit of the city. Many complaints have been made regarding this matter, and it is earnestly hoped that

legislation may be effected at this session of Congress which will remedy the evil.

In addition to the local breweries referred to, there are in the city agents of breweries located in other cities, who are also exempted from license tax by the provision of section 1 of the act of March 3, 1893, which makes the law applicable "to the sale of intoxicants by the maker, brewer, or distiller thereof, not to be sold on the premises," as under a judicial ruling an agent of a foreign brewery (who receives a salary and whose business expenses are paid by the brewery he represents) is not required to pay the wholesale license of \$250, which is required of agents who sell on commission. We have every reason to believe that beer is sold on Sunday also by these agents.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

No greater or more pressing need exists in connection with the municipal government than the need of a municipal building. Although the city has grown within the past twenty-five years so as to exceed by many thousands the population of that time, and the work of administering municipal affairs has kept pace with the growth of the city, there has never been adequate provision made for housing the offices and giving the proper facilities for the transaction of business. Not a single department of the municipal government at present has sufficient room or suitable accommodations for carrying on the large amount of business which daily comes before it. While this is true of all departments, it is especially true of the police department and the offices of the assessor and collector of taxes. These are the three departments with which a larger majority of the people have to do than with any other, and it is to the greatest discomfort of the people in transacting business with them that they are compelled to attend to the same in the narrow and restricted quarters assigned them.

In addition to this fact, it is decidedly injurious to the health of the clerks employed, on account of the insufficient ventilation and light. Washington should surely be provided with a municipal building that would be not only adequate in its accommodations, but creditable to the national capital. A small amount is asked in the estimates for the ensuing year, with which to get plans for a new building and with which to make a beginning. It is hoped that this will not be again denied us, but that we may now begin the erection of this building, which has been so seriously needed, and which all the citizens of the District are anxious to see an accomplished fact within the near future.

While there is some demand for money for local needs that are peculiar to Washington, the necessity for municipal buildings is so universally felt and recognized that this can not but appeal to every Member of Congress as a reasonable and a proper request. In this connection attention is invited to the inclosed letter of the committee on public buildings of the Washington Board of Trade, representing the citizens of the District:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1897.
DEAR SIR: The committee on public buildings, Washington Board of Trade, having learned that you are at work preparing your part of the annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, would call your attention to the following, with the hope that you may see your way clear to make it a part.

The present quarters of the municipal government are not sufficient in size, nor so arranged, as to permit of the various departments performing properly and correctly the duties assigned to them. Anyone can see at a glance that they are cramped for room. The mere fact that it is a rented building forbids the making or consummating of such plans as are of a permanent character, either for the transaction of business or filing away of books, papers, etc.

We can not understand how men as intelligent as are the Members of Congress can fail to see the unsuitableness of the present building, and the great need of a new municipal building of such size as will give ample and necessary space, with such arrangements of a permanent character as will make provision for the safe-keeping and preservation of the books, papers, etc., of the municipal offices and courts. Should they be destroyed, it would be impossible to duplicate them.

It is well known that the courts of the District are inadequately provided for in the present court building, or city hall, it being overcrowded and unfit for the purposes for which it is used.

Its condition inside and outside is a disgrace to the General Government and to the city.

THOS. SOMERVILLE.
GEO. GIBSON.
A. A. THOMAS.
JOHN W. ROSS.

HON. JOHN B. WIGHT,
Commissioner, District of Columbia.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

No part of the Commissioners' report, probably, is of more vital interest or importance than that of the health officer, relating as it does to the vital statistics, the causes of death, the recommendations for improvement of sanitary conditions, and such matters as affect the comfort, health, and life of everyone dwelling in the District of Columbia. This report is full of interest, his recommendations are concurred in by the Commissioners, and the attention of Congress is especially invited to the same.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The degree to which various diseases and the resulting deaths occurred in the District during the past year, as shown by the record of vital statistics, affords the only available index to the sanitary conditions prevailing during that period. It is interesting, therefore, to note that the death rate, 20.71 per thousand, was practically as low as at any time during the past twenty-two years, and it is especially gratifying that there has been a marked diminution during that period. The high death rate among the colored race, 28.59, which makes up practically one-third of the entire community, tends to raise the rate for the city as a whole, that for the whites being but 17.03.

The entire number of deaths which occurred during the year was 5,737, of which 3,216 were white and 2,521 colored. Distributing these deaths by locality for the purpose of determining where the greatest death rate is to be found, with a view of ascertaining what local causes, if any, exist there, it is noted that the death rate for the city proper (what was formerly comprised in the cities of Washington and Georgetown) was 19.39, while that for the portion of the District outside of the city was 27.92. Making a further analysis of the county death rate we find that of the Eastern Branch district to be 35.82, a rate which under modern conditions is absolutely unjustifiable. Searching for the cause of this increase in the death rate in that section, the most evident feature which appears likely to have a causative relation is the enormous tract of swamp land known as the Eastern Branch flats. The immediate reclamation of these flats would seem, therefore, to be demanded. It is not expected that this work alone would reduce the death rate to that of the city proper, but if accompanied by an improved system of sewerage and improved water supply, there is no reason why this should not be the case.

The death rate, when considered with reference to the varieties of

disease, shows an increase in the number of deaths from constitutional and developmental diseases and a decrease in those from zymotic and local causes and violence. From a sanitary standpoint the chief interest attaches to the zymotic diseases and to the tubercular diseases, which are charged in the constitutional class. Interest in the deaths from violence is from the standpoint of police rather than from a sanitary standpoint.

Among the zymotic diseases, local interest centers at present chiefly around the major contagious diseases, of which smallpox is the most common, about scarlet fever and diphtheria, relative to which there has been special legislation, and about typhoid fever, which is generally considered as one of the best indexes of the sanitary condition of a community. In reference to smallpox but little need be said, as the city has been, as usual, entirely free from the disease. Attention is invited, however, to the need of a special fund for the suppression of this disease and others of the same class, under the provisions of the act recently passed, as recommended by the health officer, and for which an appropriation has been asked in the estimates which have been submitted.

It is gratifying to note the marked decrease in the prevalence of scarlet fever and the extremely mild type of the disease, there having been but 160 cases in the community during the entire year, and only one of these having resulted fatally. Among fourteen of the principal cities in this country from which information has been collected, Washington stands eleventh with respect to the proportionate number of cases of this disease which occurred during the past year, and if the number of deaths can be taken as a standard of comparison, it is at the end of the list.

The showing with reference to diphtheria has not, however, been so favorable when compared with the previous record of that disease in this District, as the number of cases shows a very considerable increase. The mortality from this disease has been, however, exceptionally low, and despite the number of cases, it is as low as it has been since 1889.

The number of cases of typhoid fever that occurred during the past year was but 153 as compared with 240 of the year preceding, and in the class known as diarrheal diseases there was a decrease from 468 deaths to 358. The diminution in the typhoid-fever death rate is especially satisfactory, as it has continuously increased since 1887, and had become, and still is, a reproach to the District. As the present decrease has corresponded with the closing of a considerable number of surface wells, with improved drainage of a large number of premises, including the replacement of box privies by water-closets, and with a closer supervision of the milk supply, we are probably justified in expecting a further decrease of the prevalence of this disease. But the experience of other places indicates that it can not be expected to reach a very low figure until the general water supply of the city be subjected to a process of filtration before being distributed through the mains.

The number of deaths from the various forms of tuberculosis remains high, in view of the known preventable nature of these diseases. This is especially a source of regret. The promulgation of a regulation during the past year forbidding expectorating in public buildings and vehicles may be considered in the light of a beginning of more extended measures for the restriction of this disease.

Among the deaths from violence an unusually large number have been due to suicides, but as the cause for such increase can not be ascertained, preventive measures are of course impossible. Among the

accidental deaths, 15 resulted from injuries received from steam railways and 9 from those received from street cars, making a total of somewhat more than 10 per cent of all deaths from violence. This number is, however, probably somewhat in excess of the actual number of fatal accidents from these causes which occurred in the District, as not infrequently persons who have been seriously injured in the adjoining States are brought to the District for treatment and die here, while the reverse seldom, if ever, occurs.

MARRIAGE LAW.

It is to be regretted that under the recently enacted law regulating marriages the returns made by the officiating clergymen are by no means complete, as approximately 39 per cent of the marriages which have been celebrated have not been recorded in the health office, as required by the previously existing ordinance, and the advisability of amending the law so as to secure the desired record in all cases is suggested. In this connection the advisability of issuing marriage licenses to specified ministers, instead of to any person authorized to celebrate marriages, as suggested by the health officer, merits consideration.

CEMETERIES.

The passage of a law to regulate the location of cemeteries and the disposal of dead bodies is respectfully recommended. A bill for that purpose, which was prepared by the health department, and which passed both Houses of Congress during the Fifty-fourth session, is now pending before the House of Representatives, having already passed the Senate. The need for such legislation is apparent when it is remembered that approximately 6,000 dead bodies are consigned to the earth of this District every year, there to undergo the process of decay.

WATER SUPPLY.

Special attention is invited to that part of the report of the health officer relating to the water supply of the District. Some improvement has been made through the efforts of the engineer department in the way of closing shallow wells and replacing them by deep ones, but information at hand indicates that the general water supply derived from the Potomac River should be improved, and for this purpose filtration seems to be the only effective remedy. Unless it be proposed at once to establish a system of filtration, an investigation into the character of the water supply should be made, so as to definitely prove or disprove the allegations which have been made against it, for so long as they remain unsettled they materially affect the desirability of this city as a place of residence, and if they be correct there can be no question as to the need of improvement.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

The difficulty incurred by the health department in securing the abatement of nuisances upon the property of nonresident owners is a serious one and demands remedial legislation.

DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE AND OTHER REFUSE.

The collection of garbage and dead animals has been continued under the contract in force during the preceding year. So far as the matter

of collection alone has been concerned, the service rendered by the contractor has been very good. The delay in the erection of the second crematory required by his contract has been, however, the cause of some complaint, and the unsatisfactory character of the work of this crematory after erection has been a matter of regret. It is hoped during the coming year that this service will be adjusted upon a satisfactory and permanent basis. In this connection attention is invited to the absence of any provision for the collection or disposal of any form of house refuse other than garbage. The establishment of a general scavenger service for the collection and disposal of ashes, miscellaneous refuse, and night soil is recommended.

POUND.

The recommendation of the health officer for the erection of a new pound meets with the approval of the Commissioners. In the interests of economy and good administration this establishment should be combined with a stable for such horses and vehicles as are required by the service of the health department.

FOOD INSPECTION.

One of the most important duties of the health department is the inspection of food. It is to be noted that this inspection has been performed during the past year not only with reference to the sanitary aspects of the matter, but also from the standpoint of police, viz, with reference to the prevention of fraud by unscrupulous dealers.

From a sanitary standpoint probably the most important work has been in connection with the regulation of the sources of the milk supply, for minor importance has been attached to the mere adulteration of this commodity with water and to the abstraction of cream and attention has been given chiefly to the supervision of the condition under which it is produced and kept; for it must appear, even to the laity, that milk which is not wholesome in the beginning can not be made a desirable food afterward, and that even good milk may readily become unwholesome by surroundings which expose it to contamination by foul gasses or even by infective matter or which favor its decomposition, and that in proportion to the harm which may result from these conditions that which results from the mere loss of nutritive value by the fraudulent abstraction of cream is of secondary importance.

The chief difficulty which has been met with in the supervision of the bare production of milk has resulted from the fact that the force and contingent fund of the health department have been insufficient to permit it to exercise its full power in regard to the inspection of dairy farms located in the adjacent States, as authorized by the milk law now in force. The figures given in the report of the health officer indicate conclusively the need of an inspection of these places, for of the cattle used for dairy purposes and located within the District 2.59 per cent were found, upon inspection, to be totally unfit for such use; while of those in the adjoining States, where no inspection could be made, but reports as to the condition of the cattle are received from veterinarians employed by the milk producers, only 0.56 per cent were condemned.

Of the applications for permits for the maintenance of one or more dairy farms within the District, where the premises could be inspected, 40 per cent were rejected. In the case of applicants for permission to ship milk into the District from the adjoining States, which involves

the maintenance of one or more dairy farms, where no inspection could be made, but in regard to which the health department had to be guided by the statements of the applicant, in no instance were the premises reported as being in such a condition as to justify the refusal of the permit.

In the matter of storing and delivering milk a serious defect seems to have been met with in the absence of any provision of law for the regulation of the temperature before sale. The result is that chemical changes begin in the milk before it reaches the consumer, and materially impair its wholesomeness and diminish its keeping properties. Here again the small force at the command of the health department has seriously limited the amount of work that could be done, and the inspection of dairies has been at the expense of the examination of the milk in the laboratory and of the analysis of other commodities.

The inspection of live stock has hardly been sufficient to be of much practical value, but it has indicated the need for extending this branch of the food-inspection service. As provision is made annually for the inspection of live stock all over the United States under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry, when it is to be used for slaughter and shipment to other States than that of slaughter, argument appears unnecessary to demonstrate the importance of work of this kind. The inauguration of such a service has met with the approval of the better class of butchers, as it gives to the meat slaughtered by them a guaranty as to soundness as great as that given under authority of the Government to imported meats, so that it is believed that in the interest of local industries provision should be made for the inspection of all meat slaughtered in the District.

Space will not permit more than passing comment upon the work of the health department in the analysis of foods, drugs, and candy, with the view of detecting frauds in their composition and the presence of harmful ingredients. Work of this kind is in the interest not only of the consumer, but also of the honest merchant, who can not enter into fair competition with unscrupulous dealers in adulterated food and other commodities.

In view of the showing made in the report of the health officer as to the needs of the food inspection service, as outlined above, it is recommended that the extension of that service be authorized by the passage of necessary legislation for that purpose, and by the provision of money sufficient to meet the requirements set forth.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

As stated in the report of the health officer, a bill is now pending in Congress to remedy, as far as possible, the nuisance of black smoke and soot coming from the chimneys of manufacturing establishments, flats, office buildings, etc., which is rapidly marring the beauty and cleanliness of the city. It is hoped that this bill will become a law, and that every citizen who is interested in the observance of the cleanliness of the city will assist in securing its passage.

ISOLATING WARDS.

Congress at its last session appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of two isolating buildings, to be constructed in the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the grounds of two hospitals, and to be operated as a part of such hospitals, for minor contagious

diseases. Since the bill became a law the Commissioners have communicated with all the hospitals in the city regarding the locating of these buildings, and received encouragement and permission to erect the buildings from only two of them, viz, the Homeopathic and Providence hospitals. Measurement of the grounds of the Homeopathic Hospital developed the fact that there was not sufficient space for the erection of the building and a proper allowance for a neutral zone, which must necessarily be maintained around a contagious ward, and the Commissioners were restricted to the erection of one building, on the grounds of the Providence Hospital. Arrangements have been made for the erection of this building on terms which it is believed are perfectly fair and just, and which will be entirely satisfactory to anyone who may have occasion to make use of the building.

STREET AND ALLEY PAVEMENTS.

During the year about 55,152 square yards of new concrete pavement were laid, nearly all within the city. Of this, 45,880 square yards were of sheet asphalt and 9,272 of block asphalt, aggregating respectively 2.33 and 0.44 miles. In the renewal of worn-out pavements 5,238 square yards (0.27 miles) were removed and replaced with asphalt, 39,336 square yards of coal tar pavements were resurfaced with asphalt or, replaced entirely by it, and 5,050.33 square yards of asphalt block were resurfaced with asphalt. The details of the work can be found in the appended reports of Captain Beach and of Mr. Hunt. (See Vol. II, pp. 3 and 16.) No changes in methods or materials were made during the year excepting in the method of removing small portions of worn asphalt surface for repairs. After extended tests the use of the burner was directed where applicable, as being in the interests of economy and efficiency. New pavements to be constructed will be of sheet asphalt, block asphalt or brick. The granite-block pavement has proved unsatisfactory for this city, for reasons given in Captain Beach's report. Further tests are being made of brick pavement on a concrete base, in the hope that the recent improvements made in the quality of the bricks manufactured for street work will show a greater toughness in the material, which will prevent the splintering under traffic which has caused the dissatisfaction in the past. In the absence of any conclusive laboratory test for paving brick, it is deemed best to make the test of actual use, and thus to determine what makes of brick can be depended upon. Some of the makes of brick now in place in the city give good promise of durability under the ordinary conditions of traffic. In the later work in alleys an elastic asphalt joint on the sides has been used to provide for the expansion of the brick pavements, which has caused trouble elsewhere. Details of pavement construction are given in Captain Beach's report. (See Vol. II, p. 3.)

The question of the repair of paved streets along the tracks of street railway companies is becoming quite a serious one. The existing law under which the railway companies are required to keep the pavements between the rails and tracks and 2 feet exterior thereto in repair, seems to provide inadequate means for its enforcement. In a number of instances dangerous holes which have developed have had to be repaired by the contractor for street pavements, for which work certificates of indebtedness against the delinquent railway company have been issued to him. This entails great hardship to the contractor, who has found it difficult, and in some instances impossible to obtain payment. Captain Beach suggests a remedy in an amended law (see Vol. II, p. 7), which

would seem to provide adequately for the maintenance of these pavements at the expense of the companies, without undue hardship to them. The adoption of an act of this character is earnestly recommended. Legislation is also needed to enable the Commissioners to clear the streets of unused street railway tracks.

The paving of the alleys during the past year has been with brick or asphalt block, and the work done has been generally satisfactory. The need of suitable alley provisions is becoming more and more felt yearly. Not only is a good alley system needed to provide for the removal of ashes and garbage without passing through the fronts of the houses, but such a system, if in existence, would render unnecessary to a great extent the tearing up of paved streets for water and sewer connections and electrical conduits, and would provide a comparatively safe and inconspicuous location for the overhead wires necessary for the various electrical services. The present law authorizing the opening of new alleys has proved defective in limiting too much the cases under which the law can be applied, and should be amended.

The use of cement sidewalks is becoming more and more general, especially since under the latest contract the price has been brought down to the low figure of 89 cents a square yard, with a five-year guaranty. Those laid in recent years are giving very general satisfaction, and the cement sidewalk of the present specifications would seem to be more advantageous for this locality than any other known. In some of the suburbs the old plank sidewalks have become rotten and have had to be removed. No more plank walks are being laid, because of the danger to life and limb sure to be caused sooner or later by the rotting and loosening of the planks. Experiments are being made to devise a cheap form of pathway suitable for the suburban districts, and with good promise of success. For example, an ash and cement pathway was recently constructed at a cost of 30 cents a square yard. Experiments are also being made with cement curb. This, possibly, can be substituted for granite in the residence portions of the city.

SUBURBAN STREETS AND COUNTY ROADS.

Particular attention has been paid to the repair of county roads, although the appropriations have been too small to keep even the more important ones in proper condition. No appropriation for watering the roads has been available. In the past ten years the mileage of county roads and suburban streets has increased from 150 to 207 miles, the increase in the past five years being 17 miles (see Vol. II, map No. 1, p. 293). Many of the large cities throughout the country have been paying especial attention to this class of thoroughfares, and their suburban roads and paths are objects in which they take a just pride. It does seem, for many cogent reasons, that the county roads should receive most careful attention. Since the advent of the bicycle they have become, as never in the past, a means of healthful recreation for all classes. With good roads and bicycles suburban districts become available for residences for persons of small means doing business in the city; with them the bicycle and tricycle have facilitated business deliveries for small dealers; and furthermore, inasmuch as the perishable supplies of the surrounding country are brought over them into the city, the better the roads the cheaper this produce can be delivered. Although lying out of the city, they form a most important adjunct to city life. The appropriation asked for in the estimates, together with the provisions for watering the roads and suburban streets, it is most

earnestly hoped will be given, the provision for watering being necessary not only for the comfort of the residents along the roads and of those using them, but also for the preservation of the roads themselves, and therefore as a measure of economy. One of the most important roads in the District—the Canal road—has been until recently owned by a private corporation, so that the expenditure of public funds upon it was a matter of doubtful legality. This has been dedicated to the District, and it is hoped that it can now be kept in better shape.

BRIDGES.

The appropriation for the ordinary care of bridges and construction and repair of bridges has been for some years too small to permit any but the most necessary repairs to be made, and these in the most economical manner possible. As shown in Captain Beach's report (see Vol. II, p. 10), a limit now has been reached which can not be passed with safety, as several of the bridges are now in a dangerous condition. Under the act of Congress approved May 28, 1896, the Capital Railway Company was authorized to run its lines, operated by electricity, across the Navy-Yard Bridge. The weight of a motor car varies from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds, and when loaded with people its weight must be considered in computing the strains as 30,000 to 35,000 pounds. The Navy-Yard Bridge was never constructed to bear such strains. In addition to this, the structure is a very unsightly one and inadequate to meet the demands of travel, and should be replaced by a better new structure, for which estimates have been submitted. In the last appropriation act the Commissioners were directed to obtain by competition plans for a bridge across Rock Creek on the line of Connecticut avenue, extended. It is expected that the plans will be ready for submission to Congress, with estimates in detail, before the beginning of the next calendar year. The work of widening P Street Bridge, as provided for in the last appropriation act, is now in progress.

STREET RAILWAYS.

During the past summer two very important means of street-car propulsion have been under experiment in this city. As permitted by its charter, the Capital Railway obtained authority from the Commissioners to install the Brown electric system on its line between the Navy-Yard Bridge and the navy-yard. The practicability of this system as a means of street-car propulsion has not yet been demonstrated.

The Eckington and Soldiers' Home and Belt Railway companies have experimented with various types of air motors for street-car propulsion. After a long series of experiments they were authorized to equip their lines with cars fitted with air motors of the type, power, and reservoir capacity of that last tested. It is understood, however, that the ownership of the companies has been changed recently, and that it is the intention of the present owners to equip these lines with the underground electric system.

The underground electric system in use on the Metropolitan lines has been operated throughout the year in a manner most satisfactory to the citizens, and, it is understood, financially satisfactory to the company. It is a question for serious consideration whether sound public policy would not dictate that until some other method of street-car propulsion has been proved to be better Congress should stipulate that all the street-railway companies operated within the city limits be equipped with this form of propulsion, as being the most satisfactory known any-

where at this date. The equipment of all the lines in the city on a uniform plan would afford advantages which can be readily seen, in permitting the transfer of cars from route to route, in permitting eventually the abandonment of some miles of track, and in lessening the liability of a line being tied up by accidents similar to the fire which recently destroyed the power house of the Capital Traction Company.

ELECTROLYSIS.

Some difficulty has been experienced during the past year from electrolytic action on underground wires, gas and water pipes, in cases where the suburban street railroads have attempted to use bonded rails for a return circuit, one pole of the dynamo furnishing the power being grounded. This practice has caused serious trouble in other cities, and although the loss due to it here has been less in degree, unless preventive measures are taken the danger will increase in proportion as the underground municipal work is extended to the suburbs. In the late railway charters granted by Congress the Commissioners are given authority to require a method of construction, which, to a certain degree will guard against danger from this source. Congressional action, however, will be required to remedy this evil in some of the existing lines.

Attention is invited to the report on electrolytic action, and also to the letter from the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, printed October 29, 1897, for the use of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.

SEWERS.

For the details of sewer construction attention is invited to the report of Capt. Lansing H. Beach, U. S. A., and the report of Mr. D. E. McComb, superintendent of sewers, herewith (see Vol. II, pp. 11 and 72).

The application of the continuous-contract system to the work of sewer construction in the District in the case of the Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue intercepting sewer has developed a condition, arising under the act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, which causes an increase of cost of the work without apparently a corresponding benefit. The law requires contractors to give bond equal in amount to the estimated cost of the work. In the contract in question the estimated cost of the work is \$289,000, and the appropriation made for work under it was \$50,000. Under the law a bond for \$289,000 is required, which will have to be carried for several years at considerable expense, which the contractor has to provide for in making his bid in addition to the reasonable cost of the work and his profit, the increase amounting in this case to several thousand dollars. Captain Beach recommends that authority be secured, in cases of work done under the continuous-contract system, to accept a bond for the amount of each season's work separately, varying in amount from two-thirds to the whole cost thereof, the amount in each case to be fixed within the limits named at the discretion of the Commissioners.

It is believed that the system of sewers for the service of houses within the city is generally satisfactory, but the disposal of the sewage is unsatisfactory and is a detriment to the health of the city. The sanitary conditions of the city have been vastly improved in recent years by the reclamation of the Potomac Flats. The reclamation of the Anacostia Flats in a similar manner is strongly urged, and will be greatly in the interest of the general healthfulness. But a third cause of unhealthfulness will remain until the plans of sewage disposal, so ably prepared

by the commission convened by Congress in 1889, and set forth in their report printed as House Ex. Doc. No. 45, Fifty-first Congress, first session, shall have been completely carried out. At present the sewage is emptied into the Potomac and Anacostia rivers immediately along the water front of the city and is carried back and forth by the tides, a large portion of it being deposited on the banks. In addition to this the James Creek and B Street canals, which extend to within 930 yards of the Capitol and 800 yards of the White House, respectively, remain sinks of pollution. These canals need only to be examined at low water and disturbed slightly to convince the most skeptical of their dangerous condition, especially during the summer season. In this connection attention is invited to the report of the health officer, Vol. III, p. 46.

Congress has already approved the project of the sewer commission mentioned above, and has authorized work thereunder in the construction of the Rock Creek, F street and Easbys Point, and Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue interceptors. The whole amount appropriated to date for these works is \$577,000. The total estimated cost of the system, including work already done, is \$4,029,635, this estimate being on the project of the commission as changed in accordance with the experience gained by work already done. It must be noted that at the estimated increase in population this system will be ample until the year 1925; that the relief required will not be gained until the whole of the work is completed, and that at the rate appropriations have been made available for this purpose in the past this work, so important to the District, will not be completed until the year 1928. The cost of this work is great, but its value to the District and the nation's capital is far greater. The good that it will do is not only immediate, but lasting. The revenues available will not permit construction as rapidly as good business economy, apart from other considerations, would require; and even should they do so it is questionable whether in equity the payment of the costs by the taxpayers ought not to be extended over a period of years. Under all of these circumstances it is deemed but proper that this construction should be paid for by funds provided by the sale of bonds, the revenues of each year to be taxed for the establishment of a sinking fund sufficient to distribute the cost equitably over a reasonable time. A bond bill looking to this end is being prepared and will be presented to Congress at its coming session, with request for early action thereon. It is earnestly hoped that this, or some other means which Congress in its wisdom may devise, will be provided for this necessary work. It is estimated that the entire project could be completed in about five years and that the amount which could be used to advantage during the first year would be \$800,000.

PLUMBING.

The work of this department is shown in the appended report of Mr. C. B. Ball, inspector of plumbing (see Vol. II, p. 150). As stated by Captain Beach, the services rendered by this office seem to be appreciated more and more each year by the public, and it is believed that the efficiency of the service rendered has been greatly improved. Modern conditions of living are making the health of the community more and more dependent upon the excellency of the plumbing in the houses, and call for the highest skill on the part of the plumber. The health of the community would seem to demand that the same safeguards be thrown about this class of work as are required for the work of the pharmacist. A bill designed to maintain a high standard of plumbing work will be presented at the coming session of Congress.

TESTS OF MATERIALS.

Details of the work of the officer having charge of this important duty are shown in the report of Mr. A. W. Dow, inspector of asphalt and cements (see Vol. II, p. 157). A testimonial of the value of this work is found in the many requests for reports of the tests made, which come annually from city engineers.

PROPERTY.

The work of the office of the superintendent of property is fully set forth in the report of its superintendent, Mr. L. T. Boiseau (see Vol. II, p. 173). Attention is also invited to the report of Captain Beach relating to this division of his duties (see Vol. II, p. 13). It would seem that it would be to the interest of the District that the requirement of section 5 of the act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, requiring that contracts be entered into for expenditures of \$1,000 and over, should be so amended as to permit materials, at least, to be purchased by contract or in open market at the discretion of the Commissioners, as economy and advantage may dictate, as is done in the case of works of river and harbor improvement carried on by the General Government.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

As is well known, the water service of the District is divided under two heads. First, the supply works, carried on under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, and, second, the works of distribution, under the District government. The present provision for the water supply from the Great Falls to the distributing reservoir is ample for present needs, while the means of distribution are now inadequate, as shown by the low pressures in certain portions of the city, notably on Capitol Hill. The present needs of the city urgently demand the completion of the Howard University reservoir and of the tunnel conduit leading thereto. With this completed, the loss of head due to friction in the 4 miles of pipe will be removed, and a greatly increased head will be given in residence sections now provided by gravity supply.

For details of the work of the water department, attention is invited to the accompanying report of Capt. Edward Burr, U. S. A., assistant in charge (see Vol. II, p. 181).

The distributing service of the District is of three classes—the low service, supplied by gravity, and the middle and high services, supplied by pumping from the gravity supply. The areas embraced in each of these services is shown on map, Vol. II, p. 195, appended.

From Captain Burr's report it will be seen that, while the supply at the distributing reservoir is sufficient for present needs, the service at the houses is already insufficient and a cause of legitimate complaint on the part of property owners. The completion of the Howard University reservoir and its means of supply will remedy this in part, but as the number of the inhabitants of the District increases the present system of distribution will become more and more inadequate, and large expenditures will be necessitated for increasing the distribution facilities. This, in turn, is shown by the report of the officer in charge, that the water supply of Washington, if continued at the present rate of increase, will necessitate within a few years an additional aqueduct from Great Falls to the distributing reservoir.

A portion of the water now flowing through the pipes is required for legitimate uses, but another and a large portion is absolutely wasted. It would seem, then, to be a matter of the merest business good sense to provide for the utilization to their fullest extent of our present means of supply by stopping this waste before going to increased expense for larger and more mains, especially since, as shown by Captain Burr, the greater the amount of water provided under the present system the greater the proportion of waste. This waste is due to negligence or to mistaken ideas of sanitation. In some instances the plumbing is permitted to remain defective, causing small leaks which aggregate a large amount. For example, a small dribble from one defective tap recently measured was found to amount in twenty-four hours to 394 gallons, which was more than was found to be used in the same house by a family of nine persons. In other cases water closet fixtures are tampered with so as to cause a continuous flow, or taps are allowed to remain open continuously. As the result of this, the use and waste of water in the city of Washington foots up a consumption of 150 gallons daily per capita, where, as shown by many instances, 50 gallons per day per capita may be considered a sufficient supply, 75 gallons an ample one for ordinary domestic uses, allowing for the sprinkling of lawns, and 100 gallons a very large supply, sufficient to cover all unavoidable waste and all legitimate municipal and domestic uses. It will readily be seen that this cutting down of the supply from 150 to 100 gallons per capita per day is equivalent to an increase of one-third of the capacity of the present system.

It has been claimed that the use of water by the General Government at its various Departments is responsible for a large portion of the enormous per capita consumption in Washington. It would seem that a greater economy of such use might be secured without detriment to departmental needs. But when it is noted that in the middle and high services the ratio between the midnight and midday flow is practically the same as in the low-service area, in which all of the Departments practically are, it will be seen that the District and the citizens are also at fault.

So far as known there is only one practicable method of preventing this waste, and that is by the use of meters. It is earnestly urged that the gradual introduction of meters be authorized, as recommended in the estimates of the Commissioners. It is proposed to introduce these meters gradually, at the expense of the District, in measure as the revenues of the water department will permit. This will probably be at a rate which would meter the entire District in ten or fifteen years, so that the cost would not all come at once, while by placing the meters where the greatest waste exists the total waste in the city will be cut down much more rapidly. It is further proposed to charge a minimum amount where meters are used of 75 cents per quarter, or \$3 a year, 50 cents less than the present minimum rate. This would allow a minimum use of 100,000 gallons for \$3, the amount used in excess of this to be paid for at the rate of 3 cents per thousand gallons. At this rate there will be no increase of water rates to the householder for all legitimate uses of water and unavoidable waste. Incidentally, the benefits derived from the introduction of meters would result in providing the only practicable method of having each man pay the expense incurred by the District for the amount of water that he uses, instead of, as at present, paying an arbitrary rate, by which the careful man pays for the extravagance or negligence of his neighbor. The District authorities are now endeavoring to put an end to the waste in the public works and buildings under their charge.

The prevention of water waste will have a marked influence on the problem of purifying the Potomac water by filtration, the cost of such filtration and the difficulty of installing the necessary plant being a direct function of the amount of water to be filtered. As the population on the banks of the Potomac increases, the necessity for such filtration will become more and more imminent.

Numerous figures could be given, if space permitted, in support of the statements made above, but such detail is not considered necessary at present.

A synopsis of the work of the water department during the past fiscal year shows that 94,015 feet of water mains were laid; that high-service mains were extended to Takoma Park and other points heretofore without water facilities; and that the middle-service system has also been extended to include certain areas of the low service in which the pressure was insufficient to furnish a fair supply.

The passage of bill No. 10331, introduced in the Fifty-fourth Congress at its second session and passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, but which failed to become a law, is earnestly recommended, in order to permit suburban settlements at a distance from water mains to be supplied without undue hardship to the owners of intervening lands used solely for agricultural purposes.

WELLS.

As the years go by the old shallow wells, much used by the inhabitants of the older sections of the District, become contaminated and have to be closed, generally against the protests of the neighborhood. One hundred and thirty-five public shallow wells were in use at the end of the fiscal year, 11 having been closed during the year. During this time, with the appropriation available, 20 deep wells were driven at various localities throughout the District, sunk to a depth sufficient to prevent contamination from surface drainage. These are giving a supply of pure cool water which is highly appreciated. The work of substituting these deep wells for the shallow ones should be continued.

STREET LIGHTING AND ELECTRICITY.

The street lighting has been rendered more satisfactory during the past fiscal year by the abolition of the so-called moonlight schedule, but it is not yet entirely satisfactory. Limited appropriations have made it impossible to provide sufficient lighting in many of the alleys and suburban portions of the District. Details of the service are found in Captain Burr's report (Vol. II, p. 198) and in the report of the inspector of electric lights, Vol. II, p. 226.

Captain Burr states that the streets of Washington are most difficult to light, owing to the heavy shade, and that the rows of trees at the curb line make the use of high candle power arc lamps, spaced at long intervals, generally unsuitable. Insufficient appropriations and statutory limitations prevent the erection of such lamps on many business and rapid-transit streets, where the need for them is greatest. The use of the arc lamps on residence streets should be avoided as far as possible. In these statements the Commissioners concur. They also concur in Captain Burr's recommendation that authority be given to expend a small portion of the annual appropriation for experimental lighting and improved lamps, not restricted as to cost, hours of lighting, and consumption of gas or candle power. A more liberal appropriation for street lighting is also recommended, as also an increase of the office

force to provide for the additional work falling upon this department, due to the increase in the population of the District and the necessity for the supervision of electric wires and conduits.

The introduction of electricity into the District since the organization of the District government has brought an entirely new class of work upon this department in the supervision of electrical wires and the enforcement of laws relating thereto. The legislation relating to the extension of electrical systems for telegraph, telephone, lighting, and power purposes is vague in terms, and its interpretation has been a source of great trouble to the Commissioners. A definite law to govern the extension and control of all these electrical systems is urgently needed.

The report of Inspector W. C. Allen on electrolysis, printed October 29, 1897, for the use of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, previously referred to, shows only one of the many dangers to public and private works arising from the use of electricity from which protection is required.

BUILDINGS AND BUILDING INSPECTION.

The details of the work of the office of the inspector of buildings will be found in the appended reports of Captain Burr and the building inspector (Vol II, pp. 200 and 250). The work of this office is of the very highest importance, as upon it depends the enforcement of the regulations for safe building in the District of Columbia. The area to be covered is very large, and the force available under the present law is totally inadequate. The annual estimates submitted by the Commissioners contain an estimate for the increase of this force, and such an increase is here strongly recommended. The small force renders it practically impossible to prepare properly in the office of the inspector of buildings plans for the municipal buildings authorized by Congress. This condition, and also the desirability of obtaining the best results, makes the employment of outside architects in preparing plans for the new buildings necessary. The Commissioners also desire to invite attention to the ill effects of making a fixed and definite appropriation for each engine house or schoolhouse of a given size. The prices of land for the sites vary greatly according to their location. Under the system above alluded to, the greater the cost of the site the less the amount available for the construction of the building; hence, necessarily, the plainest buildings have been erected on the most conspicuous sites. In addition to this, contract prices vary slightly from time to time and according to locality. For all of these reasons the Commissioners would recommend that in making appropriations for a definite number of schoolhouses and engine houses the amount be appropriated in lump sums for each class, based upon the amounts named in the estimates for each house authorized, similar to the method now followed in making appropriations for improvements and repairs of streets.

SURVEYOR.

Details of the work of this office are found in the appended report of Mr. William Forsyth (Vol. II, p. 260). Since the close of the fiscal year Mr. Forsyth, after nearly fifty years of service, severed his connection with the work on account of advanced age. It seems but fitting for the Commissioners to record here their appreciation of his long and faithful services to the District of Columbia.

PARKING COMMISSION.

The work of the parking commission is shown in the report of the superintendent of parking, appended hereto (Vol. II, p. 262). The shade trees of the city form one of the great beauties of Washington, and in addition add greatly to the comfort of citizens. The appropriations for the past few years have been inadequate for the work required, and an increase is asked for and recommended. The severe storms which occurred early in the fiscal year damaged the trees greatly and placed a very heavy burden on the limited appropriation available. The damage has not yet been repaired, and is another reason for an increased appropriation.

At the close of the fiscal year the parking commission lost by death one of its oldest members, Mr. John Saul, to whose memory it is due to acknowledge the debt which the city owes to him for his voluntary service of many years.

HIGHWAY-EXTENSION PLANS.

For details of the work of the assistant in charge of highway-extension plans, attention is invited to the report of Mr. W. P. Richards, appended (Vol. II, p. 265). In addition to the work of preparing plans, a portion of the office force was kept almost constantly employed in the location of street lines and the accurate determination of points in the various subdivisions. The constitutionality of the highway act having been affirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court, the plans of the second section, which had been completed and signed in January, were forwarded to the highway commission for revision, and at the present writing are in the hands of the Commissioners, having been referred back for report on various protests. The plans of the third section, embracing the territory west of Rock Creek, are now ready for transmission to the highway commission. The plans of the fourth section have been partially prepared. The cases arising in the recorded subdivisions under the first section are now in the courts. The experience of the past year has shown the desirability of certain amendments of the act of March 2, 1893, and the recommendations for legislation thereon will be forwarded early in the next session of Congress.

In conclusion, it is deemed only fitting to acknowledge the good work of the military and civil assistants and of the clerical force of the various departments of the office, who have not spared themselves in carrying out their duties to the best of their ability.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. ROSS,
JOHN B. WIGHT,
W. M. BLACK,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MADE DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1897.

JULY 6, 1896.

Ordered, That the following regulations concerning private lamps and lamp-posts are hereby adopted, viz:

No private lamp-post or lamp shall be erected or placed in any public street, avenue, alley, or road of the District of Columbia, except as authorized by special permit in each case, to be obtained previous to the erection of the lamp-post or lamp.

No private lamp-post or lamp or any part thereof shall be painted, ornamented, or lettered as a sign or advertisement.

Every private lamp shall show a white light, and colored lights will not be permitted.

No private lamp-post shall have a greater diameter than 18 inches.

Every private lamp in public streets, avenues, and roads shall be so placed that the distance from the sidewalk to the bottom of the lamp or lantern shall be not less than 8 feet, and on public alleys shall not be less than 14 feet from the pavement.

When a private lamp is suspended from an arm attached to a building, the distance of the point of suspension from the building line shall not exceed 6 feet. When the arm carrying the lamp is placed at the corner of a building, the perpendicular distance of the center of suspension from the building lines shall not exceed 6 feet.

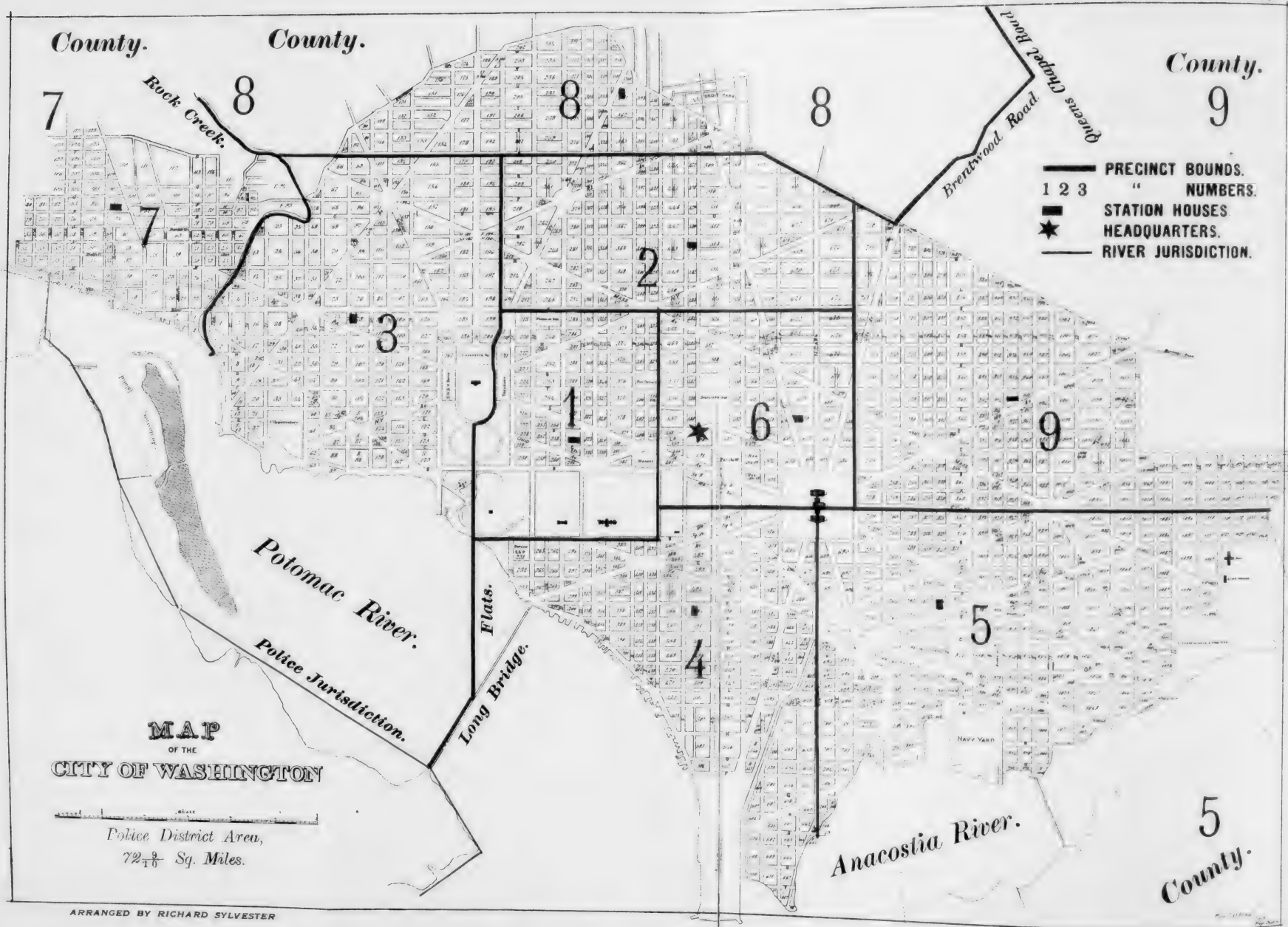
When a private electric light is placed in any public street or avenue, the wires leading to it shall be placed under ground. No private lamp placed at the curb shall be connected by overhead wires to the service of any house, and no lamp suspended from an arm attached to a building shall be connected by overhead wires to any pole or pole line.

All service wires for supplying current to any building or premises for light or power, whether connected to mains carried overhead on poles or underground in conduits, shall be carried across the sidewalk and parking under ground.

JULY 14, 1896.

Ordered, That section 18 of the general orders governing the platting and subdividing of lands and grounds in the District of Columbia, under the act of Congress of August 27, 1888, is hereby amended by adding after the word "suitable" therein the words "and practicable," so that said section shall read as follows:

18. In the squares of all subdivisions without the cities of Washington and Georgetown public alleys will be required, so that, as far as practicable, every lot shall abut thereon; such alleys shall not be less than 16 feet in width and continuous through the square: *Provided*, That no lot or part of a lot in any existing subdivision within the District of Columbia shall be further subdivided into lots less than 25 feet in width without suitable or practicable alley provision, so that each lot will, as far as practicable, abut thereon: *Provided further*, That



such alley or alleys may be only half the usual width if, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the other half should be acquired from contiguous lots.

JULY 23, 1896.

Ordered, That the boundaries of the fifth and ninth police precincts are hereby changed as follows:

Fifth precinct.—All that part of the District of Columbia situated east of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers and south of the Ridge road to its intersection with the Anacostia road; thence by direct line to the center of East Capitol street, in the city of Washington, at the Anacostia River; thence along East Capitol street to the center of the Capitol; thence south and on South Capitol street to the Anacostia River; thence along the north and west banks of said river to the place of beginning.

Ninth precinct.—Bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the center line of East Capitol street by the Anacostia River; thence west along East Capitol street to First street east, thence north along First street to Florida avenue; thence along Brentwood road to Queen's Chapel road; thence to the boundary line of the District of Columbia; thence along said boundary line to its intersection with Ridge road; thence along Ridge road to its intersection with Anacostia road, and thence by direct line to the place of beginning.

JULY 23, 1896.

Ordered, That on and after Monday, the 27th instant, the major of police will enforce a strict compliance with the act of May 30, 1896, defining the standard shape and size for dry measures in use in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

JULY 30, 1896.

Ordered, That the following words, namely, "except by permit issued by the Engineer Commissioner" be added at the end of section 83 of the plumbing regulations. As thus amended said section will read as follows:

SEC. 83. No person shall make, or cause to be made, any connection for a portable water-closet or privy with any manhole, basin, trap, or trap lateral, except by permit issued by the Engineer Commissioner.

JULY 31, 1896.

Regulations concerning the form of application for registration and permission to commence or to continue business, and the evidence to be adduced in support thereof, for medical and dental colleges not incorporated by special acts of Congress.

Ordered, In compliance with the requirements of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of medical and dental colleges in the District of Columbia," approved May 4, 1896, the following regulations are promulgated concerning the form of application for registration, and a permit to commence or continue business, and the evidence to be adduced in support thereof, required by said act

to be made and adduced by the officers of each medical or dental college not incorporated by special act of Congress, desiring to commence or to continue business in said District:

1. Application shall be made in writing, in ink; shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board of trustees of the college for which registration and a permit is asked, and must be accompanied by a certified copy of the articles of incorporation of such college; or, if such college has not yet been incorporated, shall be signed by each of the proposed incorporators and accompanied by a copy of the proposed articles of incorporation.

2. Each application shall state the amount of capital stock of the college and the amount of such stock paid in, or otherwise show the financial responsibility of the organization.

3. Each application shall state whether a permit is desired to commence or to continue business.

4. Each application shall state at length—

(a) The conditions required of applicants prior to admission to courses of study.

(b) The branches of medical science which are, or are to be, included in the course of instruction, with a statement of the time allotted to each branch, and the name of the person or persons who are to instruct in it.

(c) The minimum requirements of each student prior to the issue of a diploma or certificate of attendance to him, specifying in detail as to attendance upon lectures, quizzes, examinations, laboratory work, and clinical instruction.

(d) The facilities for instruction. Under this head should be given at length a statement as to—

(1) The names of those connected, or to be connected, with the college in the capacity of professors, instructors, demonstrators, etc.; the names and locations of each medical college which has conferred upon any such person any degree or any certificate of attendance upon lectures in medicine, and the date and character of such degree or certificate; the names and locations of each hospital or dispensary with which any such person has been connected, stating those with which he is connected at the present time.

(2) The location of the premises which are intended to be used for college purposes.

(3) The facilities for practical instruction in anatomy, chemistry, histology, pathology, bacteriology, and the facilities for clinical instruction in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and similar branches.

Application for registration and a permit to continue business shall state, in addition to the foregoing:

5. The name of each graduate who has received a degree, and the date and character of such degree; the time spent by such graduate as a student at the college making application; the time spent by each such graduate at other medical colleges prior to obtaining such degree; the names of such other medical colleges, the time of attendance, and whether such attendance was attested by a certificate from such college, or otherwise.

6. The names of other colleges, so far as may be known, which have recognized degrees or certificates of attendance issued by the college making application.

7. Application, having been duly executed in accordance with the above requirements, must be accompanied by the affidavits of those signing such application that the statements contained therein are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

AUGUST 6, 1896.

Ordered, That rule No. 11 of the rules and regulations governing the fire department is hereby amended to read as follows, viz:

Persons to be eligible to membership in the department must be citizens of the United States, over 23 and not over 35 years of age, shall weigh not less than 150 pounds, and be not less than 5 feet 8 inches in height, and citizens of the District of Columbia for at least two years preceding the date of their application, possessed of a good moral character and found physically competent to perform the duties of a fireman by the board of surgeons of this department and never have been convicted of an infamous crime.

AUGUST 11, 1896.

Ordered, That the following recommendation of the superintendent of the bathing beach, under date of the 10th instant, is hereby approved, viz:

That from this time forward the beach be open for entries from 7 o'clock a. m. till 7 o'clock p. m., excepting one hour at noon and a half hour at 5 o'clock; the ladies' mornings from 7 to 9 on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays to be continued; and the pay of the employees to be raised as follows: The lifeguard from \$10 to \$14 per week, the bookkeeper from \$5 to \$7 per week, each of the two boy laborers from \$3 to \$4.20 per week.

AUGUST 11, 1896.

Ordered, That the amendment of July 27, 1894, to paragraph 1 of section 12 of the building regulations of the District of Columbia, made May 2, 1894, is hereby further amended by adding after the last word in said amendment the words "but this provision shall not apply to private stables which are wholly fireproof," so that said amendment shall read as follows:

That paragraph 1 of section 12 of the building regulations of the District of Columbia, made May 2, 1894, is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following: *Provided*, That no building shall be erected or any existing building reconstructed for stabling horses above the first or ground floor, but this provision shall not apply to private stables which are wholly fireproof.

AUGUST 13, 1896.

Ordered, That the regulation permitting water renters to use Potomac water through exterior fountains, street washers, and other hose connections, between the hours of 5 o'clock and 8 o'clock a. m., be suspended until further orders.

AUGUST 18, 1896.

Ordered, That the property clerk of the District of Columbia is hereby directed to procure thirty boxes, substantially of the design submitted in the communication of the superintendent of the street and alley cleaning department (L. R. 221852), to be made of No. 24 galvanized iron 22 by 10 by 14 inches in dimensions, to be painted and lettered waste boxes, and formed to fit the posts to which they shall be attached, to be used as receptacles for waste paper and other light refuse, and to be placed at such points in said District as the superintendent of street and alley cleaning department may designate. The price to be paid

34 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

for furnishing and erecting said boxes shall not exceed the following: \$4.50 each, if made to fit tapering posts; \$4 each if made to fit straight posts.

AUGUST 19, 1896.

Ordered, That the following clause in section 30 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia as amended July 9, 1896, namely, "and no person other than the person or persons propelling any bicycle shall be permitted to ride on the same," is hereby repealed.

AUGUST 20, 1896.

Ordered, That the schedule of limitations and provisions relative to the projection of portions of buildings beyond the building line is hereby amended by the addition of the following:

Footnote 5.—Before a permit is issued for a porte-cochere, the written assent of all the property owners on that side of the square where it is proposed to locate such structure must be obtained and filed in the office of the inspector of buildings.

The approaches and driveway shall be paved or otherwise improved to the satisfaction of the Engineer Commissioner.

AUGUST 24, 1896.

Ordered, That the order of the 18th instant, directing the property clerk to procure thirty waste boxes, is hereby amended by directing that said boxes shall be purchased of Messrs. White & Bro., who offered to make them at the prices named in the order referred to.

AUGUST 25, 1896.

Ordered, That the order of August 20, 1896, officially published August 21, 1896, amending the schedule of limitations and provisions relative to the projection of portions of buildings beyond the building line, so as to require the assent of all the property owners on that side of the square where it is proposed to locate a porte-cochere as a condition precedent to the issue of a permit for such structure, is hereby amended by adding after the word "Commissioner" in the last line thereof, the words "This order shall go into effect from and after the thirtieth day after its official publication."

AUGUST 25, 1896.

Ordered, That the west half of square 63 in the city of Washington is hereby approved as a location for a garbage crematory, and that the contractor for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals be, and he is hereby, required to proceed at once with the erection thereon of a garbage crematory, either of the Dixon pattern, as illustrated in the Atlanta, Ga., and Camden, N. J., furnaces; or of the Smith pattern, as illustrated in the furnaces of that type in Philadelphia, Pa., and Atlantic City, N. J.

AUGUST 28, 1896.

Ordered, That section 3 of the manual of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding to the sixth qualification the following:

Provided, That any applicant who was between the ages of 22 and 35 years when examined by the board of surgeons, and who shall be appointed within six months after his thirty-fifth birthday, shall be eligible for such appointment.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

Ordered, That pursuant to the requirement of the act of June 11, 1896, the collector of taxes shall hereafter send a representative of his office to each of the municipal markets on the first secular day of every month to receive the rents due to the District of Columbia by the dealers in said market, and prior to making such collections shall notify the dealers of the day and hour when his representative will be at the respective markets for that purpose.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1896.

Ordered, That the order of October 30, 1889, requiring that every appointment above the grade of day laborer shall be made by the board and appear of record is hereby amended to read as follows:

That every appointment upon the salaried roll, or the service of which is expected to be continuous, shall be made by the board and appear of record.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

Ordered, That section 31 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding thereto, after the word "lanterns," in the last line thereof, the words "over any crossing or intersection named herein, unless the same is guarded by safety gates as provided in this and the succeeding section hereof," so that said section shall read as follows:

SEC. 31. All grade crossings or intersections of any steam railroad tracks with streets, avenues, or roads shall be made safe by the company owning or operating such roads by gates and electric bells or other means and appliances approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Between sunset and sunrise of each day a headlight or other equivalent reflecting lantern or a hand lantern in the hands of an attendant, to give due warning to persons near or crossing steam railroad tracks of the approach of trains, locomotives, or cars shall be displayed upon the advancing end of every train of steam railroad cars and of single steam railroad cars and locomotives not in trains, when moving in the District of Columbia. It shall be unlawful for any person to set in motion, run, or operate any train of railroad cars, single railroad car, or locomotive without the said display of such lights or lanterns over any crossing or intersection named herein unless the same is guarded by safety gates, as provided in this and the succeeding section hereof. (221842.)

SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

Ordered, That the order of the 3d instant, directing the collector of taxes to send a representative of his office to each of the municipal markets each month to collect the fees due from the dealers in said markets is hereby revoked.

Each market master of the municipal markets shall hereafter, before the last secular day of each month, furnish the collector of taxes with a statement showing the name of each stall holder, number of stall occupied by such stall holder, and the amount of rent due therefrom in the market under his charge. The market master shall notify the stall holders to promptly comply with the law which requires that the stall rent shall be paid monthly in advance at the office of the collector of taxes, and shall prepare bills to be used in the payment of such rent on forms which will be furnished upon application to the auditor. They shall use all means in their power to secure prompt collections of these rents by notifying the stall holders when and where payments thereof shall be made.

OCTOBER 30, 1896.

Ordered, That for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1897, and pursuant to the act of Congress providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, a tax be, and the same is hereby, levied of \$1.50 on every \$100 of real estate within the District of Columbia not exempt by law, except upon the real property held and used exclusively for agricultural purposes without the limits of the city of Washington, and so designated by the assessor in his annual report, the rate upon which shall be \$1 on every \$100; and upon all personal property in the District of Columbia not taxable elsewhere, \$1.50 on every \$100, according to the assessed valuation thereof.

NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

Ordered, That the major and superintendent of police is directed to strictly enforce the provisions of section 1 of article 8 of the police regulations relative to the throwing of paper, refuse, etc., on the streets, and to make arrests for all violations of this regulation.

That the special assistant attorney for the District of Columbia is requested to prosecute all such cases.

NOVEMBER 12, 1896.

Ordered, That paragraph 1 of section 14 of the building regulations in and for the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

No foundry or furnace for melting or working glass, iron, or other metals, machine shops for machinery to be driven by steam or other motive power, or engines propelled by steam or other motive power, or any building or part of building therefor, shall be erected within the fire limits, or any building or part of building converted to such use, unless the written assent thereto of the owner or owners of two-thirds of the property not occupied in whole or in part for business purposes or use therefor, be first obtained; nor shall any such building or part of building be erected or used in any square the buildings upon which are used for dwelling houses only: *Provided,* That if the part of the

building devoted to any of the uses aforesaid be so inclosed as to be distinct from the remainder of the building, the 90 feet hereinbefore mentioned shall be measured from the outline of the part of the building so inclosed. All boiler rooms constructed in any building under this section shall be of brick or iron, and shall be so arranged that all openings between them and the other parts of the building shall be securely closed at the end of each day by iron or metal-covered doors.

NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

Ordered, That footnote 2 of the schedule of limitations and provisions relative to the projection of portions of buildings beyond the building line is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following:

No projection whatever on the public space shall be authorized or allowed at the parts of streets to be widened for conformity to the adopted and recorded highway extension plans until such parts of streets are so widened.

DECEMBER 4, 1896.

Ordered, That a committee to be known as "the central relief committee," to provide for the urgent needs of the deserving poor of the District of Columbia during the present winter, is hereby created.

DECEMBER 14, 1896.

Ordered, That section 14, paragraph 3, of the building regulations of the District of Columbia be amended so as to read as follows:

No building to be used as a saw or grist mill, blacksmith shop or whitesmith shop, or shop for the working of wood or other combustible material, rag warehouse, or shop or building for the storage of materials of an inflammable nature, shall be erected, nor shall any building be converted to such use, within 30 feet of any dwelling except the dwelling owned by the owner of the building to be erected for or converted to the uses aforesaid.

DECEMBER 17, 1896.

Ordered, That paragraph 6 of the general orders governing the platting and subdividing of lands and grounds in the District of Columbia be amended so as to read as follows:

No lands shall be subdivided into lots less than 16 feet in width except as follows:

First. Where the entire front of a tract of land is covered with substantial buildings, existing March 19, 1896, it may be subdivided into lots corresponding in width to the width of such buildings.

Second. If, after laying off a tract of land into lots not less than 16 feet in width, it shall appear that there is a surplus of not less than 14 feet in width such surplus may, if otherwise in conformity with these regulations, be given a number and included in such subdivision.

Third. Any tract of unimproved land, not less than 28 feet in width, if otherwise in conformity with these regulations, may be subdivided into two lots of equal width, provided that the person or corporation owning the same on the 19th day of March, 1896, owned no adjoining unimproved land on that date.

No land shall be subdivided into lots of less than 60 feet in depth except where the front and rear of such lots abut on public streets or upon a public street and a public alley of at least 10 feet in width, or where the area of such lots is respectively at least 960 square feet.

DECEMBER 22, 1896.

Ordered, That under the authority vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the above-recited act, the following schedule of annual water rents is adopted, to take effect the 1st day of July, 1897, and will continue in force until otherwise ordered:

Domestic rates.—The rates for domestic purposes shall be charged according to stories and front feet.

On all tenements two stories high, with a front width of 16 feet or less \$3.50 per annum.

For each additional front foot, or fraction thereof, 25 cents.

For each additional story or part thereof, one-third of the charges as computed above.

Meter rates.—The rate to be charged for water supplied through meters shall be 3 cents per 1,000 gallons.

The supply of water shall be determined by meters to all manufacturing establishments, hotels, livery stables, swimming baths, bottling establishments, gas tanks, laundries, dyehouses, photograph galleries, railroad yards, and other places requiring a large quantity, including all premises using fountains or automatic flushing tanks and all premises used for business purposes on which the water rents according to the following schedule of rates are \$25 or more per annum. The listing of certain premises on that schedule does not exempt them from the requirements of the law with regard to the use of meters.

In the case of premises required by law to be supplied with water by meter, the supply of water to any portion thereof for any purpose shall be determined by meter.

Special business and miscellaneous rates.—In every case where dwelling houses or tenements are occupied also for business purposes, or vice versa, the regular charge for domestic purposes according to the above rates shall be made, and in addition thereto the special rates as hereinafter specified.

Special and miscellaneous business shall be charged at the following rates, viz:

Armories, according to fixtures.

Bakeries, from \$3 to \$30 per annum.

Barber shops, first chair, \$3; each additional chair, \$1.50 per annum.

Barrooms and restaurants, from \$15 to \$50 per annum.

Billiard rooms, from \$5 to \$24 per annum.

Boarding, apartment, and tenement houses shall be charged at a rate in accordance with the stories and front feet, and in addition thereto 50 cents per annum for each and every room over and above the number of three rooms in said boarding, apartment, or tenement house.

Boarding schools and schoolhouses, according to the number of fixtures.

Brickyards, \$10 to \$50 each per annum, according to production.

Machinery and horse power extra, at regular rates.

Building purposes, 3 cents for each 1,000 bricks laid. Machinery used for hoisting shall be charged for at rate for stationary engines.

Special rates shall be charged for public works.

Clubs and clubrooms, according to fixtures.

Colleges (law, medical, and business, etc.), according to fixtures.

Cows, 25 cents each.

Depots, locomotives taking water once per day, \$75; twice per day, \$150. The building extra, according to number of offices, bars, and refreshment rooms; fixtures extra.

Dyehouses, \$5 to \$30 per annum. Machinery taking water, extra.

Eating houses and lunch rooms, from \$5 to \$20 per annum.

Fixtures in business establishments, as follows: Wash basins, sinks, water-closets, and urinals, \$3 each per annum.

Florists shall be charged at a rate of from \$5 to \$30 per annum, according to the size of the premises.

Fountains shall be supplied by meters in all cases.

Gas engines, \$4 per horsepower.

Horses, private, for each and every horse \$1.50, said sum to include water for washing carriages.

Hotels, \$1 for each bedroom or furnished room; bar, billiard rooms, barber shops, offices, stores, and machinery taking water, extra.

Laundries, \$5 to \$30, according to general business.

Machinery using water, according to the rate for stationary engines and boilers.

Mills, \$5. Machinery extra, according to the rate for stationary engines.

Market houses, 50 cents per stall.

Offices and office buildings, according to fixtures.

Printing houses, from \$5 to \$10 per annum, according to the number of presses. Machinery in same using water shall be charged in addition thereto according to the rate of stationary engines.

Photograph galleries, \$10 to \$30.

Public baths, \$4 per annum for each and every tub.

All stables for animals for livery, hacks, express, cabs, street car, draft, sale, dairy, or other purposes, shall be charged for water at the rate of 75 cents per stall.

Stationary engines, \$3 per horsepower. Boilers without engines, \$1.75 per horsepower.

Stores, shops, confectioneries, and warehouses, \$1 to \$30 per annum.

Steamboats, according to tonnage: Fifty tons and under, \$25; over 50 tons and under 100 tons, \$50; over 100 tons, \$125.

Street washers, where parties use same and water is not taken in the house, shall be charged at the rate from \$3 to \$10 per annum, according to the nozzle or tap. Exterior fountains, street washers, and other hose connections may be used only between the hours of 5 o'clock and 8 o'clock p. m., and 5 o'clock and 8 o'clock a. m.

Slaughterhouses, from \$5 to \$30 per annum, according to general business. Machinery taking water, extra, according to rates for stationary engines.

In charging business establishments for using Potomac water not supplied through meter, no allowance or deduction from the schedule rates shall be made on account of water claimed to be supplied from wells. Reserve boilers and machinery shall be charged for at full schedule rates.

All water required for purposes which are not specified in the foregoing tariff shall be paid for at such rate as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

All annual water rents are due and payable in advance on the 1st day of July in each year. All charges for specific supplies or for frac-

tional parts of a year are due and payable in advance of the use of the water. In all cases of failure to pay the water rent within thirty days after the same is due and payable, the supply shall be cut off and the flow not again restored until the water rent is paid, as also a penalty of \$2 and the actual expense, if any, incurred by the water department in cutting the street for the purpose of shutting off and restoring the flow of water.

[Extracts from laws governing water department.]

1. All persons taking water are hereby required to keep their service pipes and all the fixtures connected with such service pipes in good condition and repair, and protected from frost, at their own expense; to prevent all unnecessary waste of water, and keep the trench in which their service pipe was laid, from the main to the building line, in good order and condition.

2. Applicants for water must state fully and truthfully all the purposes for which it is required, and without concealment answer all questions put to them by the water registrar relative to its consumption and size of premises.

3. The hose shall not be used in the avenues or streets to wash off carriages, omnibuses, or other vehicles, or for watering or washing horses. Caps upon the said pavements or street washer must, when the washers are not in use, be kept screwed securely down, and not project above the foot pavement.

4. No private hydrant will be permitted on the sidewalk or foot pavement, or in the front area or in any other place where the waste water from its mouth or outlet will be cast on the sidewalk or foot pavement of any avenue or street in the city.

5. The Commissioners reserve the right, whenever they may deem it necessary in order to furnish the supply required for domestic uses, to cause the flow of water to be discontinued for all other purposes.

6. All waste water, if discharged into the gutters of the avenues or streets of the city, must be conducted across the side pavements or footways through cast-iron or fire-clay pipes, wooden boxes, or cemented drains below, and covered by flagging or bricks of said pavement or footways.

7. If any person or persons shall remove the cover from any stop-cock box or turn on or off the supply of water by means of said stopcock on the service pipe or otherwise, without the authority of the water registrar, such person or persons shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

8. If any occupant of premises into which has been introduced the water shall permit the same to run or waste unnecessarily from any hydrant, cock, jet, street washer, or other fixture; or to flow from his fountain into adjacent premises and there used, or to be taken from or used by any person other than said occupant or a member or visitor of his family, except in case of fire; or if any hydrant, cock, jet, street washer, or other fixture be found leaking, and said occupant, owner, or agent of the premises shall refuse or neglect to have the necessary repairs made without delay, or refuse admission to the water registrar, or other authorized agent of the Commissioners into his premises when in the official discharge of his duties, the person so offending shall pay a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$30 for each offense, and the supply of water shall be stopped from said premises until satisfactory assurance is given the water registrar that the like case will not occur again.

DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Ordered, That section 2 of article 9 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby, amended, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. No person within the District of Columbia shall make any needless noise or outcry or any noise or outcry for the purpose of advertising wares or attracting the attention or inviting the patronage of any person for any hack or other vehicle or any business whatsoever: *Provided, however*, That newsboys, in the exercise of their calling, may cry their newspapers between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. on secular days of the week, and not otherwise: *Provided, further*, That newsboys may cry at other necessary hours extra editions of the local newspapers on extraordinary occasions: *Provided, further*, That this section shall not apply to auctioneers.

JANUARY 11, 1897.

Ordered, That the order of June 27, 1895, "That the requirements of paragraph 3 of section 8 of the building regulations of the District of Columbia, so far as they relate to the drainage of the roofs of show windows, are construed as not applicable where granolithic sidewalks are in front of the property," is hereby revoked.

JANUARY 12, 1897.

Ordered, That section 26 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by substituting the word "twelve" for the word "ten" in the second line thereof, and by substituting the word "six" for the word "five" in the sixth line thereof, so that the portion of said section relating to the speed of street railway cars shall read as follows:

No street car shall move at a greater rate of speed than twelve miles an hour in the city of Washington, nor at a greater rate of speed than fifteen miles an hour outside of said city; street cars shall not exceed a rate of speed greater than six miles an hour at street crossings. (224517.)

JANUARY 14, 1897.

Ordered, That Nichols avenue, which extends from Hamilton road to Monroe street, Anacostia, is not considered a county road.

JANUARY 18, 1897.

Ordered, That a census of the District of Columbia be taken by the police department, the work to be commenced as soon as practicable after the completion of the inaugural ceremonies, but not later than March 10, 1897, the census to include an enumeration of the number of persons living in alleys.

JANUARY 21, 1897.

Ordered, That the schedule of limitations and provisions relative to the projection of portions of buildings beyond the building line is

hereby amended so as to permit the following projections on streets having a width of 45 feet and less, to and including 40 feet, viz:

On streets not less than 40 feet in width step projections may be permitted, not to exceed 2 feet from the building line, provided the sidewalk is not thereby contracted to less than 6 feet in width.

JANUARY 21, 1897.

Ordered, That paragraph 1, section 11, of the building regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

Wooden buildings may be erected outside of the fire limits, provided that on lands laid out in town lots no wooden buildings shall be erected or placed within 24 feet of any house built of brick or other incombustible material, unless the written assent thereto of the owner of such brick house be first obtained and filed in the office of the inspector of buildings.

JANUARY 28, 1897.

Ordered, That under authority of a joint resolution of Congress to permit railroads in the District to occupy additional parts of streets to accommodate the traveling public attending the inaugural ceremonies, approved January 16, 1897, permission is hereby granted the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to lay additional tracks in Sixth street adjoining the B street station; to lay additional tracks in Virginia avenue to and on the property owned by the company and across Third street between Second and Four-and-a-half streets SW.; to temporarily close to traffic Third street between Virginia avenue and E street by storing cars on tracks crossing said street; to temporarily close to traffic Thirteen-and-a-half street between Maryland avenue and D street by storing cars thereon; to build temporary 3-foot platforms along the temporary tracks, where necessary, for the convenience of persons alighting from or boarding trains.

The location and number of temporary tracks shall be in accordance with plans approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, which plans are attached hereto, on which the temporary tracks are shown by red lines.

The closure of the streets above referred to shall only be from March 2 to March 6, 1897, inclusive.

The occupation of the streets with temporary tracks, platforms, etc., shall only be for fifteen days. At the expiration of this time the tracks, platforms, and appurtenances shall have been entirely removed, and the spaces occupied by them promptly restored to good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

This work to be done at the risk and expense of said railroad company, under the direction and subject to the requirements of the Commissioners or their authorized agents.

JANUARY 28, 1897.

Ordered, That section 8 of article 8 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia, prohibiting the placing of obstructions on streets, etc., without a permit, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "And in placing said obstruction upon any street, avenue, or alley, the person or persons so placing the same shall place a lighted lamp thereon during each night it is allowed to remain."

That section 5 of article 10 of said police regulations is hereby amended by striking out the following words at the beginning thereof, viz: "As a general rule, and always when passing one another," and the word "thereof" in the fifth line of said section, so that the first clause of said section shall read as follows: "All vehicles moving upon the streets shall keep upon the right side thereof, and in stopping at the curb shall keep it upon the right side."

JANUARY 30, 1897.

Ordered, That under the authority of a joint resolution of Congress to permit railroads in the District of Columbia to occupy additional parts of streets to accommodate the traveling public attending the inaugural ceremonies, a permit be issued to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in accordance with the accompanying form, to extend its four tracks now in square 681 to and across North Capitol street to square 630, and to put in switch and lay temporary track in First street NE. from the company's present line to the south half of square 673.

Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress to permit railroads in the District to occupy additional parts of streets to accommodate the traveling public attending the inaugural ceremonies, approved January 16, 1897, permission is hereby granted the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend the four tracks now existing in square 681 to and across North Capitol street to square 630; said tracks to be securely planked over to the satisfaction of the Engineer Commissioner, or his authorized agent, so as to offer no obstruction to travel or interfere with the use of the street.

Permit is also given to put in a switch and lay temporary tracks in First street NE., from the company's present line to the south half of square 673.

The occupation of the streets by said temporary tracks and switch shall only be for fifteen days. At the expiration of this time they shall have been entirely removed and the spaces occupied by them restored by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to good condition to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

This work to be done at the risk and expense of said company, under the direction and subject to the requirements of the Commissioners or their authorized agents.

FEBRUARY 4, 1897.

Ordered, That under authority of the joint resolution of Congress to permit railroads in the District to occupy additional parts of streets to accommodate the traveling public attending the inaugural ceremonies, approved January 16, 1897, permission be given the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company to lay temporary tracks from a point at the north line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's right of way in Maryland avenue, just west of Ninth street SW.; thence southerly along Maryland avenue to D street; then curving to the line of D street and west on D street to the east line of Fourteenth street; said track to be laid just north of the railroad company's fence on Maryland avenue, and just north of the south curb of D street, as shown on plat herewith; cars may be parked across Thirteen-and-a-half street from March 2 to 6, 1897, inclusive; to lay temporary tracks in H street SE., from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's right of way in Canal street;

thence west on H street to the east line of South Capitol street; to build 3-foot platforms along the temporary tracks where necessary, for the convenience of persons alighting from or boarding trains. The location and number of temporary tracks shall be in accordance with plans approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, which plans are attached hereto, on which the temporary tracks are shown by red lines.

At intersecting streets the temporary tracks shall be securely planked over, so as not to interfere with street traffic.

The occupation of the streets with temporary tracks, platforms, and appurtenances shall only be for fifteen days. At the expiration of this time the tracks, platforms, and appurtenances shall have been entirely removed, and the spaces occupied by them promptly restored to good condition to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

This work to be done at the risk and expense of said railroad company, under the direction and subject to the requirements of the Commissioners or their authorized agents.

FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

Ordered, That that portion of the District of Columbia lying west of Rock Creek is hereby designated as the first chimney-sweeping district.

That the boundaries of the second chimney-sweeping district shall be all that portion of the city of Washington east of Rock Creek to and including the west side of Seventh street west and the Brightwood road.

That the third chimney-sweeping district shall consist of the remaining portion of the city and the District of Columbia lying east of the west side of Seventh street west and the Brightwood road.

That James Twine is assigned to the first of said districts.

That James A. Nelson is assigned to the second of said districts.

That Frank Boyden is assigned to the third of said districts.

FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

Ordered, That the following special regulations, to govern the hire and disposition of carriages on the 4th and 5th of March, 1897, are hereby made and published:

Herdic cabs, not exceeding \$5 each cab to and from the ball; coupes, not exceeding \$4 each coupe to and from the ball; hansom cabs, not exceeding \$3 each cab to and from the ball; conveyances (2-horse), according to agreement, not exceeding \$10.

No owner or driver of a vehicle, as before named, shall refuse to carry a passenger at the foregoing rates; nor shall he, when engaged, take up an additional passenger or passengers without the consent of the person or persons who first engaged him.

Any complaint of illegal charges, giving time, number of the vehicle or driver, and the address of the complainant, shall receive prompt attention from any policeman to whom it may be made. Every driver or owner of the conveyances embraced in this order shall exhibit a printed copy of the same in a conspicuous place in his vehicle.

All vehicles to approach the Pension building from Seventh street—herdies, cabs, and 1-horse coupes entering E or F street, following the south side if on F street, to the entrance of the Pension building,

making their exit on Fourth street to the south. All public carriages to approach the building from Seventh street by way of G street, following north side of G street to entrance of the building, and make their exit on Fourth street to the north. The President's carriage, those of the diplomatic corps, and all private carriages to enter on F street, follow north side, turn into Fifth street, and deposit their passengers at Fifth street entrance, then turn into G street and follow south side of Seventh street, thence to space on F street between Seventh and Ninth streets, also to Eighth street below F, where they may park. Messengers will be provided at the Fifth street entrance to call private carriages.

All streets intersecting F and G streets, between Seventh street and the Pension building, to be closed; no vehicles to be permitted to travel west on either F or G street from Fourth street, and none from E street north on Fifth or Sixth street, and none from G or H street south on Fifth or Sixth. All vehicles intending to carry passengers from the Pension building to approach from Seventh street. Owners of private carriages to be provided with cards (to be furnished prior to the 4th of March) admitting them to the private Fifth street entrance for carriages.

The committee have also arranged that persons holding a ticket for a hired cab, herdie, or carriage will have the privilege, when leaving the Pension Office, of taking and occupying any one vehicle of the kind named upon their ticket, such person not being required to await the arrival at the Pension Office entrance of the particular vehicle in which they came to the building. All persons will be expected to make their exit through the same door that they enter, to prevent confusion and delay. Tickets for private carriages will be issued by the committee on carriages on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (March 1, 2, and 3), at headquarters, Glover Building, 1419 F street NW. Tickets for hired conveyances will be issued by owners thereof, and the Liverymen's Association will form their own clearing house for the settlement of such tickets among themselves.

The large ticket furnished to owners of private carriages must be kept in sight by the drivers, in order that the carriage may be admitted to the proper line.

When the owner of a carriage desires to call the same upon leaving the Pension Office, he will call out the number on small card, which is a duplicate of the number on driver's card, to a messenger who will be in waiting, and the number will at once be shown on a large screen, which will be placed on the roof at the southwest corner of the Pension Office.

FEBRUARY 8, 1897.

Ordered, That the following are hereby made and promulgated as regulations governing the erection of private stands for review of inaugural ceremonies on March 4, 1897, under joint resolution, approved February 6, 1897:

No such stand shall be erected until the plans for the same have been approved by the inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia and a permit for such construction issued by that officer. No stand shall be occupied until said inspector has approved its construction and given a certificate as to its safety. Stands in front of buildings shall not extend more than 8 feet beyond the building line and their floors shall not be less than 8 feet above the sidewalk. All balconies used for said purpose must be secured as directed by the inspector of buildings.

FEBRUARY 8, 1897.

Ordered, That section 28 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding, after the last word thereof, the following:

And from and after the direction of the Commissioners to any street railroad company to station a flagman at any such crossing it shall be unlawful for any motorman or gripman to run or operate any motor or grip car over such crossing in the absence of a flagman. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

FEBRUARY 8, 1897.

Ordered, That the public reviewing stands for use during the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th of next March must be so located as to leave a clear space of sidewalk not less than 15 feet wide for foot passengers, except along the south front of Lafayette Square, where such stands must not project more than 9 feet over the sidewalk, and at the Botanical Gardens, where the projection may be 10 feet over the sidewalk.

FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

Ordered, That the amendment of December 17, 1894, of paragraph 2, section 12, of the building regulations, is hereby amended to read as follows:

No private stable shall be erected within 20 feet of a dwelling fronting a street or avenue, nor within 20 feet of a building other than those used for mechanical or storage purposes and dwellings fronting alleys, unless the written consent of the owner or owners of such dwellings or buildings shall first be filed in the office of the inspector of buildings; but the consent of any such owner who has a stable within 20 feet of such a dwelling or building not belonging to such owner shall not be required.

No private stable shall be erected within 6 feet of the building line of any street or avenue, if a door opening is to be placed in the street or avenue front, nor shall permits be issued to introduce door openings in the street or avenue fronts of stable buildings now erected within 6 feet of the building line.

FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

Ordered, That article 11 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia, as revised and amended December 16, 1895, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 4. No permit to any telephone, telegraph, or electric lighting company to renew its wires or change the location of its poles or wires shall be issued until such company shall have filed in the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a complete list of its poles and overhead wires, giving their location and designating such poles and overhead wires by numbers; and it shall be unlawful to change the location of any pole or wire without a permit specifying the change to be made; and no such permit shall issue without specifying the change to be made.

Any person changing the location of any pole or overhead electric wire, without a permit as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, in the

police court of said District, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each and every offense, to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recovered.

FEBRUARY 19, 1897.

Ordered, That section 18 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby ammended by adding thereto the following:

Provided, That the Parmenter front fender be added to the list of approved front fenders, on condition that the striking edge be covered by thick rubber hose as a buffer, and that rubber be substituted for the present iron rollers thereon; and that a locking device be provided for holding it down to the tracks when dropped or thrown by the motorman.

FEBRUARY 19, 1897.

Ordered, That the clause in section 26 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia, requiring that street cars shall stop on the near side of street crossings, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Street cars shall not exceed a rate of speed greater than 6 miles an hour at street crossings, and when necessary to stop, shall stop on the near side thereof, except where the mechanical appliances make it impracticable to do so: *Provided*, That street cars running along the parking through the middle of Pennsylvania avenue east of the Capitol shall be permitted to stop on the far side of the crossings of intersecting streets instead of the near side of such crossings.

FEBRUARY, 24 1897.

Ordered, That every agent or attorney, acting for another in the prosecution of a claim against the District of Columbia, shall file a power of attorney or other sufficient authorization in writing before being accorded recognition as such agent or attorney.

MARCH 1, 1897.

By authority of the joint resolution approved February 6, 1897, authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permits to the executive committee on inauguration ceremonies for use of reservations or public spaces in the city of Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect on March 4, 1897, etc., which provides for the maintaining of public order on that occasion, and in compliance with the requests of the committee on public order and of the grand marshal of the day, it is—

Ordered, SECTION 1, That from 10 a. m. Thursday, March 4, until after the passage of the rear of the procession escorting the President from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion, no persons other than those participating in the parade shall be allowed within or permitted to occupy or intrude with a vehicle or other obstruction upon the line of march, which will embrace all the space between the curb lines of Pennsylvania avenue from Twenty-fourth street to First street west; of Fifteenth street NW. from the north line of New York avenue to the south

line of Pennsylvania avenue; of First street west from the south line of Pennsylvania avenue to the north line of B street north; of said B street from the west line of First street west to the east line of First street east; of First street east from the north line of B street north to the south line of B street south; of B street south from the east line of First street east to the west line of New Jersey avenue.

SEC. 2. The cars of the Capital Traction Company going west shall not pass Fourth street east after 9.30 o'clock a. m. until the rear of the parade shall have left the Capitol Grounds; going east they shall cease to pass the west front of Washington Circle at 10 o'clock a. m. until the rear of the parade has passed Twenty-second and K streets at least two squares upon its return. The cars of said company on Fourteenth street north shall not pass the intersection of Fourteenth street and New York avenue coming south later than 10 o'clock a. m., nor shall they leave the Baltimore and Ohio depot later than 9.45 o'clock a. m. until the rear of the procession returning from the Capitol shall have passed the Peace Monument, at which time they may run, subject to the provisions of section 5. It is further provided that when the head of the procession reaches Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue the cars of the Fourteenth street line shall not come farther south than M street, nor go farther north than I street north until the rear of the parade shall have passed Thirteenth and K streets after being reviewed by the grand marshal.

SEC. 3. The cars of the Metropolitan Railroad Company going east shall not pass New Jersey avenue later than 11.15 o'clock a. m., and running west shall not pass Fifth street east after 11 o'clock a. m., until after the rear of the parade has passed the west line of New Jersey avenue north on its return.

SEC. 4. No street car shall at any time approach within one square of the rear of the marching column, and the regulations herein prescribed for street cars shall apply to herdies coaches which traverse any portion of the route of the parade. Cars on streets which intersect the line of parade at any point shall stop when the parade is passing and until the rear of the same on its return shall have passed said street at least one square, and Thirteenth street, from D street to E street northwest, and Sixth street, from B to C streets northwest, shall at all times be kept unobstructed by vehicles, stands, boxes, etc., to afford access to hospital and mail service.

SEC. 5. Whenever the running of cars, herdies, etc., not provided for as above, shall interfere with the parade in any way, either as to its formation, marching, or disbandment, it shall be the duty of the police to stop such cars, herdies, etc., until the portion of the parade threatened with interception shall have passed such point.

SEC. 6. During the period named in section 1 of this order no person shall be allowed to intrude with a vehicle or other obstruction upon a street or public space within 50 yards of the line of parade, as indicated in said section, or beyond the sign placed on said streets indicating the distance, except as provided in section 9.

SEC. 7. The provisions of the fourth section of the act of the legislative assembly of August 23, 1871, regulating the assemblage of hackney coaches and vehicles, will be enforced in all parts of the District of Columbia until and including March 5, 1897, as follows:

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when more than ten hackney coaches or other vehicles are assembling or assembled together and a police officer be present, it shall be the duty of such officer to regulate the manner of the arrival and departure of the same, and their position

while standing, and the peaceable and quiet demeanor of the drivers thereof, and any driver who shall obstruct the officer in the performance of his duties, or who shall refuse to obey the orders so given by him, shall be fined not exceeding \$10."

SEC. 8. The superintendent of police shall preserve public order within the Capitol grounds until the ceremonies at the Capitol shall have been concluded, and reserve all the space needed in that locality for the movements of the procession.

SEC. 9. The superintendent of police is charged with the execution of this order, and any contravention of the provisions thereof, or of his orders in fulfilling the same, without special permission from said official, will, by authority of Congress, subject the offender to a fine of not more than \$100, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for a period not to exceed sixty days.

MARCH 3, 1897.

Ordered, That upon observing the signal to be displayed on the dome of the Capitol on the 4th day of March, at the time the President elect has completed taking the oath of office between 12.30 and 1 o'clock, the superintendent of the telephone and telegraph service will cause the fire alarm bells at No. 3 engine house, Delaware avenue and C street NE., and at Fourteenth street and New York avenue NW., and also the gong on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the Treasury Department, to be sounded for the period of one minute, in accordance with the request of the chairman of the inaugural committee, as a signal for all other bells and whistles to be sounded at the same time.

MARCH 11, 1897.

Ordered, That section 32 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia, as revised and amended December 16, 1895, is hereby amended by striking out the words "without coming to a full stop at a point not nearer than 40 feet of the nearest rail of such crossing, and shall not pass over such crossing," so that said section shall read as follows:

SEC. 32. No locomotive, or train with or without a locomotive attached, shall pass over any street-railroad crossing where the cars of a street railroad are propelled by cable or electric power except in obedience to signal given by the gateman employed by the corporation owning the tracks over which such locomotive or train is to pass, and such signal shall not be given until the crossing gates are closed in such manner as to effectually prevent access to said tracks from the highway.

MARCH 13, 1897.

Ordered, All matters pertaining to work under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in or under the water in the harbor of Washington between the pier and bulkhead lines shall be under the immediate supervision of the Engineer Commissioner.

Permits for construction in the harbor of Washington between the pier and bulkhead lines shall not be issued without the approval of the Engineer Commissioner.

It shall be the duty of the harbor master to inspect all work in the water done under such permits and to see that said work conforms to

the requirements of the permits, work above the water being under the supervision of the building inspector as heretofore.

Permits for constructions on land owned or claimed by the United States or the District of Columbia shall be revocable at any time, upon thirty days' notice, by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

MARCH 17, 1897.

Ordered, That hereafter all drafts of contracts shall before execution be submitted to the attorney for the District, for his examination and report as to the completeness of their form and whether the provisions proposed therein are enforceable. They shall also be submitted to the Auditor, for his report as to the provisions therein for payment.

APRIL 2, 1897.

Ordered, That paragraph 13 of section 4 of the building regulations of the District of Columbia, as amended July 27, 1894, is hereby further amended by adding to the second clause, after the word "height," the words "except on avenues 160 feet wide, a height not exceeding 130 feet may be allowed where the lot is of sufficient frontage and depth, in the judgment of the Commissioners, to justify the same."

APRIL 3, 1897.

Ordered, That the schedule of limitations and provisions relative to the projections of portions of buildings beyond the building line is hereby amended by providing that the width of projections shall not apply to show windows where the elevation is to be one story.

APRIL 3, 1897.

Ordered, That the order of February 19, 1897, amending section 18 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia by providing that the Parmenter front fender be added to the list of approved front fenders on certain conditions, is hereby amended by revoking so much of said amendment as prescribes said conditions.

APRIL 5, 1897.

Ordered, That the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia hereby accepts the custody of the \$7,000 left entirely in their and their successors' discretion and control by the executive committee of inaugural ceremonies of March 4, 1897, to be added to the "Centennial Inaugural Relief Fund," to be invested by the said board in good real estate securities in the said District at the best obtainable rate of interest, and to be held and used for the following purposes, viz: The annual interest thereon to be expended, in the discretion of said Commissioners, in the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia.

APRIL 12, 1897.

Ordered, That the paragraph in section 5 of article 4 of the police regulations, providing for the location of hack stand "on north side of M street NW., between Connecticut avenue and Eighteenth street, six vehicles," is hereby amended so as to provide that said stand shall be occupied by not more than three one-horse vehicles, which shall stand parallel with the curb.

That the east side of Eighteenth street NW., extending southwardly from the building line on the south side of M street, is hereby designated as a stand for three one-horse vehicles, which shall stand parallel with the curb.

APRIL 14, 1897.

Ordered, That the schedule of limitations and provisions relative to the projection of portions of buildings beyond the building line is hereby amended so as to provide that the width of show windows and porches beyond the building line be unlimited.

APRIL 15, 1897.

Ordered, That article 13 of the police regulations is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 13. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense, to be recovered as other fines and penalties are now recovered.

APRIL 15, 1897.

Ordered, That section 5 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by striking out the following words in the first paragraph, viz: "And in stopping at the curb shall keep it upon the right side thereof."

APRIL 17, 1897.

Ordered, That paragraph 13 of section 4 of the building regulations of the District of Columbia, as amended July 27, 1894, and April 2, 1897, is hereby further amended by adding to the end of said paragraph the following words: "The height on corner lots in all cases to be regulated by the limitations governing on the broader street."

APRIL 19, 1897.

Ordered, That article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 35. That it shall be unlawful for any person to expectorate or spit on any part of any street-railway car or other public vehicles carrying passengers for hire, or in or upon any part of any public building under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Street-railway companies and the proprietors of other public vehicles carrying passengers for hire shall keep posted conspicuously in each

and every of their cars and public vehicles notices forbidding such expectoration or spitting. Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10, or by imprisonment in the workhouse not exceeding ten days.

APRIL 22, 1897.

Ordered, That pursuant to the "Joint resolution to regulate licenses to proprietors of theaters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes," the following regulations concerning the use and occupancy of buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia are hereby made:

1. That it shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of the owner of any premises or building situated in the District of Columbia to provide and furnish such premises and building with adequate facilities for heating, ventilating, and lighting the same, and with proper and sufficient water-closets or privies; to keep the roof thereof tight and in good repair; and to cause the yard or area, or both, to be so graded and paved that all drainage shall flow freely from all parts of it into such sewer traps as may have been provided for that purpose, or if there be none, shall flow away from any inhabited building on such premises.

2. That it shall be the duty of every person occupying any premises or any part of any premises in the District of Columbia—or if such premises be not occupied, of the owner thereof—to keep such premises or part, and all buildings, yards, stables, grounds, and outhouses connected therewith clean and wholesome. If, upon inspection by the health officer or an inspector of the health department, it be ascertained that any such premises or any part thereof, or any building, yard, stable, grounds, alley, or outhouse connected therewith is not in such condition as herein required, the occupant or occupants of such premises or part, or the owner thereof, as hereinbefore specified, shall be notified thereof and required to place the same in a clean and wholesome condition; and in case any person shall fail or neglect to place said premises or part in such condition within the time allowed by said notice he shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided.

3. That no person, being the owner, proprietor, lessee, manager, or superintendent of any store, factory, workshop, or other structure or place of employment where workmen or workwomen are employed for wages, shall cause, permit, or allow the same, or any portion or apartment thereof, or any room therein, to be overcrowded or inadequate, faulty or insufficient in respect of lighting, heating, or ventilation. Every such store, factory, workshop, or place shall be kept in a clean and wholesome condition and, as far as practicable, free from all gases, vapor, dust, or other impurities generated by manufacturing processes and privies shall be provided for male and female employees.

4. That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, use any building for any purpose for which it has not been lawfully used for a period of thirty days, at least, immediately preceding the promulgation of these regulations, unless said building is located and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the laws, building regulations, and health ordinances in force in this District governing the location and construction of buildings intended to be used for such purposes.

5. That no room in any tenement or lodging house shall be occupied

as a sleeping room unless there are at least 400 feet cubic contents for each person therein not less than 10 years of age. The health officer is hereby authorized, if in his judgment it is necessary to secure compliance with this requirement, to cause to be affixed to or near the door of each such room a placard stating the number of occupants allowed under this regulation, and shall, in any case where such placard has been affixed, cause a notice stating such number to be served on the owner, agent, or person having charge of the premises. No person having authority to prevent shall permit to occupy any such room as a sleeping room any greater number of persons than are specified on such placard, if any, or otherwise authorized under this section.

6. That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of every tenement or lodging house to provide a suitable place or places in connection therewith for the reception of garbage and other refuse matter.

7. That whenever there shall be more than five families residing in any tenement house in which the owner does not reside, there shall be placed therein by the owner or owners, lessee or lessees thereof, when required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a janitor, housekeeper, or some other responsible person, who shall reside in said house and have charge thereof.

8. That no person shall use any tenement or lodging house or any portion thereof as a place of storage for any combustible article or any article dangerous or detrimental to health.

9. That no old rags, paper, or other like refuse material gathered or recovered from any source shall be brought into or allowed to remain within any building used as a dwelling.

10. That the health officer shall examine, or cause to be examined, any building supposed or reported to be in an unsanitary condition, and make a record of such examination, of the location of the building, the purposes for which it is used, and the names of the owner and lessee and occupant. If, after such examination, he shall deem any structure or building, or part thereof, or appurtenance thereto, in such condition as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, or of those living in the vicinity, he shall serve upon the occupants a notice requiring a vacation of said structure or building, and also serve, or cause to be served, a notice in writing upon the owner, agent, or other party having interest in said structure, requiring the same to be put in proper condition within such time as he may direct. And it shall thereupon be the duty of said interested party or parties to comply with and execute the order of the health officer, under the penalties for failure as provided by section 12 of these regulations, unless an appeal be taken, as hereinafter provided. Upon deposit of \$30 to cover fees for an examining commission, the interested party may appeal, within forty-eight hours, in writing, to the Commissioners of the District, who shall appoint a commission to determine the question at issue. Said commission shall consist of two disinterested and competent physicians and one architect, residents of the District, who shall be paid for their services not exceeding \$10 each upon the certificate of the health officer. In case of a decision adverse to the appellant, it shall be the duty of the appellant to comply therewith when duly notified thereof in writing by the health officer.

11. That the term "tenement," wherever used in these regulations, shall be held to mean any building, or portion thereof, which is occupied or is intended for occupation as the residence of more than two families, living independently of one another and doing their cooking upon the premises. And the term "lodging house," wherever used in these

regulations, shall be held to mean any building, or portion thereof, in which persons are lodged for hire for less than a week at one time.

12. That any person violating, or aiding or abetting in violating, any of the provisions of these regulations, or interfering with, or preventing any inspection authorized thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

APRIL 26, 1897.

Ordered, That the police regulations of the District of Columbia, as revised and amended December 16, 1895, are hereby further amended by changing "article 17" to "article 18," and by adding after article 16 the following:

ART. 17. *Dangerous wells, cisterns, and excavations.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning any land in the city of Washington, or its more densely-populated suburbs, to allow any well, cistern, or excavation thereon to be unfenced, uncovered, or in a condition dangerous to life and limb, and any such owners who, after five days' notice from the police department of said District of the dangerous condition of such well, cistern, or excavation, shall fail or neglect to protect the same so that it shall not be dangerous to life and limb shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$10 for each day such well, cistern, or excavation shall remain unprotected and dangerous to life and limb after the expiration of the notice aforesaid.

APRIL 29, 1897.

Ordered, That the order of April 12, 1897, amending paragraph in section 5 of article 4 of the police regulations, providing for the location of hack-stand on north side of M street NW., between Connecticut avenue and Eighteenth street, is hereby amended by providing that the hack-stand at the corner of Eighteenth and M streets NW., established for six vehicles, three on the east side of Eighteenth street and three on the north side of M street, shall be considered one stand; the right to rest on M street, near Connecticut avenue. All "catch jobs" must be taken from the stand. Any vacant space must be filled on the left of the stand on Eighteenth street when a vehicle on the right moves to fill a vacancy on M street.

MAY 5, 1897.

Whereas the act entitled "An act for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks, crosswalks, and gutters in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1897, requires the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to designate the part or parts of said District, outside of said cities, to which the provisions of said act shall apply;

And whereas it is advisable that said law shall be enforced only in such portions of said suburban section as are sufficiently populated and improved to make its application there necessary: It is

Ordered, That the following localities are hereby designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as the parts of said District to which the provisions of said act of March 2, 1897, shall apply until otherwise ordered:

Commencing at Second street west (or Le Droit avenue) and Florida avenue; thence north to Pomeroy street; along Pomeroy street to Seventh street road; thence north along Seventh street road (or Brightwood avenue) to Wallach street; thence west on Wallach street to Thirteenth street extended; thence north on Thirteenth street extended to Whitney avenue; thence along Whitney avenue to Fourteenth street extended; thence north along Fourteenth street road to Howard street, Mount Pleasant; thence northwest along Howard street to Old Piney Branch road; thence south along said road to Sixteenth street extended; thence along said Sixteenth street to Columbia road; thence along said road to Kalorama avenue; thence west along said Kalorama avenue to end of the present pavement; thence south to Le Roy place; thence south along said place to Florida avenue. Eckington, West Eckington, and Anacostia are also included.

MAY 7, 1897.

Ordered, That section 12 of article 10 of the police regulations is hereby amended by striking out the word "special," so that said section shall read as follows:

No vehicle shall have loose articles hung on the side thereof, projecting beyond the hubs of wheels, or more than 10 feet in the rear of the rear axle, without a permit from the major of police. The transporting of telegraph and similar poles and timbers upon any vehicle is forbidden except under permit from the major of police, which shall prescribe the route and time of such transport.

MAY 8, 1897.

Ordered, That the Commissioners shall severally have charge of the business and offices of the District of Columbia as follows, subject to the control and action of the Commissioners as a board:

President or Acting President of the Board.—All other matters not otherwise herein specially assigned.

Commissioner John W. Ross.—Almshouse, Georgetown; Asylum, Washington; assessments of general taxes and special assessments other than water assessments and rents; assessor; attorney's office; auditor's office; charities, charitable and reformatory institutions receiving aid from the District revenues; collector of taxes' office; gauger and inspector of spirituous liquors; property clerk; public schools; Reform School (Boys'), trustee of; sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys.

Commissioner John B. Wight.—Boilers, inspection of; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal matters; chimney sweeping; coal, inspection of; Columbia Hospital for Women, ex officio trustee of; coroner and assistant coroner; excise board; fire department; flour, inspection of; harbor master; hay scales; health office; insurance companies; lumber, inspection of; markets, including hay-market square; paupers, transportation of; police; police rewards, disposal of; salted provisions, inspection of; sealer of weights and measures; steam engineers, board of examiners of; telegraph and telephone service; wood, inspection and measurement of.

Commissioner William M. Black.—Building division (fire escapes; inspector of buildings; inspector of elevators; municipal building, care of; wharves and river front); chief clerk, engineer department; contracts, preparation and record of; highway extension plans; permit

clerk; sewer and plumbing division (inspector of plumbing; plumbing board; superintendent of sewers); stables, engineer department; street-lighting division (inspector of gas and meters; superintendent of lamps; telegraph and telephone lines; underground conduits); street and road division (computing engineer; engineer of bridges; inspector of asphalt and cements; railroads; superintendent of county roads; superintendent of streets); subdivision of land; superintendent of property; surveyor, District of Columbia; trees and parking division (parking commission; superintendent of parking); water division (superintendent; water registrar and chief clerk; water mains: assessments and rents).

MAY 14, 1897.

Ordered, Each of the following-named departments and offices of the District of Columbia shall keep a file and record of its letters received, serially numbered in numerical order and showing the action taken in each case and indexed; also a letter-sent file or letter-sent book, similarly numbered and indexed. A copy of each letter sent shall be filed with the letter received to which it relates. Every communication received in an office to whose business the communication does not pertain shall be promptly sent, without record in such office, to the office having immediately in charge the business to which it relates, and be there briefed, recorded, and acknowledged.

Papers upon which reports by, or information from, any other branch of the District government are needful shall be referred therefor directly to such other department, and only submitted to the Commissioners when the case requires their action and is completed for their consideration. This does not apply to requests for opinions of the attorneys which are required by law to be sent to the attorney through the Commissioners.

Every paper upon which action is ordered or taken by the Commissioners shall be filed, with a brief or copy of such action, in the office in which it was originally recorded, except papers upon which a general order or regulation of the Commissioners shall be based, which shall be permanently filed in the office of the secretary.

Assessor, attorney, auditor, board of steam engineers, collector, coroner, engineer department, executive office, excise board, fire department, harbor master, health officer, inspector of buildings, inspector of coal, inspectors of lumber, inspectors and measurers of wood, inspector of steam boilers, market masters, police department, property clerk, public schools, sealer of weights and measures, special-assessment division, street and alley cleaning department, superintendent of charities, superintendent of telegraph and telephone service, Washington Asylum.

MAY 22, 1897.

Ordered, That section 5 of article 4 of the police regulations, relative to the locations of hack stands, is hereby amended by striking out the paragraph "On the southeast corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue NW., six vehicles," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

A stand for six vehicles on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue NW., two to be located between the rear line of the main building at the southeast corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue NW. and McDermott's alley; the other four to be located on the east side of

said Four-and-a-half street, the right resting immediately south of the sidewalk on the south side of Missouri avenue; and when a vacancy occurs on that part of the stand near Pennsylvania avenue the vehicle first occupying the stand south of Missouri avenue shall have the privilege of occupying the place so made vacant.

MAY 28, 1897.

Ordered, That the order of October 7, 1896, directing the assessor to revise the numbers of lots, in squares, in the city of Washington, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

That this order shall be interpreted in connection with and as subordinate to the general orders of the Commissioners issued pursuant to the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the subdivision of land within the District of Columbia," approved August 27, 1888.

JUNE 3, 1897.

Ordered, That article 8 of the police regulations for the District of Columbia is hereby amended by striking out section 4 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 4. Persons engaged in the erection, reconstruction, or repair of any building may occupy the public space with building materials for such reasonable period as the inspector of buildings shall decide, to be specified on permits issued by him, subject to the following conditions, namely:

(a) The occupation of sidewalks or roadways by articles not intended for immediate use in connection with the operations for which the permit has been issued will not be allowed.

(b) The maximum area permitted to be occupied shall not extend beyond one-third of the width of the roadway on streets where there are no railway tracks. On streets containing railway tracks the space to be occupied outside of the curb must not exceed one-third of the distance from the curb in front of the building in course of erection to the nearest rail of the track.

(c) When considered necessary by the inspector of buildings, the space allotted for materials may extend laterally in the roadway 20 feet on each side of the lot on which the building is being erected.

(d) Materials deposited outside of the parking line must be securely and compactly arranged within the allotted space.

(e) A width of not less than 6 feet must be kept clear on the sidewalk.

(f) Materials outside of the building line must be placed and arranged as the inspector of buildings may direct, and all materials and rubbish shall be removed promptly by the contractor or owner of the property when so directed by the inspector of buildings. No gutter shall be obstructed except by temporary damming for collecting water for building purposes, when there are no other available means therefor, under such conditions as the inspector of buildings may prescribe. Any shed or other temporary structure erected wholly or partly on any public highway under permit issued by the inspector of buildings shall be removed within such time as said inspector of buildings shall direct, under a penalty for failure as prescribed in the building regulations.

(g) Each person occupying the roadway or sidewalks with materials shall exhibit a red light at night placed in such manner as to warn the public of the obstruction of the roadway and sidewalk and so as to

show distinctly the clear passageway left in the road and sidewalk. When the space occupied by the materials extends for 20 or more feet along the curb, at least one light shall be exhibited at each end of the obstruction, hung clear of the obstruction on the side adjoining the carriage way.

(h) No material shall be dressed in the streets or sidewalks. Stone, brick, or other material may be dressed within the parking line if suitably inclosed by tight fencing, under special permit. Old building material may be cleaned under special permits from the inspector of buildings.

(i) Lime, cement or other mortar and concrete may be prepared upon the parking or roadway within the space above designated to be occupied by building material. If prepared upon the roadway, it must be upon a tight bed of tongued and grooved boards placed upon 2-inch bearers or sleepers, leaving an air space below and properly protected so as to prevent any splashing or dripping.

(j) Earth taken from excavations and rubbish taken from buildings must not be stored either upon the sidewalk, roadways, or alleys, but must be removed from day to day. Where dry rubbish, apt to produce dust, is handled, it must be kept wet or covered to prevent its being blown about by the wind.

(k) All sidewalks in front of buildings in course of erection must be protected securely against materials falling from the structure or scaffolding.

(l) District employees, contractors on District work, and persons doing work within the street lines under duly authorized permits issued by the permit clerk of the engineer department will be subject to the above regulations as regards preparation of mortar and concrete and storage of materials, excepting the deposit of earth for excavations. Earth from such excavations for street work must be so deposited as to leave a clear roadway for the passage of vehicles and pedestrians, unless special authority for temporarily closing the roadway or sidewalk is obtained from the engineer department.

(m) District employees found violating any of the above regulations will not be arrested, but will be promptly reported to the Commissioners.

(n) No excavation will be made in driveway, sidewalk, or parking of any street or avenue or in any public alley without duly authorized permit. Permits will not, however, be required by foremen of the engineer department when engaged upon District work.

JUNE 9, 1897.

Ordered, That the market master of the wholesale market is hereby placed in charge of the farmers' and truckers' market, on both sides of B street between Seventh and Twelfth streets NW., except that portion between Seventh and Ninth streets adjacent to the Washington Market, which, under the joint resolution of Congress, approved February 20, 1897, for the relief of farmers and truckmen, was assigned by the Commissioners on May 20, 1897, to the supervision of the clerk of said market.

The market master of the wholesale market may accept from the occupants of the portion of the street so placed under his supervision a sufficient sum to enable him to keep the street so occupied in an orderly and cleanly condition; provided, that said contributions shall not in any case exceed the rates established by the joint resolution aforesaid.

He shall make weekly itemized reports to the auditor of his receipts and expenditures, and a monthly abstract of the same to the secretary of the Board of Commissioners.

JUNE 10, 1897.

Ordered, That the schedule of limitations and provisions relative to the projection of portions of buildings beyond the building line is hereby amended by providing that the restrictions as to the width of projections shall not apply to areas, bases, water tables, colonnades, and steps.

JUNE 10, 1897.

Ordered, That the Commissioners do not construe the ruling of the court in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company v. The District of Columbia, which decreed that certain taxes and assessments twenty years overdue were for that reason uncollectable, to require or authorize them to direct the cancellation of such overdue taxes and assessments upon the District records in cases which have not been severally adjudicated.

JUNE 11, 1897.

Ordered, That section 1 of article 8 of the police regulations is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

That the owner or owners of any lot, lots, or square of ground in the District of Columbia, or their agents, who shall let such lot, lots, or square for any circus exhibition shall within twenty-four hours after the circus shall have left clear and remove, to the satisfaction of the superintendent of street and alley cleaning department, from any such lot, lots, or square all waste paper and deposits of any kind.

JUNE 14, 1897.

Ordered, That the provision in paragraph 2, section 12, of the building regulations, relative to manure pits, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Manure pits may be permitted below the surface of all alleys that are 15 feet or more in width, but they shall not extend more than 4 feet beyond the building line. The walls must be substantial and watertight, with stone or iron coping, bedded in cement, set fair with surface of alley. They must be covered with heavy wrought-iron doors, flush with alley pavement or surface, sufficiently strong to carry heavily loaded carts or other vehicles, and must be provided with ventilation by means of a flue on inside of stable and extending above roof of same, and drained by sewer connections as directed by the inspector of plumbing.

JUNE 15, 1897.

WASHINGTON BATHING BEACH RULES.

1. The beach shall be open to bathers from 10 a. m. until sunset every day when the weather and water are suitable for bathing.
2. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the beach will be open at 7 a. m. for women and their escorts only. The general public will not be admitted until 10 o'clock on those days.

3. Every bather must wear a suitable bathing dress covering the body and a portion of the legs, and must undress and fully dress in a dressing room.

4. Entrance shall be free to women, to boys under 16, and to colored persons with their own suits. White males over 16 shall be charged an admission fee of 5 cents until July 1, after which the beach shall be free to all who use their own bathing suits.

5. Each applicant must present to the clerk at the entrance a registry card correctly stating the date, his name, age, residence, and color, printed blanks for which can be obtained free at the side window. The clerk will not be permitted to fill up the cards.

Separate checks for rooms, valuables, and bicycles and tickets for suits may be had at the office. All the occupants of a room must come out of the water at the same time and deliver the room check to the key boy to have the room door unlocked. Suit tickets and hired bathing suits must be delivered to the gate boy by bathers as they go out.

6. The following rates of charges are hereby fixed:

Shakers, or hand-made suits for men, 15 cents; for boys, 10 cents; two-piece flannel suits, 20 cents; knit jerseys, 25 cents for all ages, and women's suits, 25 cents. The pay for a suit includes entrance fee, hire of towel, and care of valuables.

Bathers not hiring suits will be subject to the following charges:

For use of towel, 3 cents; for checking valuables, 5 cents; for care of bicycles, 5 cents; drying and caring for private suits (which must be plainly marked with the names of the owners), 5 cents for each use, 25 cents a week or 75 cents a month, payable in advance.

7. The following are prohibited:

Profane, obscene, or ribald language; loud shouting, singing, or false alarms; loitering in the passageways, office, or clothes yard; digging in the sand or mud, or daubing with either; throwing sticks, stones, or other missiles; scuffling, ducking, bullying, and all roughness that may cause danger or ill feeling; interfering in any manner with the lifeboat; swimmers carrying into deep water those who can not swim; loitering on the wharves by anyone but bathers; fishing anywhere in the beach waters; idling or disturbance near the office.

JUNE 17, 1897.

Ordered, That pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Commissioners by "An act to confer upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia certain powers, duties, and limitations, contained in chapter 8 (water service) of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1879 (U. S. Stat., vol. 21, p. 9), the regulations heretofore made under authority of said law are amended as follows:

Where Potomac water is introduced into premises occupied by frame or very old brick dwellings within the fire limits, the yard fixtures for the use of not more than two such adjoining dwellings, the property of one owner, may be placed upon the lot occupied by one of them and connected with the water service and house sewer pertaining to that lot: *Provided*, That the owner of the two premises shall agree, in writing, to pay the water rents on both premises according to the schedule of rates, and that upon failure to pay the water rent for either of the said premises the supply of water shall be discontinued from both of them until such payment is made; and that he shall further agree that such

fixtures shall be for the use of the occupants of but two adjoining premises, and that upon either or both of said premises becoming the property of another owner, separate water-service pipes and fixtures shall be provided for each premises in accordance with existing regulations. Upon failure to comply in any respect with the terms of such agreement, or upon failure to comply with any of the regulations relating to the water service, the supply of water to the premises will be discontinued and not resumed until full compliance is had therewith, any water rents paid on one or both premises to the contrary notwithstanding.

JUNE 19, 1897.

Ordered, That the following regulations for the enforcement of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1897, relative to the removal of snow and ice, dirt, sand, gravel, etc., from the sidewalks, cross walks, and gutters in the District of Columbia, are hereby established:

1. Complaints or reports of such obstructions shall be referred to the special assessment clerk.

2. An inspector from his office shall thereupon make an examination of the locality in question, and if it be found that the abutting property is responsible for the obstruction the special assessment clerk shall serve a notice upon the owner of said property to remove the obstruction within five days.

3. Copy of such notice shall be furnished the superintendent of street and alley cleaning, and he or his agent shall examine the locality in question, at the expiration of the five days, and shall remove the obstruction if it still exists.

4. The superintendent of street and alley cleaning shall report the cost of such work to the assessor, who will enter it on the regular tax roll as a tax against the property, in accordance with the provisions of law.

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

WASHINGTON, *October 14, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, and, in accordance with the usual custom, a statement of the assessed value of the taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows:

Washington City:

Taxable on land.....	\$87, 739, 241	
Taxable on improvements	70, 793, 125	
		\$158, 532, 366

Washington County:

Taxable on land, at \$1.50.....	10, 702, 418	
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.50.....	6, 351, 900	
		17, 054, 318
Taxable on land, at \$1.....	4, 514, 200	
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.....	1, 155, 400	
		5, 669, 600

Total assessed value of taxable real estate		181, 256, 284
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Personal property:

Washington City.....	8, 569, 413	
Washington County.....	46, 460	
Railroads, taxed on gross receipts.....	1, 164, 785	
		9, 780, 658

Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia on July 1, 1897.....		191, 036, 942
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Amount of tax:

Washington City, at \$1.50.....	2, 377, 985. 49	
Washington County, at \$1.50.....	255, 814. 77	
Washington County, at \$1.....	56, 696. 00	
Total real estate tax.....		2, 690, 496. 26
\$7,028,549 personal property, at \$1.50.....	105, 428. 24	
\$1,587,324 capital stock street railways, less realty, at \$1.50.....	23, 809. 86	
\$1,119,346 gross receipts street railways, at 4 per cent....	44, 773. 84	
\$45,439 gross receipts street railways, at 2 per cent.....	908. 78	
Total tax on personal property.....		174, 920. 72
Total tax on real and personal property.....		2, 865, 416. 98

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

The members of the board of assistant assessors provided for under the act of August 14, 1894, are now actively engaged in their work in connection with the assessment for the three years commencing July 1, 1899. The result of this assessment is required to be made in this office on or before the first Monday of January, 1899, and from then to the

first Monday of the following June an opportunity will be afforded to all parties concerned to have a full hearing of such complaints as may be made in respect of said assessment. It is gratifying to note the general expressions of approval concerning the last assessment, and I doubt not the next will be even more satisfactory, as the gentlemen composing the board have had special opportunity of gaining enlarged experience and can more readily discover any inequalities that may now exist in the values of ground and improvements.

FIRST ASSISTANT ASSESSOR AND CLERICAL FORCE.

In my estimates for the coming fiscal year a recommendation is made for one of my assistants to be designated "first assistant assessor," at an annual salary of \$2,000, who shall, in the absence of the assessor, perform all the duties now devolving upon that officer. I consider the position essentially important to the proper administration of the duties of this office, and trust that the Commissioners will find it consistent to give their approval to this, and also a few other slight increases in the salaries of the clerical force, and in this connection it gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficiency of the entire list of employees, possessing practical experience and expert knowledge in the various details so necessary for the proper execution of their responsible duties. A recommendation is submitted for an addition to the clerical force of two "transfer clerks," whose duty would be for the copying, transferring, and recording conveyances of property, as they are daily received in the office of the recorder of deeds, and would be of special advantage in making out tax bills, and avoid much loss of time in searching for the names of property owners. These records being kept up to date would also be of great service to the other offices in levying special, water-main, and other assessments. This work could only be done by reliable clerks, who should have a knowledge of deeds, titles, and a familiarity with the records not only in the office of the recorder of deeds, but also of those in the office of the register of wills, and the clerk of the court, so that there may be no question as to the ownership or correct name for assessment purposes.

CARE OF RECORDS.

In the basement annex of this office there are about 500 volumes of valuable records piled on the floor and corners of the room for the want of shelves to properly arrange and classify them, and, many of them being needed for daily reference, causes great annoyance to this office, as also to the lawyers and others having occasion to use them. A lack of funds has prevented a remedy for this deplorable condition. On the main floor the necessity for more room in order to facilitate the transaction of public business is apparent, and it is in contemplation to make such changes in the counter as will give more room and expedite the work of the clerks. These much-needed improvements, it is estimated, will involve an expenditure of about \$500, and I trust that an item to that effect will be recommended for insertion in the next appropriation bill.

NUMERICAL BOOKS.

The act of March 3, 1897, appropriated \$1,946 for reproducing by photolithography the numerical books of the city of Washington and the county, which are embraced in four volumes, aggregating 1,845

pages of closely written matter. A contract was made with W. E. Stockett & Co., of this city, they being the lowest bidders, in the sum of \$1,946, the exact amount covered by the appropriation, and far below any other bid submitted. Under the terms of the contract, 12 sets, or 48 bound volumes, were required to be delivered to the District, which has been done, and the excellent execution of the work reflects credit upon the contractors. These books are valuable and important records, containing a list and description of all the various pieces of real estate in the District by lots, front feet, square feet, value of the land and improvements, and the owner's name up to the latest date possible. Several of the other officers have been furnished copies, which will afford them better facilities for the dispatch of business.

CANCELLATION OF TAXES.

I again call attention to an essential fault in our law for the enforcement of arrears of taxes, and as each year passes the defects become more apparent.

Under the provisions of the act approved March 19, 1890, property which has once been advertised for nonpayment of taxes can not be again advertised for the same tax, and consequently when a party other than the District is the purchaser the certificate of sale issued by the Commissioners is for the tax of one year only, although twenty years and more of arrears may be due and unpaid at the time.

There is also a peremptory requirement in the law that at the expiration of two years from the date of the sale the Commissioners must, on demand of the owner of the tax-sale certificate, issue a deed for the property, without providing as a condition precedent to such deed that all overdue taxes and assessments other than those involved in such tax-sale certificate shall also have been paid.

Under a decision of the supreme court of the District, in the case of *John H. Brewer v. The District of Columbia et al.*, equity No. 9513, decided November 1, 1886 (5 Mackey's Reports, p. 274 et seq.), a deed of property made in pursuance of a sale for arrears of taxes for any certain year passes the property involved to the purchaser at such sale, discharged of the liens of all taxes and assessments remaining due and unpaid at the time of sale, so far as the District is concerned. As a tax deed thus carries with it a clear title against any claim of the District for taxes due prior to its issue, it is a convenient agency of frequent resort for the evasion of the payment of overdue assessments and taxes.

As the full force and effect of this decision is becoming better known, many are taking advantage of it, and instead of paying their taxes promptly are letting the various payments go by default, looking forward to the fact that each year only adds to the amount to be subsequently canceled, and thereby adding additional burdens of expense upon the prompt taxpayer.

There is a bill now pending on the Senate Calendar (S. 916), having received the approval of the District committees in both Houses, which was carefully revised by the attorney for the District, the collector of taxes, and myself, and is calculated to remedy the glaring defects in our present law. I invite special attention to this bill, and earnestly urge the support of the Commissioners for its early passage at the coming session of Congress.

LICENSES.

During the year ended June 30, 1897, 3,736 licenses were issued, including 546 barroom, 147 wholesale liquor, and 75 engineer licenses. There have been certified to the collector of taxes 777 certificates for miscellaneous receipts. The total amount collected was \$342,704.89, credited as follows:

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1897.

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apothecaries.....	\$747.07	.....	\$15.61
Auctioneers.....	1,425.03	\$75.00	.....
Banks and bankers.....	200.50	.....	145.50
Barrooms.....	227,844.69	.....	15,145.92
Bill posters.....	38.34	18.34	.....
Billiard, pool, bagatelle tables, etc.....	3,077.73	711.79	.....
Cattle brokers.....	516.74	140.05	.....
Commission merchants.....	1,870.03	.....	3.31
Dealers in ice merchandise.....	174.00	.....	.....
Dealers in junk and second-hand personal property.....	2,850.09	170.02	.....
Dealers in old barrels.....	50.00	.....	.....
Entertainments, circuses, balls, and exhibitions.....	4,435.00	282.00	.....
Hacks, cabs, and vehicles.....	3,149.89	141.62	.....
Hotels.....	3,503.08	.....	673.18
Intelligence offices.....	178.36	40.84	.....
Insurance companies.....	1,171.77	.....	4.84
Insurance agents.....	21,510.97	1,472.01	.....
Livery stables.....	3,299.26	.....	207.24
Manufacturers of illuminating gas.....	1,072.00	.....	.....
Peddlers.....	345.84	29.10	.....
Pawnbrokers.....	500.00	.....	.....
Produce dealers.....	11,912.03	1,280.61	.....
Restaurants and eating houses.....	5,696.97	7.27	.....
Real estate agents.....	7,737.53	.....	1,366.69
Theaters.....	716.67	.....	108.34
Wholesale liquor dealers.....	38,681.30	.....	3,799.90
Total.....	342,704.89	4,368.65	21,470.53

Total decrease, 1896-97.....	\$21,470.53
Total increase, 1896-97.....	4,368.65
Net decrease.....	17,101.88
Receipts from licenses, 1895-96.....	359,806.77
Receipts from licenses, 1896-97.....	342,704.89
Net decrease.....	17,101.88

EQUITY IN TAXATION.

Last year I called attention to the necessity of legislation for license revenue. We are nearing the close of the century, and ere the dawning of another I hope that certain obsolete laws and methods of taxation now in force will be matters of the past. Our citizens pay taxes cheerfully, but the duty would be a greater pleasure could they know the burden was equitably distributed. There are hundreds who do business without license, whose claims for exemption are no greater than those who are taxed. We need a readjustment of our license laws in accordance with modern methods and conditions. It is the intention of this office to contribute to that end by the submission of a bill for the recommendation of the Commissioners to Congress.

REVENUE FROM BANKS AND BANKERS.

The adoption of the national banking system by nearly all of our local banks has reduced the revenue from this source to a very small sum. Its adoption by the Riggs National marked the last of our old established banks subject to a license tax.

TRAFFIC IN LIQUORS.

The receipts from this source still continue to decrease, caused by a reduction in the number of licenses granted. Especially is this true of wholesale dealers. Thirty-two barroom and 8 wholesale liquor dealers' applications were rejected by the excise board. I can but repeat the regrets expressed in my last report, that brewers and distillers, and the agents who represent them, are by authority of law still allowed to do business in the District of Columbia without contributing a penny to its license revenues.

REGULATION OF BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

I am pleased to note that the last Congress passed the following:

AN ACT To license billiard and pool tables in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep any billiard table, bagatelle table, shuffleboard, jenny lind table, pool table, or any table upon which legitimate games are played, in any saloon, room, or place of business within the District of Columbia for public use or for profit or gain, without a license therefor first had and obtained from the assessor of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That every person taking out such license shall pay to the collector of taxes of said District a license fee of twelve dollars per annum for each table. Said license may be granted or refused in the discretion of the assessor of said District, and all licenses so granted shall date from the first day of the month in which the liability began and expire on the thirty-first day of October in each year: *Provided*, That in all cases of refusal of said assessor to grant said license, or upon written protest of a majority or more of the property owners or residents of the block in which it is proposed to grant such license, an appeal may be taken to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 3. That every person who shall own, keep, or use any billiard table, bagatelle table, pool table, or any table or board of the kind mentioned in the first section of this Act, for public use or profit without such license first had and obtained, shall, on conviction in the police court, be fined twenty dollars or imprisoned not exceeding three months for each offense, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That it shall not be lawful for the proprietors of billiard tables, pool tables, bagatelle tables, jenny lind tables, or other tables of the kind mentioned in the first section of this Act, shuffleboards and bowling alleys, kept for public hire and gain in the District of Columbia, to sell or to allow to be sold in the same room, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, and all such places shall be closed during the entire twenty-four hours of each and every Sunday, and also during the hours that bar-rooms are required to be closed.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than forty dollars, and shall in addition forfeit his or her license, in the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 25, 1897.

Owing to the date of its passage, most places were then already licensed. It will therefore practically go into operation the coming first of November.

HACKS, CABS, AND PASSENGER VEHICLES.

Five hundred and sixty-one vehicles were licensed the past year, divided as follows, viz:

Numbered hacks, omnibuses, and two-horse vehicles.....	148
Numbered cabs, coupes, carriages, and one-horse vehicles.....	413
Total	561

STREET RAILWAY TAXES IN ARREARS.

Until the law taxing street railways using horses as a motive power is repealed I deem it my duty to call attention each year to the failure of the companies to pay the license tax imposed.

INSURANCE.

Two hundred and twenty insurance companies or their agents have been licensed as follows, viz:

Fire insurance companies.....	124
Life insurance companies.....	62
Life, casualty, and accident insurance companies.....	31
Live stock.....	2
Burglary insurance company.....	1
Total	220

Since my last report one of our District life companies has followed the example of the Washington Endowment, and gone into the hands of a receiver. I refer to the National Life Maturity, whose affairs are now being wound up under the direction of the court. Among outside companies who have failed, one of the most prominent among assessment life associations is the Massachusetts Benefit Life, of Boston. It was well and favorably known; consequently the blow falls the harder upon an extensive membership. In the discussion of the requirements of life insurance, language can not be too emphatic in statement that until laws are universally passed compelling companies to set aside a sufficient portion of their earnings, to be preserved intact under all circumstances for the protection of their policy holders, there will be failures. There must be a limit to the ability of an insurance company or association to satisfy legitimate claims, unless its membership is a paying one at living rates. Good insurance, like any other commodity, requires and commands a fair price. Companies may exist for a time on cheap premium rates, but it is in defiance of sound business principles, and the result in the end must be disaster. Life insurance has claims possessed by no other. It affects the home and those who are dear. It usually becomes operative when the natural protector is powerless to appeal for justice through resisted claims. Ordinary failures may be remedied—that of life insurance, rarely. The lapse of time, conditions of health, financial embarrassments, and loss of faith in business integrity all combine to prevent it. At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced providing new insurance laws for the District, but from lack of time it was not considered. On the 3d of March, 1897, a bill was passed entitled “An act regulating fraternal beneficial associations in the District of Columbia.” It made, however, no appropriation for the purpose of carrying its requirements into effect. It is herewith appended.

Very respectfully,

MATTHEW TRIMBLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX A.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, October 4, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the amount required for the proper support of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899 :

Assessor	\$3,500
3 assistant assessors (board of assistant assessors), at \$3,000 each.....	\$9,000
1 first assistant assessor (who shall perform the duties of assessor during the absence or disability of the assessor)	2,000
1 assistant assessor.....	1,800
2 clerks, at \$1,400 each	2,800
2 transfer clerks for copying and indexing transfers of property, at \$1,400 each.....	2,800
3 clerks, at \$1,200 each	3,600
1 license clerk	1,400
1 inspector of licenses.....	1,200
1 draftsman.....	1,200
1 clerk to board of assistant assessors.....	1,200
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each	3,000
Assistant or clerk.....	900
1 clerk in charge of records	1,000
1 clerk.....	900
Messenger and driver for board assistant assessors	600
To continue arrears of taxes.....	2,000
Contingent expenses	2,600
	<hr/>
Total	38,000
	<hr/>
Total	41,500

Very respectfully,

MATTHEW TRIMBLE, *Assessor.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX B.

Estimated receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, exclusive of the water department.

Tax on real estate, \$175,586,684, at \$1.50	\$2,633,800.26
Tax on real estate, \$5,669,600, at \$1.....	56,696.00
	<hr/>
	2,690,496.26
	2,377,985.49 × 90 per cent =
	312,510.77 × 90 per cent =
	<hr/>
	\$2,140,186.94
	281,259.70
Tax on personal property, including gross receipts of rail-roads	174,920.72 × 90 per cent =
Arrears of real-estate taxes.....	157,428.65
Arrears of personal taxes.....	420,000.00
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	14,000.00
Advertising property for arrears of taxes.....	72,000.00
Licenses	5,000.00
Market rents	340,000.00
Fines from courts.....	18,900.00
Building-permit fees.....	28,500.00
Rent of wharves and District property.....	5,000.00
Sale of fish wharf.....	2,000.00
Certificates of arrears of taxes.....	200.00
Surveyor's fees.....	2,000.00
Sealer of weights and measures' fees.....	3,000.00
Water permits.....	4,000.00
Fees from recorder of deeds and register of wills.....	1,300.00
Dog tags.....	4,000.00
Pound fees.....	15,000.00
Hay scales.....	500.00
Sale of old material.....	1,000.00
Miscellaneous, including fees of inspector of gas meters, sewer permits, etc.....	500.00
New buildings.....	4,000.00
Interest on assessments for permit work.....	30,000.00
	<hr/>
Total estimated receipts.....	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	3,550,375.29

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 69

Valuations on which foregoing estimates are based.

Washington:	
Taxable on land, at \$1.50.....	\$87, 739, 241
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.50.....	70, 793, 125
County:	
Taxable on land, at \$1.50.....	10, 702, 418
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.50.....	6, 351, 900
Taxable on land, at \$1.....	4, 514, 200
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.....	1, 155, 400
Total assessed value of real estate.....	181, 256, 284
Total taxable on land.....	102, 955, 859
Total taxable on improvements.....	78, 300, 425
Personal property:	
Washington.....	8, 569, 413
County.....	46, 460
Railroads, taxed on gross receipts.....	1, 164, 785
Total.....	9, 780, 658
Total taxable on real and personal property.....	191, 036, 942

APPENDIX C.

Summary of annual return of the board of assistant assessors for the year ending June 30, 1898.

	City.	County.	Total.
Assessment of new buildings.....	\$1, 904, 300	\$773, 900	\$2, 678, 200
Additions and improvements.....	223, 900	52, 000	275, 900
Total assessment.....	2, 128, 200	825, 900	2, 954, 100
Off.....	77, 300	3, 200	80, 500
Net assessment.....	2, 050, 900	822, 700	2, 873, 600
United States property assessed.....	5, 525, 000	.....	5, 525, 000
District of Columbia property assessed.....	144, 000	56, 000	200, 000
Grand total assessment.....	7, 797, 200	881, 900	8, 679, 100
Number of new brick buildings.....	608	259	867
Number of new frame buildings.....	4	125	129
Total number of new buildings.....	612	384	996
Number of buildings removed.....	104	3	107
Increase in number of buildings.....	508	381	889
Number of buildings repaired.....	179	23	202
Buildings "taken up".....	2	.....	2
Value of buildings "taken up".....	\$110, 000	.....	\$110, 000

Average assessed value per building:	
City.....	\$3, 111
County.....	2, 015
General average assessed value per building in the District.....	2, 698

BY SECTIONS.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Northwest.....	233	\$1, 199, 000	142	\$191, 700	72	\$67, 900
Southwest.....	45	57, 000	8	3, 500	9	2, 600
Northeast.....	204	361, 400	17	7, 900	7	1, 800
Southeast.....	130	286, 900	12	20, 800	16	5, 000
Total.....	612	1, 904, 300	179	223, 900	104	77, 300

Average assessed value per building:	
Northwest.....	\$5, 146
Southwest.....	1, 267
Northeast.....	1, 772
Southeast.....	2, 206

APPENDIX D.

Summary of annual return of the board of assistant assessors for the year ending June 30, 1897.

	City.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
Assessment of new buildings.....	\$1,339,500	\$60,400	\$546,200	\$1,946,100
Additions and improvements.....	21,400		600	22,000
Increase.....	1,360,900	60,400	546,800	1,968,100
Reductions.....	20,100	300		20,400
Net.....	1,340,800	60,100	546,800	1,947,700
Number of new brick buildings.....	473	49	206	728
Number of new frame buildings.....	2		131	133
Total number of new buildings.....	475	49	337	861
Number of buildings removed.....	33	1		34
Increase in number of buildings.....	442	48	337	827

Average assessed value per building, \$2.260.

APPENDIX E.

Summary of annual return of the board of assistant assessors for the year ending June 30, 1896.

	City.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
Assessment of new buildings.....	\$1,384,900	\$54,100	\$556,800	\$1,995,800
Additions and improvements.....	248,800	5,900	19,700	274,400
Increase.....	1,633,700	60,000	576,500	2,270,200
Reductions.....	79,500	400	2,000	82,900
Net.....	1,554,200	59,600	574,500	2,197,300
Number of new brick buildings.....	629	58	227	914
Number of new frame buildings.....			229	229
Total number of new buildings.....	629	58	456	1,143
Number of buildings removed.....	83	2	1	86
Increase in number of buildings.....	546	56	455	1,057

Average assessed value per building, \$2.183.

APPENDIX F.

Statement of the number of pieces of ground separately assessed and number of buildings in the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Locality.	Pieces improved.	Pieces unimproved.	Total pieces.	Number of buildings.
Washington.....	38,792	18,395	57,187	47,336
County (by the foot).....	5,459	26,503	31,962	6,283
County (by the acre).....	941	669	1,610	1,623
Total.....	45,192	45,567	90,759	55,242

APPENDIX G.

RECAPITULATION.

Total assessments of new buildings for the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Amount of assessments.....	\$7,192,400
United States and District of Columbia properties assessed	5,725,000
Reductions.....	183,800
Increase.....	7,008,600
Number of new buildings.....	3,000
Number of buildings removed	227
Increase in buildings.....	2,773
Average assessed value per building for the periods, \$2,593.	

APPENDIX H.

Number of accounts on the tax ledgers for the year ending June 30, 1898.

City, real estate.....	20,740
County, real estate.....	8,256
City, personal.....	1,736
County, personal.....	65
Total number of accounts.....	30,797

APPENDIX I.

Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1898, inclusive.

Year.	Washington.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
1871.....	\$66,818,886	\$6,213,467	\$6,965,101	\$79,997,454
1872.....	62,421,331	6,036,434	6,500,000	74,957,765
1873.....	72,880,380	6,366,488	8,623,056	87,869,924
1874.....	80,539,782	6,272,010	9,621,280	96,433,072
1875.....	82,292,906	6,312,099	9,270,036	97,875,041
1876.....	78,818,934	5,849,317	8,784,433	93,452,684
1877.....	81,246,847	5,953,932	8,728,622	95,929,401
1878.....	83,101,484	6,028,041	8,480,365	97,609,890
1879.....	75,555,801	5,242,224	6,693,417	87,491,442
1880.....	76,085,940	5,291,313	6,603,103	87,980,356
1881.....	77,256,610	5,282,096	6,414,372	88,953,078
1882.....	78,515,793	5,266,943	6,525,759	90,308,495
1883.....	80,615,448	5,307,116	6,611,101	92,533,665
1884.....	80,293,418	4,013,888	6,541,368	90,848,674
1885.....	82,825,255	4,074,358	6,602,851	93,502,464
1886.....	85,132,151	4,160,222	6,760,956	96,053,329
1887.....	96,383,486	4,741,540	7,172,075	108,302,101
1888.....	99,430,297	4,908,345	7,406,186	111,744,830
1889.....	102,886,043	4,987,632	7,611,678	115,485,353
1890.....	119,613,603	5,395,021	12,617,795	137,626,419
1891.....	123,110,219	5,550,976	12,948,696	141,609,891
1892.....	126,383,584	5,682,676	13,415,018	145,481,278
1893.....	138,104,771	5,796,237	13,123,268	147,024,276
1894.....	160,269,876	7,623,070	23,524,858	191,417,804
1895.....	161,054,761	7,751,615	23,748,670	192,555,046
1896.....	165,399,819	.....	23,522,524	188,922,343
1897.....	156,854,384	.....	23,522,524	180,376,908
1898.....	158,532,366	.....	22,723,918	181,256,284

APPENDIX J.

Value of personal property in the District of Columbia assessed for taxation from 1877 to June 30, 1898, inclusive.

Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.
1877.....	\$15,429,873	1888.....	\$10,943,458
1878.....	17,239,051	1889.....	11,728,672
1879.....	13,336,920	1890.....	11,023,167
1880.....	11,421,431	1891.....	11,697,650
1881.....	10,895,712	1892.....	11,826,190
1882.....	9,666,272	1893.....	12,045,290
1883.....	9,028,812	1894.....	11,206,364
1884.....	11,311,622	1895.....	11,449,485
1885.....	12,795,934	1896.....	10,971,737
1886.....	12,658,949	1897.....	9,532,851
1887.....	11,934,245	1898.....	9,780,658

APPENDIX K.

[PUBLIC—No. 124.]

AN ACT Regulating fraternal beneficial associations in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a fraternal beneficial association is hereby declared to be a corporation, society, order, or voluntary association, formed or organized and carried on for the sole benefit of its members and their beneficiaries, and not for profit, having a lodge system, with ritualistic form of work and representative form of government, making provision for the payment of benefits in case of death. Each such association may make provision for the payment of benefits in case of sickness, temporary or permanent physical disability, either as the result of disease, accident, or old age: *Provided,* That the period in life at which payment of physical disability benefits on account of old age commences shall not be under seventy years, or the age of expectancy from the time of entering, subject to their compliance with its laws. Any such association may create and maintain a reserve, emergency, or benefit fund in accordance with its laws. Any such association having a reserve, emergency, or benefit fund, may, in addition to the benefits hereinbefore named, pay withdrawal benefits, not exceeding the contributions of such member, to a member unable or unwilling to continue membership, provided such membership shall continue not less than three successive years. Such association may also, after ten years of membership, apply its funds and accumulations as its laws provide, or the association and members agree. The fund from which the payment of such benefits shall be made, and the fund from which the expenses of such association shall be defrayed, shall be derived from assessments, dues, and other payments collected from its members or otherwise. Payment of death benefits shall be to the families, heirs, blood relatives, affianced husband, or affianced wife of, or to persons dependent upon the member. Such associations shall be governed by this Act, and shall be exempt from the provisions of insurance laws of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, and no law hereafter passed shall apply to them unless they be expressly designated therein: *Provided, however,* That the fact that any such association has outstanding agreements with its members for the payment of benefits other than those hereinbefore specified, if it is making no new contracts of that character and is retiring those already existing, shall not exclude such association from the operation of this Act.

SEC. 2. That all such associations coming within the description as set forth in section one of this Act, organized under the laws of the United States relating to said District, or any State, country, province, or Territory, and now doing business in said District, may continue such business: *Provided,* That they hereafter comply with the provisions of this Act, regulating annual reports and the designation of the assessor of said District as the person upon whom process may be served as herein-after provided.

SEC. 3. That any such association coming within the description as set forth in section one of this Act, organized under the law of any State, country, province, or Territory, and not now doing business in said District, shall be admitted to do business within said District when it shall have filed with the assessor a duly certified copy of its charter and articles of association, and a copy of its laws, certified to by its secretary or corresponding officer, together with an appointment of the

assessor of said District as the person upon whom process may be served as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That such association shall be shown to be authorized to do business in the State, country, province, or Territory in which it is incorporated or organized, in case the laws of such State, country, province, or Territory shall provide for such authorization; and in case the laws of such State, country, province, or Territory do not provide for any formal authorization to do business on the part of any such association, then such association shall be shown to be conducting its business in accordance with the provisions of this Act; for which purpose the assessor may personally, or by some person to be designated by him, examine into the condition, affairs, character, and business methods, accounts, books, and investments of such association at its home office; which examination shall be at the expense of such association, and shall be made within thirty days after demand therefor; and the expense of such examination shall be limited to fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. That every such association doing business in said District shall, on or before the first day of March of each year, make and file with the assessor of said District a report of its affairs and operations during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December immediately preceding, which annual report shall be in lieu of all other reports required by any other law. Such report shall be upon blank forms to be provided by the assessor, or may be printed in pamphlet form, and shall be verified under oath by the duly authorized officers of such association, and shall be published, or the substance thereof, in the annual report of the assessor, under a separate part entitled "Fraternal Beneficial Associations," and shall contain answers to the following questions:

- First. Number of certificates issued during the year or members admitted?
- Second. Amount of indemnity effected thereby?
- Third. Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred?
- Fourth. Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid?
- Fifth. The amount received from each assessment for the year?
- Sixth. Total amount paid members, beneficiaries, legal representatives or heirs?
- Seventh. Number and kind of claims for which assessments have been made?
- Eighth. Number and kind of claims compromised or resisted, and brief statement of reasons?
- Ninth. Does association charge annual or other periodical dues or admission fees?
- Tenth. If so, how much on each one thousand dollars, annually or per capita, as the case may be?
- Eleventh. Total amount received, from what source, and the disposition thereof?
- Twelfth. Total amount of salaries paid to officers?
- Thirteenth. Does association guarantee in its certificates fixed amounts to be paid regardless of amount realized from assessments, dues, admission fees, and donations?
- Fourteenth. If so, state amount guaranteed and the security of such guaranty.
- Fifteenth. Has the association a reserve or emergency fund?
- Sixteenth. If so, how is it created, and for what purpose, the amount thereof, and how invested?
- Seventeenth. Has the association more than one class?
- Eighteenth. If so, how many, and the amount of indemnity in each case?
- Nineteenth. Number of members in each class?
- Twentieth. If voluntary so state, and give date of organization.
- Twenty-first. If organized under the laws of said District, under what law and at what time, giving chapter and year, and date of passage of the Act?
- Twenty-second. If organized under the laws of any State, country, province, or Territory, state such fact and the date of organization, giving chapter and year, and date of passage of the Act.
- Twenty-third. Number of certificates of beneficial membership lapsed during the year?
- Twenty-fourth. Number in force at beginning and end of year; if more than one class, number in each class?
- Twenty-fifth. Names and addresses of its president, secretary, and treasurer, or corresponding officers?

SEC. 5. That each such association now doing or hereafter admitted to do business within said District, and not having its principal office within said District and not being organized under the laws of the United States relating to said District, shall appoint, in writing, the assessor and his successors in office to be its true and lawful attorney, upon whom all lawful process in any action or proceeding against it may be served, and in such writing shall agree that any lawful process against it which is served on said attorney shall be of the same legal force and validity as if served upon the association, and that the authority shall continue in force so long as any liability remains outstanding in said District. Copies of such certificate certified by said assessor shall be deemed sufficient evidence thereof, and shall be admitted in evidence with the same force and effect as the original thereof might be admitted. Service upon such attorney shall be deemed sufficient service upon such association.

When legal process against such association is served upon said assessor he shall immediately notify the association of such service by letter, prepaid and directed to its secretary or corresponding officer, and shall, within two days after such service, forward in the same manner a copy of the process served on him to such officer. The plaintiff in such process so served shall pay to the assessor at the time of such service a fee of three dollars, which shall be recovered by him as a part of the taxable costs, if he prevails in his suit. The assessor shall keep a record of all processes served upon him, which record shall show the day and hour when such service was made.

SEC. 6. That the assessor of said District shall, upon the application of any association having the right to do business within said District, as provided by this Act, issue to such association a permit in writing authorizing such association to do business within said District, for which certificate and all proceedings in connection therewith such association shall pay the said assessor the fee of five dollars.

SEC. 7. That any nine or more persons, at least one-third of whom shall be residents of the District of Columbia, being desirous of forming a fraternal beneficial association for the purpose set forth in section one of this Act, may associate themselves together and effect such organization as hereinafter prescribed, and not otherwise. Such persons shall make, sign, and acknowledge before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds in this District and file in the office of recorder of deeds of said District a certificate or declaration in writing to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose and open to public inspection in which shall be stated the name or title by which said association shall be known to law, the mode and manner in which the corporate powers granted by this Act are to be exercised; the name or official title of the officers, trustees, representatives, or other persons by whatever name or title designated who are to have and exercise the general control and management of its affairs; the place of doing business defined, the limit as to age of applicants for beneficial membership, which shall not exceed fifty-five years, and that medical examinations are required of applicants for life benefits, together with the sworn statement by three of said corporators that at least one hundred persons eligible under the proposed laws of such association to membership therein have in good faith made application in writing for membership. The recorder of deeds, upon the filing of said declaration, shall deliver to such association a certified copy of the papers so filed and recorded in his office, together with a certificate to such association, stating that the provisions of this Act relative to incorporation have been complied with and that said association becomes thereby authorized to carry on the work of a fraternal beneficial association. Upon filing the certificate or declaration as aforesaid the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged the same, and their successors and associates, shall, by the provisions of this Act, be a body politic and corporate by the name and style stated in the certificate, and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make and alter at times or from to time such laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or the laws in force in said District, as they may deem necessary for the government of said association. And they and their successors by their corporate name shall in law be capable of creating, maintaining, and disbursing a reserve or emergency fund in accordance with its laws and the provisions of this Act, and of taking, receiving, purchasing, and holding real and personal estate necessary for the purpose of said association, and may let, place out at interest, or sell and convey the same as may seem most beneficial for said association. The association shall elect from its members trustees, directors, or managers, by whatever title known in its laws, at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of said association, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such trustees, directors, or managers by death, resignation, or otherwise such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the laws of said association.

SEC. 8. That the officers, trustees, directors, or governing body of any existing fraternal beneficial association may, by conforming to the requirements of the several provisions of this Act, reincorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers under this Act or change their name, stating in their certificate the original name of such corporation as well as their new name assumed, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so reincorporated or continued.

SEC. 9. That any subordinate body of any fraternal beneficial association incorporated under the provisions of this Act, or of such association now doing business or which may hereafter be admitted to do business in this District under this Act, where the laws of the governing body of said association do not prohibit the incorporation of their subordinate bodies, may become a body corporate in the manner following: At some regular meeting of such subordinate body a resolution, expressing the desire of such subordinate body to be incorporated and directing its officers

to perfect such incorporation, shall be submitted to a vote of the members present, and if two-thirds of the members present vote therefor, the president and secretary of such subordinate body, or the officers holding relative offices therein, shall prepare articles of association under their hands and the seal of such subordinate body, setting forth, first, the number of members of such subordinate body then in good standing; second, the name by which said subordinate body is known; third, the date of its organization and the period for which it is to be incorporated, not exceeding thirty years. A copy of such articles of association shall be filed with the recorder of deeds, and shall by him be recorded, together with the affidavit hereafter named, in a book to be kept for that purpose. On the execution of said articles of association, and before the filing thereof with the recorder, the secretary of such subordinate body shall annex thereto his affidavit, stating that he is a member in good standing in such subordinate body and occupies the position of secretary, or the office corresponding therewith, and that the resolution, a copy of which shall be set forth at length, was regularly passed at a regular meeting of said subordinate body and received the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting, and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the statements made in the articles of association are true, and that such subordinate body is organized and acting under the laws of its respective association, giving the name by which such association is known. When the foregoing requirements are complied with, such subordinate body shall be a body corporate by the name expressed in such articles, and by that name shall be a person in law capable of suing and being sued in the courts, and taking and holding property of every kind, the same as natural persons, and a copy of said articles of association duly certified to by the recorder of deeds, in whose possession they are, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the existence and the due incorporation of such subordinate body.

SEC. 10. That no contract with any such association shall be valid when there is a contract, agreement, or understanding between the member and the beneficiary prior to or at the time of becoming a member of the association that the beneficiary, or any person for him, shall pay such member's assessments and dues, or either of them.

SEC. 11. That the money or other benefit, charity, relief, or aid to be paid, provided, or rendered by any association authorized to do business under this Act, shall not be liable to attachment, garnishment, or other process, and shall not be seized, taken, appropriated, or applied by any legal or equitable process, or by operation of law, to pay any debt or liability of a certificate holder or of any beneficiary named in a certificate, or any person who may have any right thereunder.

SEC. 12. That any such association organized under the laws of said District may provide for the meetings of its legislative or governing body in any State, country, Province, or Territory wherein such association shall have subordinate bodies, and all business transacted at such meetings shall be valid in all respects, as if such meetings were held within said District; and where the laws of any such association provide for the election of its officers by votes to be cast in its subordinate bodies, the votes so cast in its subordinate bodies in any State, country, Province, or Territory shall be valid, as if cast within said District.

SEC. 13. That any person, officer, member, or examining physician who shall knowingly or willfully make any false or fraudulent statement or representation in or with reference to any application for membership or for the purpose of obtaining any money or benefit in any association transacting business under this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the United States jail in said District for not less than thirty days or more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; and any person who shall willfully make a false statement of any material fact or thing in a sworn statement as to the death or disability of a certificate holder in any such association for the purpose of procuring payment of a benefit named in the certificate of such holder, and any person who shall willfully make any false statement in any verified report or declaration under oath required or authorized by this Act, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be proceeded against and punished as provided by the statutes of the United States in relation to the crime of perjury.

SEC. 14. That any such association refusing or neglecting to make the report as provided in this Act shall be excluded from doing business within said District. Said assessor must, within sixty days after failure to make such report, or in case any such association shall exceed its powers, or shall conduct its business fraudulently, or shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, give notice in writing to the attorney for said District, who shall immediately commence an action against such association to enjoin the same from carrying on any business. An injunction against any such association may be granted by any court on application by the attorney for said District at the request of the assessor. No association so enjoined shall have authority to continue business until such report shall be made, or overt act or violations complained of shall have been corrected, nor until the

costs of such action be paid by it: *Provided*, That the court shall find that such association was in default, as charged, whereupon the assessor shall reinstate such association, and not until then shall such association be allowed to again do business in said District. Any officer, agent, or person acting for any association or subordinate body thereof, within said District, while such association shall be so enjoined or prohibited from doing business pursuant to this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in said jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall act within said District as an officer, agent, or otherwise for any association which shall have failed, neglected, or refused to comply with, or shall have violated any of the provisions of this Act, or shall have failed or neglected to procure from the assessor a proper certificate of authority to transact business as provided for by this Act, shall be subject to the penalty provided in the last preceding section for the misdemeanor therein specified. To "transact business" or "doing business" under this Act means the writing of applications and the soliciting of new members so far as the penalty of the Act applies thereto. It shall not be unlawful for any organization under section one to continue the operation of its lodges or branches except in securing new members.

SEC. 16. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to any corporation, society, order, or association carrying on the business of life, health, casualty, or accident insurance for profit or gain, and shall only apply to fraternal beneficial associations as defined by section one, and nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect any grand or subordinate lodge or branch of any such fraternal beneficial societies, orders, or associations which limits its certificate holders to a particular religious denomination or to the employees of a particular town or city, designated firm, business house, or corporation, or Department or branch of the United States Government, nor the grand or subordinate lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, nor any grand, subordinate lodge, or other body of Free and Accepted Masons, nor the grand or any subordinate lodge of the Knights of Pythias, or similar orders, associations, or societies that do not have as their principal object the issuance of benefit certificates of membership in case of death or the payment of sick, funeral, or death benefits exceeding in amount one hundred dollars.

SEC. 17. That the provisions of this Act shall not extend to nor apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the recorder of deeds, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated fraternal beneficial association in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 18. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all rights, franchises and privileges granted by this Act shall be subject to amendment or repeal by Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

APPENDIX L.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Albany, Albany, N. Y.
American, Philadelphia, Pa.
American, Baltimore, Md.
American, Newark, N. J.
American, New York.
Agricultural, Watertown, N. Y.
Atlas Assurance Company, London, England.
Ætha, Hartford, Conn.
American Central, St. Louis, Mo.
Armenia, Pittsburg, Pa.
Aachen and Munich, Aix La Chapelle, Germany.
Bankers' Alliance, Los Angeles, Cal.
Buffalo German, Buffalo, N. Y.
British America Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada.
Colonial Assurance, New York.
Citizens', St. Louis, Mo.
Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.

Continental, New York.
Citizens', New York.
Commercial Union, England.
Caledonian, Scotland.
Citizens', Pittsburg, Pa.
Delaware, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eagle, New York.
Equitable, Providence, R. I.
Firemen's, Baltimore, Md.
Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, Cal.
Farmers', York, Pa.
Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Farragut, New York.
Firemen's, Newark, N. J.
Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
German, Baltimore, Md.
German American, New York.
Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N. Y.

APPENDIX L—Continued.

Foreign Fire Insurance Companies—Continued.

Georgia Home, Columbus, Ga.	Northern, England.
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	National, Baltimore, Md.
Greenwich, New York.	National, Hartford, Conn.
Germania, New York.	New York Underwriters' Agency, New York.
Guardian, London, England.	New Hampshire, Manchester, N. H.
German Alliance Insurance Company, New York.	Northwestern Underwriters, Milwaukee, Wis.
Home Mutual Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.	Orient, Hartford, Conn.
Hanover, New York.	Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.
Home, New York.	Phoenix, London, England.
Home, Baltimore, Md.	Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hartford, Hartford, Conn.	Pacific, New York.
Hamburg-Bremen, Hamburg, Germany.	Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.
Howard, Baltimore, Md.	Palatine, England.
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.	Prussian National, Stettin, Germany.
Imperial, London, England.	Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lion, London, England.	Peabody, Baltimore, Md.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, England.	Queen (of America), New York.
London Assurance Corporation, England.	Rochester German Insurance Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Lancashire, England.	Royal, Liverpool, England.
London and Lancashire, England.	Reading, Reading, Pa.
Manchester, England.	Scottish Union and National, England.
Milwaukee Mechanics, Milwaukee, Wis.	Security, New Haven, Conn.
Mercantile Fire and Marine, Boston, Mass.	Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mutual, Montgomery County, Md.	Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.
Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minn.
Merchants', Newark, N. J.	Sun Fire, London, England.
Merchants and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore, Md.	Svea Fire Insurance Company, Sweden.
Mutual, New York.	Thuringia Insurance Company, Erfurt, Germany.
Magdeburg Insurance Company, Magdeburg, Germany.	Teutonia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Northwestern National, Milwaukee, Wis.	Transatlantic, Hamburg, Germany.
New York, New York.	United States, New York.
New York Underwriters, New York.	United Firemen's, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Standard, New York.	Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
North British and Mercantile, England.	Virginia State, Richmond, Va.
Norwalk, Norwalk, Conn.	Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.
Niagara, New York.	Western Insurance, Pittsburg, Pa.
Norwich Union, England.	Williamsburg City, New York.
	Westchester, New York.

APPENDIX M.

FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

American Union Life, New York.	Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, England.
Aetna, Hartford, Conn.	Eastern Mutual, Camden, N. J.
Baltimore Mutual Aid, Baltimore, Md.	Fidelity Mutual, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bay State Beneficiary Association, Westfield, Mass. ¹	Germania Life Insurance Company, New York.
Berkshire, Pittsfield, Mass.	Hartford Life and Annuity, Hartford, Conn.
Bankers', New York.	Home, New York.
Boston Mutual, Boston, Mass.	International Fraternal Alliance, Baltimore, Md.
Chicago Guarantee Fund Life, Chicago, Ill.	Immediate Benefit Life Association, Baltimore, Md.
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.	John Hancock, Boston, Mass.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States of America, New York.	
Empire, New York.	

¹ Under investigation.

APPENDIX M—Continued.

Foreign Life Insurance Companies—Continued.

Kansas Mutual, Topeka, Kans.
 Keystone Mutual Benefit Association,
 Allentown, Pa.
 Life Insurance Company of Virginia,
 Richmond, Va.
 Life Insurance Clearing Company, St.
 Paul, Minn.
 Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.
 Mutual Reserve Fund, New York.
 Mutual Life, New York.
 Manhattan, New York.
 Metropolitan, New York.
 Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, Mass.
 Michigan Mutual, Detroit, Mich.
 Merchants and Manufacturers', Westfield,
 Mass.
 Masonic of Western New York, Buffalo.
 Masonic Mutual, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Mutual, Louisville, Ky.
 Maryland Life, Baltimore, Md.
 Massachusetts Benefit Association, Bos-
 ton, Mass.¹
 Mutual Aid Society, Baltimore, Md.
 Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, Indian-
 apolis, Ind.
 National Mutual, Alexandria, Va.

National Life, Montpelier, Vt.
 Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee, Wis.
 New York Life, New York.
 New England Mutual, Boston, Mass.
 Nederland Life, Amsterdam, Holland.
 Prudential Insurance Company, Newark,
 N. J.
 Penn Mutual Life, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Phenix Mutual Life, Hartford, Conn.
 Provident Savings, New York.
 Provident Life and Trust Company, Phila-
 delphia, Pa.
 Provident Life, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Royal Life, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
 Sun Life, Montreal, Canada.
 St. Lawrence Life, New York.
 State Mutual Life, Worcester, Mass.
 Security Mutual, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Security Trust Company, Philadelphia,
 Pa.
 United States Life, New York.
 United Security Life and Trust Company,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Union Central, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt.
 Washington Life, New York.

APPENDIX N.

FOREIGN LIFE, CASUALTY, BURGLARY, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Ætna Indemnity Company, Hartford,
 Conn.
 American Wheelmen's Accident Associa-
 tion, Westfield, Mass.
 American Sick and Accident Association,
 New York.
 Atlas Accident Insurance Company, Bos-
 ton, Mass.
 Central Accident, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Fidelity and Casualty Company, New
 York.
 Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity
 Company, New York.
 Guarantors' Liability Indemnity Insur-
 ance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and
 Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
 Massachusetts Mutual Accident, Boston,
 Mass.
 Mercantile Mutual Accident, Boston,
 Mass.
 Masonic Equitable Accident Association,
 Boston, Mass.
 Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.
 Masonic Equitable Accident Association,
 Boston, Mass.

New England Burglary Insurance Com-
 pany, Boston, Mass.
 New York Casualty Company, New York.
 North American Accident Association,
 Chicago, Ill.
 New England Mutual Accident, Boston,
 Mass.
 New Jersey Plate Glass, Newark, N. J.
 New York Plate Glass, New York.
 Odd Fellows' Mutual Accident, Indian-
 apolis, Ind.
 Preferred Accident, New York.
 Travelers' Life and Accident, Hartford,
 Conn.
 Traders and Travelers' Accident Com-
 pany, New York.
 United States Plate Glass, Philadelphia,
 Pa.
 United States Casualty Company, New
 York.
 United States Fidelity and Guaranty
 Company, Baltimore, Md.
 Union Casualty and Security Company,
 St. Louis, Mo.
 World Mutual, Wheeling, W. Va.

¹ Under a receiver.

APPENDIX N—Continued.

LIVE STOCK COMPANIES.

Fidelity, Baltimore.

| Security, Boston.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Arlington.
Commercial.
Corcoran.
Columbia.
Firemen's.Franklin.
German-American.
Mutual Protection.
National Union.
National Metropolitan.People's.
Potomac.
Riggs.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSESSMENT LIFE COMPANIES.

Alpha.
Columbia Industrial.
Capital City Benefit.
Equitable Industrial.Monumental.
National Life of U. S. A.
National Capital.Provident Relief Associ-
ation.
Washington City Benefit.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Home Plate Glass Insurance Company.

APPENDIX O.

Insurance companies admitted to District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

American Wheelmen's Accident Association, Westfield, Mass.
 American Sick Benefit and Accident Association, New York, N. Y.
 Aachen and Munich Insurance Company, Aix La Chapelle, Germany.
 American Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.
 Armenia Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Aetna Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.
 Citizens' Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Colonial Assurance Company, New York.
 Central Accident Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Citizens' Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo.
 Chicago Guaranty Fund Life, Chicago, Ill.
 Eastern Mutual Life, Camden, N. J.
 German Alliance Insurance Company, New York.
 Home Mutual, San Francisco, Cal.
 Immediate Benefit Life Insurance Company, Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts National Life Association, Westfield, Mass.
 Mutual Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.
 Merchants and Manufacturers' Life Association, Westfield, Mass.
 Masonic Mutual Life, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, Magdeburg, Germany.
 Masonic Life Association of Western New York, Buffalo, N. Y.
 National Standard Insurance Company, New York.
 Northwestern Underwriters, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Norwalk Fire Insurance Company, Norwalk, Conn.
 New York Casualty Company, New York.
 Provident Life Insurance Company, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Royal Life, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
 Svea Fire (Limited), Gothenburg, Sweden.
 State Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sun Life, Montreal, Canada.
 Thuringia, Erfurt, Germany.
 United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Md.
 Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt.

APPENDIX P.

Schedule of rates for licenses issued by the District of Columbia.

Business.	When due.	Amount per annum.	Remarks, etc.
Apothecaries	Nov. 1	\$4. 00	Bond of \$5,000.
Auctioneers	do	100. 00	
Brokers	do	100. 00	Each \$1,000 capital invested.
Banks and bankers	do	.50	
Barrooms	do	400. 00	\$400.—Requires a majority of property owners and residents. Quantity, 47 gallons and under. Act Mar. 3, 1893.
Billposters	do	20. 00	
Billiard, pool, bagatelle, and Jenny Lind tables.	do	12. 00	Each table.
Shuffle boards	do	12. 00	Each alley.
Bowling alleys	do	10. 00	
Cattle brokers	do	20. 00	Each \$1,000 capital invested.
Commission merchants	do	40. 00	
Dealers in ice	do	4. 00	\$250.—Quantity, not less than 1 pint. Act Mar. 3, 1893.
Dealers in liquors (wholesale)	do	250. 00	
Dealers in junk and second-hand personal property.	do	40. 00	No less than \$25 per annum, not exceeding 20 rooms; over 20, \$1 each additional room.
Dealers in old barrels	do	10. 00	
Entertainments, balls, etc.	do	a 5. 00	In District of Columbia 50 cents per \$1,000 capital invested.
Circuses	do	b 200. 00	
Hack and all passenger vehicles (2 horses).	July 1	10. 00	And 1 per cent on gross receipts of agency in District of Columbia, payable in January and July.
Cabs, coupés, and all passenger vehicles (1 horse).	do	6. 00	
Hotels	Nov. 1		No less than \$25 per annum for 10 stalls and \$2 for each additional stall.
Intelligence offices	do	10. 00	
Insurance companies	do		Each \$1,000 invested.
Insurance agents (each foreign company).	do	15. 00	
Livery stables	do		From date of issue; bond of \$3,000.
Manufacturers of illuminating gas.	do	.50	
Peddlers	Apr. 1	50. 00	
Pawnbrokers	do	100. 00	
Produce dealers	Apr. 1	25. 00	
Restaurants and eating houses	Nov. 1	25. 00	
Real estate agents	do	50. 00	
Theaters	do	100. 00	

a Per day or night. b Per week or any fractional part.

Engineer licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third class; requires examination before a board of engineers; fee each grade, \$3. License is good until revoked or changed to higher grade. Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons, bond of \$1,000; no fee.

APPENDIX Q.

Rates of fare for public conveyance of passengers.

ONE-HORSE VEHICLES.

	Day rates (between 5 a. m. and 12.30 a. m.).			Midnight rates (between 12.30 a. m. and 5 a. m.).		
	Each passenger.	1 or 2 passengers.	3 or 4 passengers.	Each passenger.	1 or 2 passengers.	3 or 4 passengers.
By the trip:						
15 squares or less	\$0. 25			\$0. 40		
Each additional 5 squares or parts of squares .....	.10			.15		
By the hour:						
First hour		\$0. 75	\$1. 00		\$1. 00	\$1. 25
Each additional quarter hour or part thereof .....		.20	.25		.25	.35

APPENDIX Q—Continued.

Rates of fare for public conveyance of passengers—Continued.

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES.

	Day rates (between 5 a. m. and 12.30 a. m.).			Midnight rates (between 12.30 a. m. and 5 a. m.).		
	1 or 2 passen- gers.	Each addi- tional passen- ger.	1 or more passen- gers.	1 or 2 passen- gers.	Each addi- tional passen- ger.	1 or more passen- gers.
By the trip:						
15 squares or less	\$0. 50	\$0. 25	.....	\$0. 80	\$0. 40	.....
Each additional 5 squares or parts of squares....	.10	.10	.....	.15	.15	.....
By the hour:						
First hour .....	.....	.....	\$1. 50	.....	.....	\$1. 50
Each additional quarter hour or part thereof....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.40

When vehicles are not engaged by the hour, trip rates shall be charged.

When charges for consecutive trips exceed rates per hour, charges shall be by the hour.

Fare to points outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall be charged by the hour, but vehicles dismissed outside city limits may charge 25 cents additional.

Disputes may be settled at the nearest police station.

A 2-horse vehicle is not compelled to carry less than two passengers except when paid for two.

Children between 5 and 12 years, one-half rates.

Each passenger shall be entitled to have conveyed, without extra charge, one trunk or other traveling box or bag: *Provided*, That there be no more than two trunks or other traveling boxes or bags to be conveyed at any one time for the person or persons hiring the hack. If there be more than two trunks, traveling boxes, or bags, the driver shall be entitled to 25 cents for each one additional to the two. Each passenger shall be entitled also to have conveyed, without charge, such other small packages as can be conveniently carried within the hack, and the driver shall load and unload all baggage without charge.

SEC. 3. Every hack shall have permanently affixed to the interior thereof, in a place readily to be seen by the passenger, the foregoing schedule of rates, and no other, which schedule shall be printed on heavy cards, 8 by 10 inches in size, printed in black ink, with full-face type.

SEC. 4. In case of any disagreement between the driver and the passenger of a hack, the same may be referred by the passenger to the nearest police station, whither the driver shall convey him without discussion or delay, and the decision of the lieutenant of police or other officer in charge of such station shall be conclusive; and in case the passenger is about to leave by railroad, stage, or steamboat, such disagreement shall be summarily decided by the police officer or principal police officer on duty at the station or other place of departure. If decision is in favor of passenger, the driver must carry him from police station to his original destination without additional charge.

SEC. 5. Both the driver and the proprietor or lessee of a hack shall be held responsible for any violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this article: *Provided*, That the penalty therefor shall be paid at once; and for every violation of any of the said provisions the said driver, proprietor, or lessee shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$5 if the complainant be a resident of the District of Columbia, and \$10 if the complainant be a nonresident, and in addition to this the license of the said hack may, in the discretion of the Commissioners, be revoked.

SEC. 6. If any driver, proprietor, or lessee of a hack shall refuse to convey a passenger at the rates hereinbefore provided, the license of the hack may be revoked by the Commissioners.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT CLERK.

WASHINGTON, *July 29, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report of the work of the special assessment office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897:

Drawback certificates, under act of June 2, 1890, issued during the year...	\$3, 773. 23
Amount of drawbacks on hand awaiting satisfactory evidence before issue:	
Acts of 1878 and 1879.....	210. 12
Act of 1889.....	230. 43
Total.....	440. 55
Drawback certificates outstanding June 30, 1896.....	11, 124. 48
Issued during the year.....	3, 773. 23
Total.....	14, 897. 71
Redeemed during the year in payment of general taxes.....	3, 923. 72
Outstanding June 30, 1897.....	10, 973. 99
Eight per cent certificates of indebtedness:	
Outstanding June 30, 1896.....	700. 00
Redeemed during the year.....	400. 00
Outstanding June 30, 1897, exclusive of interest.....	300. 00
Special assessments pledged to the redemption of the 8 per cent certificates of indebtedness:	
Outstanding June 30, 1896.....	23, 338. 16
Collected during the year, exclusive of interest.....	\$402. 42
Canceled by decrees of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.....	8, 476. 41
	8, 878. 83
Balance outstanding, exclusive of interest.....	19, 459. 33
Lien certificates held by third parties:	
Amount of outstanding lien certificates issued by the late board of public works and held by third parties, for the redemption of which there are outstanding special assessments, as per report for 1896, exclusive of interest.....	5, 562. 38
Redeemed during the year:	
By surrender in satisfaction of special assessments.....	\$490. 16
By drawback certificates under act of June 2, 1890.....	1, 252. 81
	1, 742. 97
Outstanding June 30, 1897.....	3, 819. 41
Lien certificates for which there are no outstanding assessments, but which are subject to redemption by drawback certificates under existing law:	
Outstanding June 30, 1896.....	207. 74
Outstanding June 30, 1897.....	207. 74

Collections of special assessments under acts of Congress relating to compulsory permit work have been made as follows:

Act of—		Act of—	
July 9, 1886.....	\$27. 08	March 3, 1891.....	\$395. 71
March 3, 1887.....	21. 04	July 14, 1892.....	577. 54
July 18, 1888.....	95. 49	March 3, 1893.....	1, 864. 40
March 2, 1889.....	43. 76		
August 6, 1890.....	224. 22	Total	3, 249. 24

Assessments of this class have been canceled by decrees of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to the amount of \$588.44, exclusive of interest.

Collections of special assessments for improvements and repairs have been made as follows:

Under act of—		Under act of—	
March 3, 1891.....	\$320. 30	March 2, 1895	\$448. 00
July 14, 1892	199. 58	June 11, 1896	3, 797. 52
March 3, 1893	164. 40		
August 7, 1894	587. 10	Total	5, 516. 90

Special assessments under the compulsory permit system for improvements and repairs have been canceled by decrees of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to the amount of \$196.68, exclusive of interest.

Collections of special assessments for construction of county roads have been made as follows:

Under act of—		Under act of—	
July 14, 1892	\$8. 29	June 11, 1896	\$758. 05
March 3, 1893.....	255. 64		
August 7, 1894.....	20. 96	Total	1, 223. 40
March 2, 1895.....	180. 46		

Special assessments for construction of county roads have been made under acts of August 7, 1894, and June 11, 1896, to the amount of \$1,699.87.

Special assessments for improvements and repairs have been made under acts of August 7, 1894, March 2, 1895, and June 11, 1896, to the amount of \$6,650.95.

Special assessments for assessment and permit work have been made under acts of August 7, 1894, March 2, 1895, and June 11, 1896, to the amount of \$84,693.18.

Special assessments of this class have been canceled by decrees of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to the amount of \$784.22.

Special assessments for water-service connections have been made under acts of March 14, 1894, and August 7, 1894, to the amount of \$1,481.43.

Special assessments of this class have been canceled by decrees of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to the amount of \$60.59.

Collections of the special assessments for assessment and permit work under acts of August 7, 1894, March 2, 1895, April 24, 1896, and June 11, 1896, have been made to the amount of \$63,720.84.

Special assessments for improvements and repairs under act of August 7, 1894, have been canceled by the supreme court of the District of Columbia to the amount of \$29.55.

Old corporation assessments have been canceled by decrees of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to the amount of \$212.57.

84 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Assessments have been canceled by orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as follows:

Board of public works assessments.....	\$64.66
Old corporation assessments.....	100.59
Commissioners' assessments.....	49.91
Assessment and permit assessments.....	55.54
Water service connections assessments.....	45.19
Total.....	315.89

Collections of assessments for water-service connections under act of August 7, 1894, have been made to the extent of \$1,307.20.

Collections on account of condemnation of land for alley have been made to the amount of \$38.34.

Collections on "general account" for redemption of 8 per cent certificates of indebtedness have been made to the amount of \$25.49.

SALES.

At the sale in April, 1897, for general taxes, sales for nonpayment of special assessments were made as follows:

Under act of March 3, 1887.....	\$21.04
Under act of July 18, 1888.....	72.85
Under act of March 2, 1889.....	37.39
Under act of August 6, 1890.....	42.87
Under act of March 3, 1891.....	118.61
Under act of July 14, 1892.....	158.97
Under act of March 3, 1893.....	295.66
Under act of August 7, 1894.....	389.98
Under act of March 2, 1895.....	586.26
Under act of April 24, 1896.....	326.09
Under act of June 11, 1896.....	84.29
Improvements and repairs:	
Under act of March 3, 1893.....	35.83
Under act of July 14, 1892.....	42.79
Under act of August 7, 1894.....	12.66
Under act of March 2, 1895.....	119.75
Construction of county roads under act of June 11, 1896.....	24.02
Water service connections under act of August 7, 1894.....	19.82
Interest on above.....	421.14
Corporation of Washington:	
Footway.....	22.33
Sewer.....	56.90
Lighting streets.....	1.64
Interest on same.....	211.08
Assessments of board of public works and Commissioners District of Columbia pledged to the redemption of the 8 per cent certificates of indebtedness.....	782.96
Interest on same.....	1,517.34
Total.....	5,402.27

Very respectfully,

J. W. DANIEL,
Special Assessment Clerk, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, *September 20, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the business of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, with such recommendations deemed necessary for the better and more efficient transaction of the business of the office, as directed in your letter.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, were:

From realty tax for year ended June 30—

1897	\$2, 190, 044. 60	
1896	299, 409. 68	
1895	60, 974. 54	
1894	25, 360. 37	
1893	10, 935. 74	
1892	5, 507. 85	
1891	3, 722. 13	
1890	2, 231. 28	
1889	1, 214. 45	
1888	937. 53	
1887	1, 081. 52	
1886	718. 74	
1885	629. 18	
1884	388. 26	
1883	527. 22	
1882	425. 77	
1881	310. 86	
1880	321. 24	
1879	611. 80	
1878	340. 91	
1877	223. 40	
1876	142. 28	
1875	132. 65	
1874	109. 23	
1873	33. 36	
1872	12. 36	
1845 to 1870 (arrears of corporation).....	38. 00	
		\$2, 606, 384. 95

From personal tax for year ended June 30—

1897	146, 867. 54	
1896	9, 424. 80	
1895	954. 75	
1894	1, 640. 68	
1893	1, 371. 13	
		160, 258. 90

From penalty on realty tax for year ended June 30—

1897	7, 115. 84	
1896	28, 613. 64	
1895	9, 030. 81	
1894	7, 533. 36	
1893	3, 973. 62	
1892	2, 622. 43	
1891	2, 095. 33	
1890	1, 423. 82	
1889	964. 41	
1888	774. 68	

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From penalty on realty tax for year ended June 30—Cont'd.

1887	\$933.43
1886	670.52
1885	532.95
1884	392.88
1883	514.45
1882	498.61
1881	327.00
1880	267.03
1879	710.43
1878	478.82
1877	338.48
1876	179.31
1875	176.60
1874	101.65
1873	46.46
1872	23.55
1845 to 1870 (arrears of corporation)	47.63

\$70,417.74

From penalty on personal tax for year ended June 30—

1897	317.74
1896	580.37
1895	186.91
1894	311.72
1893	342.78

1,739.52

From miscellaneous items:

Washington redemption fund—

Principal	\$6,479.08
Interest	748.56

7,227.64

Special tax—

Principal	171.25
Interest	214.70

385.95

Redemption of assessment certificates—

Principal	609.30
Interest	77.21

686.51

Police court fines—

District of Columbia	6,307.64
United States	5,267.96

11,575.60

Market rents—

Washington	7,500.00
Western	5,987.56
Eastern	3,725.00
Georgetown	1,215.00

18,427.56

Licenses 342,704.89 |Permit work 12,629.55 |Interest on permit work 1,476.02 |Criminal court fines 1,260.00 |Advertisements 5,673.83 |Dog tax 14,469.72 |Condemnation of land for alley 107.00 |Fees for sewer and gas permits 2,080.00 |Fees for building permits 4,643.92 |Fees for water permits (one-half) 1,306.50 |Fees for railings 587.00 |Fees for certificates of taxes 2,067.00 |Fees from surveyor 3,375.25 |Fees from sealer of weights and measures 4,115.53 |Fees from health office 54.00 |Fees from pound master 496.00 |Rent of Reservation No. 17 (one-half) 1,750.00 |Rent of houses in Rock Creek Park (one-half) 266.48 |Rent of property adjoining James Creek Canal (one-half) 72.00 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 87

From miscellaneous items—Continued.

Rent of wharf.....	\$390.51	
Sale of old material.....	225.72	
Sale of hay scales.....	584.25	
Sale of privileges fish wharf.....	198.00	
Sale of confiscated fish.....	1.32	
Engineers' license.....	324.00	
Inspecting and proving gas meters.....	622.65	
Recording tax sale.....	54.30	
Surplus from tax sale.....	585.44	
Sanitary fund.....	7.75	
Conscience fund.....	3.20	
From labor, sawing wood.....	167.96	
Forfeited deposits.....	700.00	
Permit to lay pipe line.....	200.00	
		\$441,503.05

Water fund—

Water main tax—

Principal	\$2,429.48	
Interest	805.30	
		3,234.78

Water rents, taps, etc.....	310,204.05	
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313,438.83

Total 3,593,742.99

RECAPITULATION.

Collected on account of—

Realty tax.....	\$2,606,384.95	
Personal tax.....	160,258.90	
Penalties and interest.....	72,157.26	
Miscellaneous items.....	441,503.05	
Water fund.....	313,438.83	
		\$3,593,742.99

Contra—

Cash deposited in United States Treasury.....	3,576,069.09	
Drawback certificates received.....	17,673.90	
		3,593,742.99

Miscellaneous collections and deposits.

Assessments and permits:

Collected under act of—

July 9, 1886.....	\$27.88	
March 2, 1889.....	21.04	
July 18, 1888.....	95.49	
March 21, 1889.....	43.76	
August 6, 1890.....	224.22	
March 3, 1891.....	395.70	
July 14, 1892.....	577.54	
March 3, 1893.....	1,869.40	
August 7, 1894.....	6,571.03	
March 2, 1895.....	30,053.16	
April 14, 1896.....	234.07	
June 11, 1896.....	26,862.58	
		\$66,975.87

Improvements and repairs:

Collected under act of—

March 3, 1891.....	378.58	
July 14, 1892.....	208.07	
March 3, 1893.....	420.04	
August 7, 1894.....	623.65	
March 2, 1895.....	648.18	
June 11, 1896.....	4,610.00	
		6,888.52

Water service:

Collected under act of—

April 11, 1896.....	106.36	
August 7, 1894.....	1,162.14	
		1,268.50

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Special assessments (Board of Public Works):

Receipts on—		
Certificate account.....	\$2,668.34	
General account.....	59.87	
First National Bank account (costs 1875).....	3.50	
For condemnation of land.....	38.34	
		<u>\$2,770.05</u>

Deposits to the credit of the United States, being one-half of the collections on account of—

Permit fees.....	2,085.50	
Water permit fees.....	1,304.50	
Advertising.....	5,461.60	
Rent of houses in Rock Creek Park.....	266.42	
Rent of property.....	2,212.50	
Inspecting and proving gas meters.....	622.65	
Sale of material.....	225.71	
Forfeited deposit.....	500.00	
General advertising.....	8.00	
Interest on permit work.....	1,476.02	
Recording tax sales.....	54.30	
		<u>14,217.20</u>

Sundry deposits:

Policemen's fund.....	19,848.21	
Firemen's fund.....	760.00	
Schools (Wright legacy).....	850.46	
		<u>21,458.67</u>

Deposits to repay appropriations.....

44,396.81

Permit work (whole cost)—

Balance on hand July 1, 1896.....	20,015.02	
Receipts to June 30, 1897.....	46,583.40	
		<u>66,598.42</u>

Disbursements, auditor's requisitions.....

52,000.00

Balance on hand July 1, 1897.....

14,598.42

Deposits to secure bids.....

200,000.00

Summary of collections:

General fund.....	3,593,742.99
Assessments and permits.....	66,975.87
Improvements and repairs.....	6,888.52
Water service.....	1,268.50
Special assessments.....	2,770.05
Deposits to credit of the United States.....	14,217.20
Sundry deposits.....	21,458.67
Deposits to repay appropriations.....	44,396.81
Permit work (whole cost).....	46,583.40
Deposits to secure bids.....	200,000.00

Aggregate amount received from all sources..... 3,998,302.01

Balance of unpaid taxes, July 1, 1897.

Realty tax for the year—

1897.....	\$462,551.29
1896.....	151,554.67
1895.....	94,956.11
1894.....	65,268.00
1893.....	25,357.63
1892.....	23,137.03
1891.....	17,687.25
1890.....	9,962.92
1889.....	12,748.28
1888.....	12,548.24
1887.....	3,507.08
1886.....	8,710.56
1885.....	8,139.17
1884.....	7,882.40
1883.....	7,724.59
1882.....	6,579.34
1881.....	11,073.64

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 89

Realty tax for the year—Continued.

1880	\$13,745.40	
1879	2,185.53	
1878		
1877	10,495.44	
		\$955,814.57

Personal tax for the year—

1897	27,333.28	
1896	18,739.49	
1895	16,853.92	
1894	14,614.57	
1893	9,448.47	
1892	7,991.00	
1891	7,605.11	
1890	6,269.23	
1889	5,597.53	
1888	5,877.19	
1887	14,145.00	
1886	8,036.40	
1885	6,457.40	
1884	14,036.00	
1883		
1882	7,350.02	
1881	23,107.18	
1880	15,765.92	
1879	34,124.35	
1878	71,827.52	
1877	30,066.84	
		345,246.42

REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The following changes have been made by the assessor, viz:

Realty tax:

Reduction for year—

1897	\$3,560.92	
1896	2,058.93	
1895	1,700.53	
1894	990.58	
1893	120.24	
1892	145.90	
1891	265.28	
1890	177.10	
1889	190.75	
1888	145.48	
1887	197.01	
1886	171.06	
1885	132.59	
1884	167.81	
1883	192.03	
1882	192.03	
1881	192.03	
1880	140.90	
1879	182.43	
1878	11.92	
		10,935.52

Increase for year—

1897	2,351.22	
1896	424.91	
1895	360.04	
1894	279.85	
1893	15.15	
		3,431.17

Personal tax, reduction for year 1897

33,696.67

Personal tax, increase for year 1897

40,364.92

For the past three years attention has been called to the urgent need of legislation in regard to sale of property for delinquent taxes. Senate

bill No. 916, which is the result of numerous committee meetings and amendments, appears to meet the requirements of the case, and I trust that its adoption by Congress will be strongly urged.

From an experience of several years in the preparation and sale of property for delinquent taxes, I have been impressed with the necessity for some action looking to the relief of this office from the embarrassments occasioned by the enforcement of the provisions of the present defective law. There is hardly a provision of the law which has not been the cause of litigation, and, as a rule, at the expense of the District, and I am at loss to understand why a law so vulnerable at all points is allowed to remain unrepealed, and that an expense should be annually incurred to enforce it, with no certainty of accomplishing the results intended or desired. It is extremely urgent that a law in relation to tax sales that will in a measure protect the interests of the District, and provide a sure and prompt means of collecting delinquent taxes, be passed without delay, as under the present law thousands of dollars of delinquent taxes are annually canceled, upon application, and the District seems powerless to prevent it; and this state of affairs must continue until relief is granted by Congress. Under the present conditions our tax sales are principally attractive from the fact that a safe means is thus afforded, under cover of law, for the cancellation of arrears of tax.

It has been the custom of this office to collect the surplus bid at tax sale, upon issue of deed to purchaser, in accordance with sections 161 and 162, Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia. In a recent opinion by the district attorney, he decides that these sections were repealed by section 6 of the act of 1877, and that purchasers at tax sales who bid for the property more than is required for the payment of the taxes, interest, penalties, and costs are required to pay the surplus to the collector of taxes before the close of the sale and the issuance of the certificate. I think, in view of the fact that this surplus draws no interest, that it would be well to reenact sections 161 and 162 of the Revised Statutes.

The act of incorporation of the street railway companies, with few exceptions, requires them to pay to the District, in lieu of personal taxes, 4 per cent of their gross receipts. My attention being called to the noncompliance with the law on part of several of these companies, I notified them of their delinquency and that they should, without delay, make some satisfactory arrangement for the liquidation of the same, otherwise I would take such action as is authorized by law to enforce collection. Before the arrival of the day set to distrain, one of the roads obtained from the supreme court of the District of Columbia a writ of injunction upon a petition attacking the constitutionality of the act, and thus suspending all proceedings in the matter until the case can be called and acted upon by the court. The decision in this case will act as a precedent, and if adverse the District will lose a large amount of money. Therefore, to uphold its legality no efforts should be spared.

My recommendation for additional force to meet the requirements naturally resulting from the large increase in business I hope will meet your approval and receive that favorable action of Congress that its importance demands.

The office requires for its proper and systematic management an assistant cashier and an additional clerk, which are provided for in the estimate submitted. The position of cashier is one of great responsibility; the duties are very important and exacting and increase with

the growth of the District. During the busy months, covering more than half of the year, it is impossible for one man to promptly discharge the duties of the office. No one is authorized to assist him or act in his necessary absence, and the office is obliged to depend on a clerk not familiar with the work to perform the duties of the cashier, a position that requires skill and experience. An assistant cashier would greatly facilitate the work of the office, giving at all times a person familiar with and ready to assume the duties when necessary. There is an urgent necessity for an additional clerk to meet the numerous requirements of the added duties of the office. No system can be preserved without sufficient force, and system is essential to accuracy and promptness in business.

My estimate includes an addition of \$200 to the salary of the deputy collector, the amount originally asked for being \$2,000, which I think a fair compensation for the duties and responsibilities of the position.

No means should be neglected to provide for the safe handling and transmission of the funds received by this office. Any one familiar with the methods we are obliged to pursue from the lack of facilities for the collection and deposit of the funds will readily agree that the risk from loss would be greatly lessened were we provided with a conveyance for this purpose. It is necessary to visit all the banks every day to collect the checks before depositing in the Treasury, in consequence a large amount of money is handled which is liable to loss from accident or theft in the hands of the messenger who is compelled to go on foot, whereas with a horse and wagon his collections could be made more rapidly and with greater safety, the liability to loss being reduced to a minimum. The conveyance should be for the use of this office exclusively, so as to be available every day. I have submitted an estimate of \$500 for this purpose and hope it will be allowed.

The work of this office is steadily and rapidly increasing. Not only are collections increasing, but sources from which deposits are received are multiplying by the division of old and the addition of new accounts. The demands on the office are increasing daily and, with the present limited force, work is only accomplished by working overtime nearly one-half of the year. July 1, 1888, two clerks were allowed this office. Since that time the only addition to our force has been a deputy collector and bank messenger, in the meantime the aggregate amount and sources of revenue have increased out of all proportion to the increase allowed in the force. It is proper to state that when the above two clerks were appointed (July 1, 1888), a clerk who had been detailed to collector's office was withdrawn, so that the actual increase was only one clerk, and prior to the appointment of bank messenger an officer was detailed from the police department to perform this service, hence that can scarcely be called an increase, so that the actual increase of force in this office since 1881, a period of seventeen years, has been a deputy collector and one clerk. The appropriation for the support of the collector's office in 1881 was \$13,000, in 1898, \$16,000.

The accounts of the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the county outside of these cities required in 1881 10 tax ledgers, to-day 19 tax ledgers are in use, each one a third larger than the old ones. Transfers of property have increased from a few hundred annually to 6,000. There are to-day 30,000 accounts on the assessor's books to about 15,000 in 1881. The increase is accounted for by the many subdivisions made, especially in the county, in the past ten years. For instance, "Petworth," formerly one tract of land, was subdivided into 1,366 lots in 1889. Two books of entry were sufficient in 1885, five are now required. The

advertisement of the delinquent tax list of 1887 required a pamphlet of 300 pages, that of 1896 required one of 750 pages. For the sale of 1887, 600 certificates were issued, for sale of 1896, 1,100 were issued to purchasers. These certificates must be written, compared, recorded, and entered on the sales book of this and the assessor's office. It will readily be seen how enormously this work has increased. Water bills have increased from 18,314 in 1881 to 46,466 in 1897. This means 28,152 more bills to enter, receipt, and return, and necessitated an increase in the books of entry from two to six, and in addition to this, there are 800 water-meter accounts the rents for which are collected quarterly.

The average daily entries on the several books, aside from the realty and water-tax bills, have increased fivefold by reason of new accounts kept with the surveyor, sealer of weights and measures, health department, permit clerk, and for permit work, and changing the deposits of the police court from semimonthly to daily, requiring all permits issued by the building inspector to be paid by the holder, instead of depositing the same in one amount at the end of the day, and requiring occupants of market stalls to pay rents to the collector of taxes, instead of as heretofore to the market-master; 433 receipts were given last year for deposits for bids, against 49 in 1881; 608 refunds of erroneously paid taxes were examined and reported upon, against 93 in 1881; 1,100 pieces of property were sold in 1897, against 80 pieces in 1881; 453 deposit receipts for permit work (whole cost) were given in 1897, none in 1881; detailed daily and monthly abstracts were furnished Treasury Department in 1897, formerly only daily abstracts. Additional work made necessary by various acts of Congress, such as issue of permits for railings, fences, etc., and transcripts from record of health department of births, deaths, etc., receipts of surveyors' fees, rent of houses in Rock Creek Park, rent of market stalls, and permit funds under twenty-one different acts of Congress, formerly all under one act, and many other services are required of the office, such as special reports, etc., which, though small in themselves, take the time and services of the clerks.

The business of the office could be performed with much more satisfaction to the public and ourselves had we the space necessary for the purpose. Vexatious delays occur because we have not the room to open all the books needed in our daily routine, and for the same reason errors in entering bills, while infrequent, are liable to occur at any time. Books are piled upon each other, causing the loss of much time and annoyance in finding those that may be needed. Desks and tables, while insufficient, take up nearly all of the floor space, making it difficult to move around, the narrow passageways offering obstructions to try the patience and temper. In a word, the room is inadequate and does not afford sufficient space for the furniture necessary for the proper transaction of the business of the office. We have no facilities for filing valuable papers and receipts, and no room for file cases where they could be easy of access for reference and secure from loss and mutilation.

You are all familiar with the details of the robbery of the safe in this office by a trusted but faithless and dishonest messenger. T. V. Hawkins having robbed the safe of \$8,975 on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 31, at once left the city. The robbery was not discovered until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the detective office was at once notified and prompt and efficient action taken. Every point of escape was covered, and too much praise can not be given to Major Moore and Inspector Mattingly for their intelligent and successful management of the case, which resulted in the capture of the criminal

in the city of Toronto, Canada, Saturday, September 4, with \$8,338 on his person. At the suggestion of Major Moore I went to Toronto where I met Detective Helan, who proved to be the right man in the right place, and accompanied by Dr. Jones, of the Washington Evening Star, who rendered us valuable service, we visited the jail. Hawkins was brought down and promptly admitted the robbery, and finally consented to return to Washington without the formality of requisition papers. In all of our efforts we had the prompt and hearty cooperation of the Canadian authorities, and desire to extend our grateful acknowledgment to High Constable Grasett, Inspector Stark, and the government of the jail for numerous courtesies.

In view of the recent robbery in this office, I would suggest and recommend that a time lock be placed on the safe, which can be done at an outlay of \$300.

I also ask the renewal of the appropriation of \$1,500 for the collection of overdue personal taxes, the outlay being but a small percentage of the amount collected. During the past year \$13,391.36 was collected, due entirely to the efforts made possible by this appropriation.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the hearty cooperation and faithful services of the clerks employed in this office. Their duties are onerous and exacting, yet they have never failed to promptly and cheerfully meet all requirements, working continuously in season and out of season, often after hours, and by close confinement to their desks endangering health and sacrificing pleasure. I have confidence in their integrity and appreciate their faithfulness.

Very respectfully,

E. G. DAVIS,

Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 27, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a summary of the financial operations of the government of the District of Columbia, as shown in the accompanying exhibits, marked A to G, for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1897, together with the balances remaining at that date to the credit, respectively, of the general revenue account, the several trust funds, and appropriations made by Congress.

A is an exhibit of the revenue account, showing, first, the cash surplus on hand July 1, 1896, together with the receipts from taxes, licenses, and all other distinctively District of Columbia sources of revenue, and one-half of lapsed appropriations credited back to the general fund; secondly, the amount appropriated therefrom to meet the payment of one-half of the expenses of the government, and thirdly, the balance remaining to the credit of the District at the close of the year.

B is a general statement of appropriations. It shows, first, the total balance of appropriations unexpended and subject to requisition July 1, 1896, the aggregate amount appropriated for the year under various acts of Congress, and repayments to appropriations for the same period; secondly, the amounts advanced therefrom by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions, and thirdly, the total balances of appropriations subject to requisition in the Treasury of the United States June 30, 1897.

C is a classified statement of expenditures, consisting, first, of payments by the Commissioners in checks drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States, with whom, under the law, all moneys advanced upon requisition are deposited, and secondly, of requisitions approved by the Commissioners, in favor, respectively, of the officers of various charitable institutions and the Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund, on account of principal and interest of the bonded debt.

D is a summary of the account which the Commissioners, in their capacity as disbursing officers, keep with the Treasurer of the United States. It shows the deposits made by them of the amounts received from requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the general expenses of the District of Columbia, checks drawn against the same by them, and the balance subject to their check remaining with the Treasurer June 30, 1897.

E is a statement of the water-fund revenue account, showing, first, the balance on hand July 1, 1896, and the collections from rents and water-main taxes during the year; second, the amount paid therefrom for the expenses of the service, and third, the balance on hand June 30, 1897.

F is a statement of the water-fund appropriation account, showing, first, the total balance of appropriations unexpended July 1, 1896, to which are added the appropriations made during the year; secondly,

the amount drawn upon requisition, and thirdly, the total balance of appropriations subject to requisition June 30, 1897.

G is a summarized statement of the various trust funds, showing, first, balances on hand July 1, 1896, and amounts collected and deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the year; secondly, advances made to the Commissioners upon their requisitions, and thirdly, balances subject to requisitions remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1897.

CLAIMS OF CONTRACTORS OF THE LATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

In my last annual report I invited your attention to the extraordinary provision of the act of February 13, 1895, which required the Court of Claims, in adjudicating the claims of contractors of the late board of public works, to allow what were technically known as "board rates," regardless of the fact that they were from 50 to 150 per cent higher than contract rates—i. e., the prices at which these contractors had agreed to work for the board.

The correctness of the opinion I then expressed, that this allowance in excess of contract rates was a sheer gratuity, may be considered established in view of the fact that subsequently, in a decision rendered February 15, 1897, in the cases of George E. Johnson, administrator of Peter McNamara, and others, carried up on appeal from the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court of the United States held this principle to be the embodiment of the law governing the question at issue.

In passing upon these cases, one of which at least is conceded to be among the most meritorious of any upon the District docket, Mr. Justice Peckham, who delivered the opinion of the court, used the following language:

Under the holdings of the Court of Claims and of this court it is perfectly apparent that the result of the passage of the act of February 13, 1895, was simply to bestow a pure gratuity to the amount of the difference between the contract price and the board rates upon those persons included within its provisions. There is no element of a legal or an equitable claim within the proper meaning and signification of those words on the part of any of those who will profit by the act of 1895 against the municipal authorities of the District. That act bestowed a pure and simple gift.

These contractors also demanded interest upon their claims, some of which dated back to 1871, and none of which were later than 1875—periods of from twenty to twenty-five years.

Special Assistant Attorney Howard, representing the District in the Court of Claims and before the Supreme Court, answering this demand, said in his appeal brief:

These claimants are not entitled to interest prior to judgment under the act of February 13, 1895 * * *. All their rights rest upon the act of February 13, 1895, which is purely donative. It directs the Court of Claims to make donation of something to which neither in law nor equity had claimants any right until its passage.

The Supreme Court sustained this contention, holding thereon as follows:

The statute of 1895 simply, as we have said, conferred a gratuity * * * and the reasonable construction of such an act is to say that the gratuity given becomes "due and payable" only from the time when the act which gave it was passed. To make the amount of the gratuity thus given "due and payable" twenty years before the passage of the act giving it, so as thereby to allow interest from that time upon the amount of such gratuity, requires the clearest and most certain expression of legislative will to that effect. We do not find any such expression in the act here under consideration.

Before the rendition of this decision certain of these claims had been paid upon which, under the holding of the Court of Claims, interest to

the amount of \$27,106.81 was allowed. Recently, however, as a result of the decision, suit has been instituted in the Court of Claims, by Attorney Howard, for the recovery of the amount thus allowed for interest.

The full text of the decision of the Supreme Court, being a matter of great importance to the District, is printed herewith as an appendix to this report.

On the 3d of March, 1897, Congress repealed the act of February 13, 1895, vacating all proceedings pending thereunder, and prohibiting the payment of judgments previously rendered in pursuance thereof. This action practically reinstates the law of June 16, 1880, under which all claims against the board of public works were originally brought in the Court of Claims and in accordance with which they must now be determined.

NORTHERN LIBERTY MARKET CLAIMS.

By an act approved June 26, 1897, Congress empowered the auditor of the supreme court of the District of Columbia—

to examine and audit for settlement all claims for property taken, injured, or destroyed by reason of the destruction or removal of the Northern Liberty Market, in the city of Washington, D. C., in September, 1872, as also all claims for payments made for the purchase, rent, or use of any stall or privilege in said market house and for license for conducting any business therein to the extent of the unexpired term of said purchase, rent, use or license.

Upon the ascertainment of the amount due in any given case the auditor was required, with the approval of the Commissioners, to issue drawback certificates, with interest thereon from September, 1872, receivable for arrears of taxes due on June 30, 1895.

In the hearing upon these claims a wide divergence of opinion was found to exist between the auditor and the attorneys for the District as to the proper construction to be placed upon the language of the statute. This matter coming to the attention of Congress was considered by the respective committees on appropriations of the Senate and House, with the result that an amendment was formulated by them and embodied in the deficiency act of July 19, 1897, providing that—

The allowance shall be limited to the actual value of the fixtures, tools, and stock in trade, so far as the same were lost or destroyed, and to the fair value of the stall privileges for the unexpired term of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873—

and further directing the payment of the awards in cash instead of drawback certificates.

ABATEMENT OF PENALTIES UPON TAXES OVERDUE.

I desire to renew the recommendation of my last report with reference to the abatement of penalties upon tax arrearages. As they are fixed by law, the Commissioners can not properly remit them, although, as frequently occurs, it is manifest that their imposition is a hardship. It is often the case also that the collection of taxes long overdue, the enforcement of which by legal process from lapse of time or other causes is impracticable if not impossible, might be accomplished if the penalties were not exacted.

For these and other considerations that might be adduced, I would advise that Congress be asked to clothe the Commissioners with authority to remit these penalties, in whole or in part, whenever in their judgment such action would seem to be in the interest of the Government or required as a matter of justice to the taxpayer.

NEW LAW FOR TAX SALES.

I know of no matter more important and far-reaching in its relations to the District revenues than the proper regulation of tax sales. Many thousands of dollars are now annually lost to the Government in consequence of the abortive and contradictory laws that burden our statute books. At the special session of Congress in March last a bill, carefully prepared, which meets the approval of District officials generally, was introduced, but failed to become a law. It is confidently relied upon to cure the defects of the present system, and the effort to secure its prompt approval by Congress should enlist every energy of the Commissioners.

COLLECTOR OF FINES IN POLICE COURT.

During the last session of Congress a bill was introduced, but failed of passage, creating the office of collector of fines in the police court. The necessity for this legislation is both urgent and apparent, as the laws which govern these collections and their subsequent disposition are obscure and contradictory in their terms.

The proposed act authorizes a collector to be appointed by the Commissioners, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, who shall receive all fines and forfeitures imposed, either in United States or in District cases, and give bond, with approved security, for the faithful performance of his duty. It provides also for a system of checks and a regular and thorough auditing of his accounts.

At present collections are made in United States cases by a representative of the marshal, and in District cases by a member of the metropolitan police force, detailed for the purpose, neither of whom is a bonded officer.

POLICE AND FIREMEN'S PENSION FUNDS.

The additions which it has been found necessary to make during the past year to the number of those borne upon the pension lists of the police and the firemen admonish us that the present sources of revenue for the payment of these pensions will in the near future be inadequate.

As the recipients of this bounty are either those who have lost their health or the families of those who have lost their lives in the public service, no other argument than the statement of its necessity should be required in support of a proposition to make sufficient provision for the maintenance of the fund. To this end I would suggest that the law limiting appropriations therefor to the fines received in the police court be amended so as to authorize recourse to the general revenues of the District whenever a deficiency may occur in either the police or the firemen's relief fund.

I also renew and earnestly urge the recommendation I have heretofore made, and which failed of accomplishment at the last session, that Congress be asked to appropriate the sum of \$17,000 to meet deficiencies in the payments to police pensioners from June, 1894, to May 31, 1896. This amount is the difference between what the Government promised to give and that which it actually paid, and is therefore an undeniable debt of honor.

In asking the enlargement of this fund at the exclusive cost of the District, I do so from a fear of failure if any other course were suggested, and not through forgetfulness of our compact with the United

States known as the organic act. The terms of that act require the Commissioners to transmit annually to Congress a detailed estimate of the cost of all projected improvements, the maintenance of public institutions, and the general expenses of the government, with the pledge—

To the extent to which Congress shall approve of said estimates, Congress shall appropriate the amount of 50 per centum thereof.

In the light of this agreement, and the fact that the property of the United States, comprising more than one-half of the realty in the District, is equally with that of the latter the care of the gallant men of the two departments who keep ceaseless watch and ward about us, equity clearly requires the General Government to bear one-half of the cost of caring for those disabled in the service or the families of those whose lives are yielded at the call of duty. If, however, the needed relief can not otherwise be secured, I feel confident that the citizens of every class in our community will look with favor upon this appropriation wholly from the District revenues, which would seem to leave no room for the withholding of Congressional sanction.

SETTLEMENT OF DISTRICT ACCOUNTS.

Ever since the organization of the present government, in 1878, the records of the general Treasury have been cumbered with numerous suspensions and disallowances in our accounts. Their existence has been fruitful of annoyance, and their removal, which has been recently effected, is a source of unalloyed satisfaction. While it is true that a few cash balances of advances yet remain on the books of the Treasurer of the United States, legislation authorizing their settlement will be asked at the approaching session of Congress; and when this shall have been obtained, the accounts of all former boards of Commissioners will be fully and finally closed.

This consummation is the outcome of several years of earnest and untiring effort on the part of this office in conjunction with the accounting officers of the Treasury, in which connection special mention should be made of Mr. Alexander McKenzie, chief clerk of the District auditor's office, and Mr. Thomas A. Hodgson, clerk in charge of District accounts in the office of the Auditor for the State and other Departments, whose intelligent and valuable services contributed largely to the results accomplished, and are worthy of the highest commendation.

Upon the books of the Treasury to-day there is open but one account with the District, viz, that of the present board of Commissioners, and it is absolutely free from suspension or disallowance of any kind whatsoever, an occurrence without precedent in the history of our connection with the Department.

In accordance with the requirements of what is known as the Dockery law, an examination of our disbursement accounts, including those of H. H. Darneille, disbursing clerk, was recently made, the result of which is set forth in a letter from Hon. Ernest G. Timme, Auditor for the State and other Departments, of the 16th ultimo, a copy of which follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform you that, acting under the authority of the act of February 19, 1897, I have caused an examination to be made of your books, papers, and accounts, as disbursing officers of the Government. It affords me great

pleasure to state that I found the same neatly and accurately kept, and that all public funds which have been received by you were found to be on hand or properly accounted for.

Respectfully, yours,

ERNEST G. TIMME, *Auditor.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PRESERVATION OF OLD RECORDS.

The records of the late corporations of Washington, Georgetown, the levy court, and the board of public works are in great danger of destruction, and immediate steps should be taken for their protection. They have been kept for years in the vault of the former District building and are either piled in utter confusion upon the floor or crowded into improper receptacles. In the three removals that have occurred since they were transferred from the basement of the city hall in 1873 many of the books and papers of the respective corporations have been lost and those that remain compose a heterogeneous mass which makes search for a desired paper a hopeless undertaking. Several cases have recently occurred in which papers absolutely needed to the proper determination of suits in court could not be found after days of diligent search.

For these reasons I recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate a sum sufficient to enable the secretary of the board, who is charged with their custody, to index, arrange, and care for these valuable archives so that they may be always available for reference when needed.

CONCLUSION.

Eleven thousand six hundred and forty-one claims have been audited, in payment of which 37,020 checks were drawn.

It is a pleasure, and a duty as well, to express my sense of obligation to my official collaborators, who in their respective spheres have measured up to every requirement of duty with an ability and fidelity rarely equaled.

With appreciative recognition of the kindly consideration which you have uniformly accorded me,

I am, very respectfully,

J. T. PETTY,
Auditor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

Supreme Court of the United States. Nos. 617, 618, 619, and 620. October term, 1896.
The District of Columbia, appellant, *v.* George E. Johnson, administrator, etc.
617. The District of Columbia, appellant, *v.* Margaret R. Sheckels et al. 618.
Appeals from the Court of Claims. February 15, 1897.

Mr. Justice PECKHAM delivered the opinion of the court:

These are appeals from the Court of Claims which gave judgments in favor of the appellees in actions commenced by them in December, 1880, pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 16, 1880, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes." (21 Stat. L., 284; 31 C. Cls. R., 305.)

The actions relate to work done under various contracts with the authorities of the District of Columbia between 1871 and 1876. These contracts were a few among

a very large number of others, entered into with the authorities of the District of Columbia by many different persons, and relating to improvements then in contemplation and partly in course of completion in the city of Washington. Those in question here were originally made with one Peter McNamara, in or about the year 1872, for work in the nature of grading, sewerage, and filling various streets in that city. The contracts were in writing, and stated the specific prices which were agreed upon for the various items of work to be performed under the contract.

At the time when these contracts were entered into, an act of Congress, approved February 21, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 419, chap. 62), forbade the municipal authorities to contract except in writing, and forbade the allowance of extra compensation for work done under a written contract. Notwithstanding this legislative prohibition the board of public works then existing, without authority and in plain violation of the terms of the act, raised the prices agreed to be paid under the contracts with McNamara to what are called "board rates" (that is, rates allowed by the board of public works), the effect of which was to enormously increase the cost of the work done under them. In this way the work upon the improvements went on until in 1874, when Congress, by an act approved June 20 of that year (18 Stat. L., 116) abolished the District government and substituted another in its stead. The sixth section of the act constituted the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury of the United States a board of audit for the settlement of all unfunded or floating debts of the District of Columbia and of the board of public works as specified in such section, and the section further provided that the board of audit should issue to each claimant a certificate signed by the board and countersigned by the comptroller of the District, stating the amount found to be due to each and on what account.

The seventh section of the act provided that the sinking fund commissioners of the District should cause bonds of the District of Columbia to be prepared, bearing date August 1, 1874, and payable fifty years thereafter, with interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent per annum, payable semiannually, which bonds the sinking fund commissioners were authorized to exchange at par for like sums for any class of indebtedness named in the preceding sixth section, including certificates of the auditing board provided in the act. The section contained the following statement: "And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged that the United States will by proper proportional appropriations, as contemplated in this act, and by causing to be levied upon the property within said District such taxes as will do so, provide the revenues necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same may become due and payable, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof at maturity."

By general resolution, approved March 14, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 211), Congress abolished the board of audit, and forbade the further issue of bonds.

By another act, approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 102, 104, 105), a permanent government was established for the District of Columbia, and in it the Commissioners were required to annually make assessments for all expenses of the District, which, upon being submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by him, were to be laid before Congress; and it was then provided that "to the extent to which Congress shall approve of said assessments, Congress shall appropriate the amount of 50 per centum thereof, and the remaining 50 per centum of such approved assessments shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable property and privileges in said District other than the property of the United States and of the District of Columbia." In this manner Congress assumed the payment of a portion of the bonds and expenses of the District.

Under the authority of these statutes, the bonds of the District of Columbia, carrying interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent, were issued and used to a certain extent in the payment of the indebtedness of the District incurred as above mentioned. In 1880 there still remained outstanding many certificates which had been delivered by the board of audit under the sixth section of the act of 1874, and many accounts against the District were also outstanding and unprovided for.

On the 16th of June, 1880, Congress passed "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes." That act conferred jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in regard to all such claims against the District of Columbia as then existed, arising out of contracts made by the late board of public works and extensions thereof, and to other claims mentioned in the section; and the act conferred upon the court the same power and provided that it should proceed in the same manner and should be governed by the same rules in respect to the mode of hearing, determination, and adjudication of claims as in those against the United States.

The second section provided that the claims should be prosecuted by the contractor, his personal representative or his assignee, in the same manner and subject to the same rules, so far as applicable, as claims against the United States are prose-

ented therein. Judgments were to be entered, and for the payment thereof the sixth section provided as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to demand of the sinking fund commissioner of the District of Columbia so many of the three sixty-five bonds authorized by act of Congress approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and acts amendatory thereof, as may be necessary for the payment of the judgments; and said sinking fund commissioner is hereby directed to issue and deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of three sixty-five bonds required to satisfy the judgments; which bonds shall be received by said claimants at par in payment of such judgments, and shall bear date August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and mature at the same time as other bonds of this issue: *Provided*, That before the delivery of such bonds as are issued in payment of judgments rendered as aforesaid on the claims aforesaid the coupons shall be detached therefrom from the date of said bonds to the day upon which such claims were due and payable; and the gross amount of such bonds heretofore and hereafter issued shall not exceed in the aggregate fifteen millions of dollars: *Provided*, The bonds issued by authority of this act shall be of no more binding force as to their payment on the Government of the United State than the three sixty-five bonds issued under authority of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four."

The mode of payment thus provided for was changed subsequently by a provision in the act approved March 3, 1881 (21 Stat. L., 458, 466), as follows:

"The Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio sinking fund commissioner, is hereby authorized, whenever in his opinion it will be more advantageous for the District of Columbia to do so, to sell the bonds authorized to be issued under the provisions of the sixth section of the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes,' approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, for the satisfaction of the judgments which may be rendered by said Court of Claims under the provisions of said act, and pay the said judgments from the proceeds of said sales, instead of delivering to said judgment claimants the said bonds as provided for in said act."

A large number of actions were brought against the District under these statutes, and among them the two actions in question. They were brought by the executrix of McNamara and by the assignee of a portion of his claim against the District for the purpose of recovering payment of the balance alleged to be due under the various contracts which McNamara had secured from the municipal authorities. They were consolidated into one action on motion of the Attorney-General, and proceeded to trial before a referee. The referee found upon the trial a certain amount due the claimants by reason of the work done under the contracts mentioned in the actions. He also found that there was due from the McNamara estate to the defendant, the District of Columbia, over and above the sum due from the District of Columbia to such estate, the amount of \$6,694.41, being the excess which had been paid to McNamara at "board rates" for work done under his contracts, and which sum was over and above the amount which was due him at the rates provided for in his contracts, and the referee further found that such amount was due to the defendant as a counterclaim June 1, 1874, with interest from that date. The report of the referee having been filed was excepted to by claimants, but the defendant took no exception to the report, and there the matter rested until after the passage of the act of February 13, 1895. (28 Stat. L., 664, chap. 87.)

Prior to the passage of that act many of those contractors in whose favor "board rates" had been allowed instead of the prices which were contained in the contracts executed by them had brought suits against the District of Columbia of a nature similar to the two suits now here, and had based their claims as to the balance due them with reference to the board rates allowed for work under the contracts instead of the prices named in such contracts. These claims had been held to be illegal, and the District of Columbia had successfully defended the actions and had succeeded in obtaining judgments allowing counterclaims in its favor for the difference between the prices as named in the contracts and those which had been paid by the board. The Court of Claims had decided many cases to that effect, among which are those of Roche (18 C. Cls. R., 217), Barnard (20 *ibid.*, 257), Barnes (22 *ibid.*, 366), and Eslin (22 *ibid.*, 359, and 29 *ibid.*, 370). This court had held the same proposition in *Barnard v. District of Columbia* (127 U. S., 409). The ground upon which the recovery on the counterclaim had been allowed was the illegality of altering the prices named in the contracts and of paying any greater sums for the work contracted to be done than was provided for in the written contracts, and payments beyond those sums were held to have been illegal.

Prior to the passage of the act of 1895, therefore, it is undisputed there was no claim, legal or equitable, which the parties could successfully maintain against the District of Columbia for the recovery at board rates for work done under written

contracts with the municipal authorities, but such work could only be legally paid for at the prices named in the various contracts for such work.

Under the statute of 1880 it had been customary for the Court of Claims in deciding questions arising in this class of cases to state the day upon which the claims awarded by it had become due and payable, so that under the sixth section of the act of 1880, if payment were to be made in the 3.65 bonds, the coupons thereon might be detached from the date of the bonds to the date upon which the claims were by the judgment of the court found to have been due and payable. If instead of paying the judgments by the delivery of the bonds as provided for in the act of 1880, the Treasurer of the United States proceeded under the act of March 3, 1881, to sell the bonds, he might do so, and with the proceeds pay the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims.

Matters were in this condition when the act of February 13, 1895, was passed, which provided as follows (28 Stat. L., 664):

"That in the adjudication of claims brought under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes,' approved the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and eighty (Twenty-first Statutes at Large, page two hundred and eighty-four), the Court of Claims shall allow the rates established and paid by the board of public works; and whenever said rates have not been allowed, the claimant or his personal representative shall be entitled, on motion made within sixty days after the passage of this act, to a new trial of such cause."

Under this act these claimants again presented their cases to the Court of Claims (no judgment having been entered upon the previous finding of the referee that the estate was indebted to the District), and thereupon the court granted judgment to the administrator of McNamara and to the executrix of his assignee, respectively, by allowing the claimants compensation for work done under the contracts at the rates established and paid by the board of public works (instead of the contract prices), and the court held as a conclusion of law that those sums which were thus allowed by virtue of the act of 1895 were, according to its true intent and meaning, due and payable, one portion to the administrator of McNamara, February 1, 1872, and another portion February 1, 1876, and still another portion to the executrices of Theodore Sheckels, assignee, April 1, 1878. The effect of the finding is to allow interest on these sums secured under the provisions of the act of 1895 for about twenty years.

The claim of the appellant is that the amount allowed by the Court of Claims did not, as a matter of law, become due or payable until after the passage of the act of February 13, 1895, and the granting of a judgment by virtue of that act. The appellant further insists that, although the effect of the act was to extinguish its counterclaim so far as the principal sum was concerned, yet, as the referee found that principal sum was due the defendant, with interest from June 1, 1874, the claim for interest itself was not so extinguished, and that such interest should have been allowed as a counterclaim against the claim made by the estate of the contractor against the appellant.

In the opinion of the Court of Claims delivered in these cases it is conceded, and, indeed, there is no dispute in regard to it, that the finding of the referee was correct at the time he made it, as to the amount of the counterclaim legally existing in favor of the defendant and against the claimants, and the only ground upon which that finding can be attacked is based upon the act of February 13, 1895. The question, therefore, is as to the effect of that act. Did this enactment so far change existing facts and law as not only to permit a recovery of the board rates instead of the contract rates, but did it also make that sum "due and payable" twenty years before its passage? Under the holdings of the Court of Claims and of this court, it is perfectly apparent that the result of the passage of the act of 1895 was simply to bestow a pure gratuity to the amount of the difference between the contract price and the board rates upon those persons included within its provisions. There is no element of a legal or an equitable claim within the proper meaning and signification of those words on the part of any of those who will profit by the act of 1895 against the municipal authorities of the District. That act bestowed a pure and simple gift.

Those who are to profit by it are those who had entered into a fair and legal written contract with the District authorities to do certain work at prices named in the contract and at a time when a law of Congress prohibited the granting of any extra compensation for contract work, and when it provided that all contracts should be in writing, signed by the parties making the same, and a copy thereof filed in the office of the secretary of the District. Viewed in the light of a gratuity, a gift, wholly without consideration, the statute itself must receive a strict construction; not such a construction as will prevent the fair meaning thereof from taking effect, but such as shall not be enlarged by inferences or implications not plainly to be drawn from the language of the act.

The United States has pledged its faith for the payment of claims arising out of these transactions when properly proved. Unless, therefore, the claim for interest against the Government is clear and beyond question, it must be denied. Interest is not to be collected from the Government in the absence of language specially providing for its payment. (*United States v. Sherman*, 98 U. S., 565; *United States v. Verdier*, 164 U. S., 213.) We are unable to see how it can be correctly stated that the claims in question became "due and payable" at the time of the completion of the work under these contracts more than twenty years ago, when it is conceded that but for the passage of the act of 1895 there was no legal or valid claim whatever, and that the right to any recovery depends upon the language used in that act. The statute of 1895 simply, as we have said, conferred a gratuity upon the persons covered by its provisions, and the reasonable construction of such an act is to say that the gratuity thus given becomes "due and payable" only from the time when the act which gave it was passed. To make the amount of the gratuity thus given "due and payable" twenty years before the passage of the act giving it, so as thereby to allow interest from that time upon the amount of such gratuity, requires the clearest and most certain expression of legislative will to that effect. We do not find any such expression in the act here under consideration. Although it permits the Court of Claims to allow the rates used and paid by the board of public works, yet as that allowance is a mere gift, the further burden of twenty years' interest on it should not be added to the gift without the use of the very plainest language.

For these reasons we think the Court of Claims erred in holding that any portion of the moneys which might be due the claimants, and which arose by virtue of the act of 1895, became due and payable at any time before the passage of that act.

The claim of the appellant to offset against any recovery here, the amount of the interest from June 1, 1874, on its counterclaim found due in its favor against the claimants, in the report of the referee, we think can not be admitted. The effect of the passage of the act of 1895 is in substance the same as if the counterclaim, which is the principal sum, had been paid, and when that is the case the interest becomes thereby extinguished. (*Pacific Railroad v. United States*, 158 U. S., 118.)

These views lead us to the conclusion that the judgments of the Court of Claims must be reversed and the cases remanded to that court for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

The District of Columbia, appellant, *v. Joseph T. H. Hall*. No. 619. Appeal from the Court of Claims.

Mr. Justice PECKHAM delivered the opinion of the court.

This is another of the same character of actions as those above disposed of. Hall was one of the contractors for doing work of the same nature, and filed his petition under the act of 1880 in December of that year. In that petition he alleged that he had done certain work and that he was paid for his work, under his contract, by certain certificates which were worth only 50 per cent of their face value, and which he consented to receive only at that rate, and he asked for judgment for the other 50 per cent of his contract price. He failed in the primary object of that suit, but he did recover on some other ground a small judgment of about \$1,000, which was entered June 1, 1885. Subsequently, and in pursuance of the act of 1895, he applied for a new trial for the purpose of claiming the "board rates" compensation for the work done by him at contract prices, under circumstances mentioned in the foregoing cases. The Court of Claims gave judgment in his favor for that difference between the two rates, and found that under the true intent and meaning of the acts of 1895 and 1880 the sum for which it gave judgment "became due and payable on the 1st of January, 1877," which was the date when the plaintiff had completed his work under the contract. (31 C. Cls. R., 376.)

For the reasons mentioned in the foregoing cases, the judgment of the Court of Claims in this case must also be reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with that opinion.

The District of Columbia, appellant, *v. William M. Dickson, etc.* No. 620. Appeal from the Court of Claims.

Mr. Justice PECKHAM delivered the opinion of the court.

In this case, which is of the same general nature as the foregoing cases, the petitioner, who was the assignee of one of the contractors, filed his original petition in

the Court of Claims December 15, 1880. The case, after being heard, was submitted to that court on the 26th of May, 1882, and was by it dismissed on the 29th of May, 1882. On the 6th of April, 1895, the judgment was vacated and a new trial granted by virtue of the act of February 13, 1895. (31 C. Cls. R., 399.)

The difference between the contract price and the board rate price was claimed, and Dickson, as assignee, was allowed to recover \$1,386.30 for such difference, belonging to him by virtue of the assignment, and which sum the court held to have "been due and payable June 2, 1873, within the meaning and intent of the act of February 13, 1895, and the act of June 16, 1880."

For the same reasons as given in the foregoing cases, this judgment of the Court of Claims must also be reversed, and the cause remanded with the same directions as in the other cases.

A.—Statement of revenues of the District of Columbia and appropriations therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1896, available for appropriation		\$845, 335. 93	
Half of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia	\$45, 058. 49		
Unexpended balances of appropriations which were made wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia...	36, 161. 27	81, 219. 76	
General taxes, including penalties	2, 829, 964. 16		\$926, 555. 69
Licenses	342, 704. 89	3, 172, 669. 05	
Eastern Market, rents	3, 725. 00		
Western Market, rents	5, 987. 56		
Georgetown Market, rents	1, 215. 00		
Washington Market Company, franchise rental	7, 500. 00	18, 427. 56	
Rent of hay scales	584. 25		
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings	2, 478. 99		
Rent of fish wharves and stalls	198. 00	3, 261. 24	
Fines, criminal court	1, 260. 00		
Fines, police court	11, 575. 60	12, 835. 60	
Fees from recorder of deeds	3, 551. 00		
Fees from register of wills	412. 95		
Fees from surveyor	3, 375. 25		
Fees from sealer of weights and measures	4, 115. 53		
Labor and sale of products, Reform School	1, 766. 24		
Proceeds of labor, municipal lodging house	167. 96		
Fees for tax certificates	2, 067. 00		
Permit fees for sewers and gas	2, 080. 00		
Permit fees for water	1, 306. 50		
Permit fees for railings	587. 00		
Building permits	4, 643. 92		
Health department permits	54. 00		
Tax on dogs	14, 469. 72		
Pound fees	501. 75		
Fees for inspecting gas meters	622. 65		
Engineers' licenses	324. 00		
Sale of old material	225. 72		
Advertising taxes	5, 673. 83		
Condemnation of land	107. 00		
Interest on improvements and repairs, and permit work	1, 476. 02		
Recording tax sale	54. 30		
Permit for laying gasoline pipe	200. 00		
Forfeited deposit of Baltimore and Washington Transit Company	500. 00		
Forfeited deposit of Chatto & Condon	200. 00		
Confiscation of fish illegally caught	1. 32		
Conscience fund	3. 20	48, 486. 86	
Total revenues			3, 255, 680. 31
Aggregate			4, 182, 236. 00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 105

A.—Statement of revenues of the District of Columbia and appropriations therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS FROM DISTRICT REVENUES.			
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1897 (act June 11, 1896)	\$5,660,140.97		
Salaries supreme court, District of Columbia, 1897 (act May 28, 1896)	30,000.00		
Salaries and expenses court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1897 (act May 28, 1896)	25,720.00		
National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, 1897 (act June 11, 1896)	67,000.00		
To maintain public order, District of Columbia, 1897 (act Feb. 6, 1897)	8,200.00		
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1897-98 (act Mar. 3, 1897)	295,386.00		
Total	6,086,446.97		
One-half of which, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is		\$3,043,223.48	
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia, 1897 (act June 11, 1896)	20,000.00		
Extension of North Capitol street, District of Columbia (act Feb. 20, 1897)	51,686.00		
Extension of Connecticut avenue, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1897)	50,000.00		
Relief of Emmart, Dunbar, & Co., District of Columbia (act Jan. 9, 1897)	14,548.22		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1891)	6,935.83		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, District of Columbia	11,905.67		
Payment of debt increasing water supply, District of Columbia (act June 11, 1896), the United States having paid a proportionate amount	300,000.00		
Total payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia		455,075.72	
Total appropriations payable from District revenues			\$3,498,299.20
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897, available for appropriation			683,936.80

B.—Statement of appropriations and advances by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1896, subject to requisition, on account of appropriations for the year 1897 and prior years		\$419,658.44	
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1897 (act June 11, 1896)	\$5,660,140.97		
Salaries supreme court, District of Columbia, 1897 (act May 28, 1896)	30,000.00		
Salaries and expenses court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1897 (act May 28, 1896)	25,720.00		
National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, 1897 (act June 11, 1896)	67,000.00		
To maintain public order, District of Columbia, 1897 (act Feb. 6, 1896)	8,200.00		
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1897-98 (act Mar. 3, 1897)	295,386.00		
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia, 1897 (act June 11, 1896)	20,000.00		
Extension of North Capitol street, District of Columbia, (act Feb. 20, 1897)	51,686.00		
Extension of Connecticut avenue, District of Columbia, (act Mar. 3, 1897)	50,000.00		
Relief of Emmart, Dunbar & Co., District of Columbia, (act Jan. 9, 1897)	14,548.22		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia, annual (act Mar. 3, 1891)	6,935.83		

106 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

B.—Statement of appropriations and advances by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS—continued.			
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, District of Columbia.	\$11,905.67		
Payment of debt increasing water supply, District of Columbia (act June 11, 1896).....	300,000.00		
Total appropriations.....		\$6,541,522.69	
Repayments to appropriations.....		545,080.24	\$7,506,261.37
ADVANCES.			
Amounts advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition, on account of appropriations.....		6,871,368.54	
Unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the United States surplus fund and District of Columbia general fund.....		126,278.25	6,997,646.79
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897, subject to requisition, on account of appropriations for the year 1897 and prior years.....			508,614.58

C.—Statement of expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
IMPROVEMENTS OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS.			
Repairs to concrete pavements:			
1897.....	\$145,337.34		
1896.....	2,203.10		
1895.....	.28		
Total.....		\$147,540.72	
Grading streets and avenues, 1897 (by chain gang).....		5,998.60	
Surveys on account of subdivision of land, 1897.....	1,468.75		
Surveys on account of permanent system of highways:			
Completion of plans, 1897 (District of Columbia revenues).....	9,842.18		
Completion of plans, 1896 (District of Columbia revenues).....	5,403.50		
Advertising and court expenses, system of highways, 1897 (District of Columbia revenues).....	281.87		
Total.....		16,996.30	
Work on streets and avenues:			
Georgetown, 1897.....	12,916.44		
Northwest, 1897.....	44,515.83		
Northwest, 1896.....	1,301.06		
Southwest, 1897.....	21,538.66		
Southwest, 1896.....	36.59		
Southeast, 1897.....	28,944.89		
Northeast, 1897.....	34,305.87		
Northeast, 1896.....	84.14		
Paving Florida avenue, 1897.....	80.67		
Paving P street, 1897.....	7,457.68		
Extend North Capitol street, 1897 (District of Columbia revenues).....	51,686.00		
Extend North Capitol street, 1894 (District of Columbia revenues).....	3,514.50		
Total.....		206,382.33	
Work on suburban streets and county roads:			
Grading and regulating Sherman avenue, Roanoke and Irving streets, 1897.....	10,196.37		
Grading and regulating Sherman avenue, 1896.....	74.22		
Grading and regulating Columbia road, Sixteenth, Prospect, Crescent, Superior, Erie, and Central streets and Meridian and Ontario avenues, 1897.....	4,945.15		
Grading and regulating, same as next above, 1896.....	13.50		
Grading and regulating Yale, Bismark, Princeton, Harvard, and Columbia streets, 1897.....	17,039.57		

C.—Statement of expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
IMPROVEMENTS OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS—cont'd.			
Work on suburban streets and county roads—Continued.			
Grading and regulating Kenesaw avenue, 1896.....	\$21. 13		
Grading and graveling Albemarle street, 1897.....	3, 579. 13		
Grading and graveling Prince and High streets, 1897...	2, 717. 74		
Grading Massachusetts avenue extended, 1897.....	9, 989. 88		
Grading Illinois avenue, 1897	4, 783. 13		
Extending Connecticut avenue, 1897-98 (District of Columbia revenues)	48, 406. 75		
Improving and protecting Connecticut avenue, 1897...	9, 578. 62		
Extend and open Thirty-seventh street (damages, land, and court expenses), 1897.....	8, 727. 64		
Extend and open Thirty-seventh street (purchase and condemnation of land), 1896	5, 790. 42		
Macadamizing the road from Broad Branch to Chevy Chase, 1897.....	4, 603. 41		
Paving First street extended, 1896	95. 81		
Paving Twenty-second street, 1896.....	24. 02		
Improving Pennsylvania avenue extended, 1895	1, 570. 04		
Taking down brick building at Garfield Hospital grounds and constructing another, made necessary by improving Sherman avenue, 1897	7, 500. 00		
Total.....		\$139, 656. 71	
Assessment and permit work:			
1897	164, 222. 00		
1896	42, 002. 23		
Permit work, materials for, 1895	59. 36		
Total.....		206, 283. 59	
Aggregate			\$722, 858. 25
CARE AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, ALLEYS, ROADS, AND PARKING.			
Cleaning and sweeping streets, avenues, and alleys:			
1897	119, 013. 14		
1896	89. 51		
Cleaning snow from gutters and crossings, 1897	676. 98		
Total.....		119, 779. 63	
Current repairs to streets and alleys:			
1897	27, 093. 20		
1896	1, 596. 68		
1895 .....	. 91		
Total.....		28, 690. 79	
Current repairs to county roads and suburban streets:			
1897	39, 521. 07		
1896	345. 84		
Total.....		39, 866. 91	
Parking Commission, expenses of:			
1897	19, 873. 47		
1896	862. 50		
Total.....		20, 735. 97	
Replacing curbing and sidewalks around public reservations:			
1897	3, 333. 10		
1896	582. 67		
Total.....		3, 915. 77	
Street lamps, gas:			
1897	140, 647. 62		
1896	12, 024. 38		
Total.....		152, 672. 00	
Electric lighting:			
1897	41, 386. 62		
1896	4, 998. 91		
Total.....		46, 385. 53	
Removing Hancock Circle, 1896		2, 483. 94	
Aggregate			414, 530. 54

108 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
BRIDGES.			
Ordinary care of:			
1897	\$3, 181. 32		
1896	14. 00		
Total		\$3, 195. 32	
Construction and repairs of:			
1897	10, 726. 12		
1896	181. 69		
1895	1. 05		
Total		10, 908. 86	
Aqueduct Bridge, repairs to, 1896		500. 00	
Aggregate			\$14, 604. 18
SEWERS AND BASINS.			
Cleaning and repairing:			
1897	39, 350. 70		
1896	3, 373. 71		
Total		42, 724. 41	
Replacing obstructed:			
1897	19, 746. 25		
1896	897. 88		
1895	3. 64		
Total		20, 647. 77	
Main and pipe:			
1897	50, 875. 52		
1896	21, 439. 15		
1895	9. 52		
Total		72, 324. 19	
Suburban:			
1897	42, 253. 87		
1896	3, 792. 97		
Total		46, 046. 84	
Rock Creek and B street, intercepting:			
1897	49, 646. 55		
1896	26, 611. 25		
1895	1. 54		
Total		76, 259. 34	
Rock Creek intercepting, 1896		8, 899. 81	
Eckington Valley:			
1897	16, 879. 62		
1896	308. 72		
Total		17, 188. 34	
Brookland:			
1897	41, 933. 57		
1896	9, 693. 27		
Total		51, 626. 84	
Kenesaw avenue:			
1897	3, 495. 38		
1896	1, 734. 87		
Total		5, 230. 25	
F street and Easby's Point:			
1897-98	14, 722. 53		
1897	25, 000. 00		
Total		39, 722. 53	
Flushing tanks:			
1897	812. 92		
1896	324. 16		
Total		1, 137. 08	
Condemnation of rights of way:			
1897	182. 00		
1896	270. 00		
Total		452. 00	
Main intercepting, 1895		2, 803. 03	
Fifteenth street, extended, sewer, 1897		678. 38	
Aggregate			385, 740. 81

C.—Statement of expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
PARKS.			
National Zoological Park:			
Maintenance and care of animals—			
1897		\$65,000.00	
1896		172.08	
Aggregate.....			\$65,172.08
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES.			
Coroner's office:			
Salary of coroner, 1897.....	\$1,800.00		
Expenses of office, 1897.....	816.00		
Total.....		2,616.00	
Sealer of weights and measures' office:			
Salaries, 1897.....	3,940.00		
Expenses of office, 1896.....	49.59		
Total.....		3,989.59	
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries of surveyor and assistant, 1897.....	4,800.00		
Salaries of employees, 1897.....	4,624.25		
Salaries and expenses, 1896.....	196.07		
Total.....		9,620.32	
Markets:			
Salaries of market masters and laborers, 1897.....	4,500.00		
Repairs to markets, 1897.....	1,296.17		
Total.....		5,796.17	
Assessor's office:			
Salaries, 1897 (including board of assessors).....	33,294.60		
Preparing book of arrears of taxes, 1897.....	2,000.00		
Preparing numerical book, 1897.....	3,000.00		
Photolithographing plats of squares, 1897.....	198.00		
Board of assessors, expenses of, 1896.....	44.13		
Total.....		38,536.73	
Executive office, salaries, 1897.....		52,447.83	
Auditor's office, salaries, 1897.....		17,780.77	
Collector's office, salaries, 1897.....		16,000.00	
Attorney's office, salaries, 1897.....		9,000.00	
Street-sweeping office, salaries, 1897.....		23,941.83	
Superintendent of charities' office, salaries, 1897.....		3,469.12	
Engineer's office, salaries, 1897.....		67,390.42	
Sinking-fund office, salaries, 1897.....		2,400.00	
Special-assessment division, salaries, 1897.....		11,900.00	
Board of steam engineers, salaries, 1897.....		900.00	
Rent of District offices, 1897.....		9,000.00	
Collections by distraint, 1897.....		1,500.00	
Rent of property yards:			
1897	300.00		
1896	150.00		
Total.....		450.00	
Engineer's stables, expenses of:			
1897	4,439.05		
1896	778.32		
Total.....		5,217.37	
General advertising:			
1897	853.66		
1896	808.17		
1895	674.00		
Total.....		2,335.83	
Contingent expenses of offices, including police court:			
1897	19,066.57		
1896	1,303.14		
1895	8.43		
Total.....		20,378.14	
Advertising notice of taxes in arrears, 1897.....		2,233.90	
Aggregate			306,904.02

110 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
METROPOLITAN POLICE.			
Salaries of officers and members, 1897		\$574,505.25	
Rent of station at Uniontown:			
1897	\$150.00		
1896	50.00		
Total.....		200.00	
Fuel:			
1897	1,939.45		
1896	188.65		
Total.....		2,128.10	
Repairs to station houses:			
1897	1,794.63		
1896	52.36		
Total.....		1,846.99	
Contingent expenses:			
1897	17,104.13		
1896	1,306.33		
Total.....		18,410.46	
Light ambulance, 1897.....		345.00	
Extending patrol system, 1897.....		3,141.84	
Additional story on Third precinct station house, 1896.....		26.57	
Aggregate			\$600,604.21
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of officers and members, 1897.....		141,684.17	
Repairs to engine house:			
1897	2,950.50		
1896	40.05		
Total.....		2,990.55	
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances:			
1897	1,861.08		
1896	35.70		
Total.....		1,896.78	
Horses, purchase of:			
1897	6,000.00		
1896	466.00		
Total.....		6,466.00	
Fuel:			
1897	2,510.56		
1896	400.47		
Total.....		2,911.03	
Forage:			
1897	6,054.59		
1896	861.09		
Total.....		6,915.68	
Contingent expenses:			
1897	6,632.53		
1896	117.85		
Total.....		6,750.38	
Purchase of hose, 1897.....		7,000.00	
Steam fire engine, 1897.....		4,200.00	
Steam fire engine, 1897.....		4,200.00	
Exchange of old for new engine, 1897.....		3,500.00	
New hose carriage, 1897.....		900.00	
Buildings:			
House, lot, and furniture—			
Anacostia, 1897-98.....	2,548.00		
North Capitol street and Florida avenue, 1897.....	17,668.19		
Brightwood, 1897.....	13,211.02		
For No. 2 engine company, 1896.....	4,628.40		
New truck house, 1896.....	5.58		
Total.....		38,061.19	
Aggregate			227,475.78

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 111

C.—Statement of expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.			
Salaries of employees, 1897.....		\$10,800.00	
General supplies:			
1897	\$7,311.97		
1896	3,195.55		
Total		10,507.52	
Renewing city lines, 1897.....		4,999.96	
Aggregate.....			\$26,307.48
COURTS.			
Police court:			
Salaries of judges and employees, 1897.....	18,157.76		
Witness fees—			
1897	7,105.00		
1896	500.00		
1895	163.75		
1894	1.25		
1891	3.75		
Repairs to police-court building—			
1897	589.42		
1896	119.74		
Repairs to furniture—			
1897	117.70		
1896	56.25		
Rent of building adjoining—			
1897	450.00		
1896	150.00		
Pay of jurors—			
1897	5,000.00		
1896	500.00		
United States marshal's fees, 1897.....	700.00		
Total.....		33,614.62	
Writs of lunacy, 1897.....		2,000.00	
Court of Claims, defending suits in, 1897.....		1,998.38	
Supreme court, District of Columbia, salaries, 1897.....		30,000.00	
Court of appeals, salaries, 1897.....		25,720.00	
Judicial expenses:			
1897	417.67		
1896	33.50		
Total.....		451.17	
Court-house building, salaries of employees, 1897.....		12,960.00	
Aggregate.....			106,744.17
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Salaries of officers, teachers, and janitors, 1897.....		806,698.08	
Rent of school buildings:			
1897	9,753.50		
1896	3,167.00		
Total.....		12,920.50	
Repairs to buildings and grounds:			
1897	30,306.22		
1896	658.28		
Total.....		30,964.50	
Fuel:			
1897	34,695.78		
1896	231.33		
Total.....		34,927.11	
Manual training and industrial instruction:			
1897	8,207.57		
1896	447.51		
Total.....		8,655.08	
Text-books and school supplies:			
1897	37,120.55		
1896	35.62		
Total.....		37,156.17	

112 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.			
Furniture for new buildings:			
For eighth division, B, 1897.....	\$1,399.83		
For Tenley, Brightwood, Brookland, and Congress Heights, 1897.....	2,793.81		
For Ivy City and Garfield, 1897.....	666.60		
For buildings, 1896.....	5,813.53		
Total.....		\$10,673.77	
Night schools, contingent expenses:			
1897.....	362.23		
1896.....	26.70		
Total.....		388.93	
Contingent expenses:			
1897.....	25,092.44		
1896.....	1,383.90		
1895.....	332.62		
Total.....		26,808.96	
Purchase of United States flags, 1897.....		895.11	
Buildings and grounds:			
Western High School Building, 1897.....	45,565.92		
Building and site northeast, 1897.....	27,392.47		
Building at Langdon, 1897.....	7,959.40		
Building near Connecticut avenue extended, 1897.....	6,006.98		
Reconstructing Wallach Building, 1897.....	20,846.28		
Reconstructing Anthony Bowen Building, 1897.....	11,653.72		
Reconstructing Stevens Building—			
1897.....	3,438.94		
1896.....	22,780.13		
Building and site—			
Eighth division, A, 1896.....	8,686.68		
Sixth division, B, 1896.....	2,636.16		
Fourth division, 1896.....	12,591.38		
Sixth division, A, 1896.....	40.50		
Sixth division, A, 1896 (Conduit road).....	7,910.68		
Eighth division, B, 1896.....	10,058.42		
Near Soldiers' Home, 1896.....	350.80		
Addition to Tennallytown building, 1896.....	4,136.67		
Addition to Brookland building, 1896.....	28.26		
Total.....		192,083.39	
Aggregate.....			\$1,162,171.60
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1897.....		30,900.00	
Rent of stable:			
1897.....	110.00		
1896.....	20.00		
Total.....		130.00	
Garbage, collection and removal of:			
1897.....	52,110.97		
1896.....	4,901.61		
Total.....		57,012.58	
Scarlet fever and diphtheria service, expenses of:			
1897.....	4,432.90		
1896-97.....	485.29		
1895.....	269.65		
Total.....		5,187.84	
Ambulance for contagious diseases, 1897.....		350.00	
Chemicals for laboratory, 1896.....		77.25	
Aggregate.....			93,657.67
MILITIA.			
Rent, fuel, light, and care of armories:			
1897.....	13,288.75		
1896.....	1,878.30		
Total.....		15,167.05	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 113

C.—Statement of expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
MILITIA—continued.			
Telephone service:			
1897	\$93. 75		
1896	35. 00		
Total		\$128. 75	
Lockers, gun racks, and furniture:			
1897	219. 23		
1896	6. 43		
Total		225. 66	
Printing and stationery:			
1897	217. 27		
1896	18. 34		
Total		235. 61	
Cleaning uniforms, arms, and equipments, and contingent expenses:			
1897	297. 43		
1896	19. 80		
Total		317. 23	
Expenses of drills and parades:			
1897	690. 50		
1896	202. 50		
Total		893. 00	
Incidental expenses:			
1897	299. 90		
1896 .....	. 84		
Total		300. 74	
Salary of custodian, 1897		900. 00	
Rifle practice and matches, 1897		2, 748. 36	
Expenses of annual camp of instruction, 1897		4, 201. 58	
Aggregate			\$25, 117. 98
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries of employees, 1897	16, 151. 85		
Contingent expenses—			
1897	37, 405. 53		
1896	5, 560. 83		
1895	1. 06		
Painting and repairing almshouse and workhouse, 1897	998. 37		
Central heating system, 1897	75. 21		
Building ward for colored men, 1896	28. 15		
Total		60, 221. 00	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:			
Salaries of employees, 1897	16, 003. 50		
Rent—			
1897	3, 666. 66		
1896	333. 35		
Subsistence—			
1897	18, 488. 76		
1896	2, 857. 58		
Contingent expenses—			
1897	9, 859. 19		
1896	1, 842. 64		
1895	2. 50		
Reading matter—			
1896	11. 40		
1895	8. 40		
Total		53, 073. 98	
Reform School (boys):			
Support of inmates—			
1897	44, 371. 10		
1896	1, 959. 15		
Total		46, 330. 25	
Support of convicts:			
1897	13, 692. 80		
1896	1, 500. 46		
Total		15, 193. 26	

114 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Support of prisoners, 1897		\$40,000.00	
Relief of the poor:			
Medicines and medical attendance—			
1897	\$11,981.51		
1896	973.90		
Lodging house and wood yard—			
1897	3,428.07		
1896	395.81		
Total		16,779.29	
Transportation of paupers and prisoners:			
1897	3,220.00		
1896	385.15		
Total		3,605.15	
United States jail:			
Salary of warden, 1897	1,800.00		
Repairs to building, 1896	3,000.00		
Total		4,800.00	
Industrial Home School, 1897		11,977.05	
Reform School for Girls, 1897		9,925.00	
Board of Children's Guardians, 1897		27,400.00	
Columbia Hospital for Deaf and Dumb, 1897		10,500.00	
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, 1897		2,500.00	
Women's Christian Association, 1897		4,000.00	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1897		15,030.00	
Children's Hospital, 1897		10,000.00	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, 1897		8,500.00	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 1897		6,000.00	
St. John's Church Orphanage, 1897		1,884.46	
German Orphan Asylum, 1897		1,800.00	
National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1897		9,901.00	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1897		5,400.00	
Association for Works of Mercy, 1897		1,800.00	
House of the Good Shepherd, 1897		2,700.00	
St. Rose Industrial School, 1897		4,500.00	
St. Joseph Male Orphan Asylum, 1897		1,800.00	
Young Women's Christian Association, 1897		1,000.00	
Hope and Help Mission, 1897		1,000.00	
Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, 1897		1,000.00	
Eastern Dispensary, 1897		1,000.00	
Washington Home for Incurables, 1897		2,130.72	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1897		25,000.00	
Hospital for the Insane, 1897		104,049.00	
Smallpox hospitals, 1896		3,639.77	
Aggregate			\$514,439.93
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.			
Interest and sinking fund on bonded indebtedness, 1897		1,213,947.97	
Emergency fund:			
1897	7,138.24		
1896	386.42		
1895	37.43		
Total		7,562.09	
Harbor and river front:			
Harbor boat and enforcing harbor regulations—			
1897	2,616.98		
1896	58.39		
New hull and repairs to harbor boat, 1897	6.28		
Total		2,681.65	
Bathing beach:			
Care and repairs—			
1897	638.27		
1896	32.31		
Inner basin, adapting for bathing pool, 1897	859.25		
Total		1,529.83	
Public pumps, care and repairs:			
1897-98	177.25		
1897	8,480.20		
1896-97	540.61		
Total		9,198.06	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 115

C.—Statement of expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—continued.			
Excise board, expenses of, 1897.....		\$6, 142. 71	
Public scales, repairs, 1897.....		87. 25	
Alleys, damages for land taken.....		165. 00	
Maintain public order, act February 6, 1897.....		7, 905. 34	
Relief of Emmart, Dunbar & Co.....		14, 548. 22	
Washington Aqueduct, engineering, maintenance, and repairs, 1897.....		25, 000. 00	
Aggregate.....			\$1, 288, 768. 12
WATER DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of officers and employees, 1897.....		36, 371. 25	
Contingent expenses:			
1897.....	\$1, 911. 73		
1896.....	616. 95		
Total.....		2, 528. 68	
General expenses and pipe distribution:			
1897.....	85, 395. 40		
1896.....	2, 533. 87		
Total.....		87, 929. 27	
High service system, expenses of extension, 1897.....		86, 794. 66	
Interest and sinking fund on water stock bonds, 1897.....	44, 610. 00		
Interest and sinking fund on account increasing water supply, 1896.....	13, 640. 75		
Interest on account of 48-inch and Fourteenth street mains, fifth year, 1897.....	7, 457. 00		
Total.....		65, 707. 75	
Refunding erroneously paid water rents and taxes.....		780. 14	
Aggregate.....			280, 111. 75
SPECIAL AND TRUST FUNDS.			
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc.....		16, 829. 40	
Redemption of:			
Tax-sale certificates.....		5, 922. 29	
Special tax scrip.....		413. 68	
Special assessment certificates.....		683. 03	
Guaranty fund, act June 11, 1878.....		162. 64	
Surplus fund.....		24. 93	
Permit fund (balance of deposits for permit work).....		18, 577. 19	
Police relief fund.....		21, 007. 43	
Firemen's relief fund.....		8, 271. 14	
Aggregate.....			71, 891. 73
Grand aggregate of expenditures to June 30, 1897.....			6, 307, 100. 30
The foregoing expenditures may be classified as follows:			
From United States appropriations.....		2, 910, 706. 90	
From District of Columbia revenues.....		3, 061, 219. 32	
From water fund of the District of Columbia.....		280, 111. 75	
From special and trust funds.....		55, 062. 33	
Aggregate.....			6, 307, 100. 30

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

—Statement of receipts and disbursements by the Commissioners on account of general expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

In what account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
DEPOSITS.			
Balance on credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States		\$160,596.79	
Amount received by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	\$4,890,022.79		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes	16,000.00		
Water department	237,900.00		
Washington special tax fund	413.68		
Washington redemption fund	7,703.25		
Refunding of assessment certificates	686.51		
Public fund	23,500.00		
Guaranty fund	24.93		
Public relief fund	65.26		
Public school fund	24,087.29		
Public school fund	10,045.00		
		5,210,448.71	\$5,371,045.50
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of money drawn by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	4,316,325.15		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes	16,829.40		
Water department	214,404.00		
Washington special tax fund	413.68		
Washington redemption fund	5,922.29		
Refunding of assessment certificates	683.03		
Public fund	18,577.19		
Guaranty fund	24.93		
Public relief fund	162.64		
Public school fund	21,007.43		
Public school fund	8,271.14		
		4,602,620.88	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the Treasury on account of, namely:			
Commissioners Rose, Truesdell, and Powell, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	288,297.79		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes	1,442.04		
Water department	7,328.22		
Washington redemption fund	573.82		
Public fund	1,794.89		
Guaranty fund	8.56		
Public relief fund	505.77		
Public school fund	300.00		
		300,251.09	
Commissioners Rose, Truesdell, and Black, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	156,935.20		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes	1,346.14		
Water department	9,630.61		
Washington redemption fund	397.33		
Public fund	2,622.80		
Public relief fund	606.00		
Public school fund	425.00		
		171,963.08	
			5,074,835.05
Balance on the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1897, subject to appropriation			296,210.45

E.—Statement of revenues and expenditures of the water fund of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

From what source.	Total.	Aggregate.
REVENUES.		
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1896	\$31,769. 33	\$345,213. 16
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury	313,443. 83	
EXPENDITURES.		
Amount of requisitions upon the United States Treasury for the support of the water department of the District of Columbia.....	300,615. 91	266,640. 38
Less repayments.....	33,975. 53	
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897 .....	.....	78,572. 78

F.—Statement of appropriations and advances by the United States on account of the water department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balance to the credit of appropriations for the water department of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1896.....		\$21,997.76	\$302,001.84
Appropriations by the United States:			
Ordinary expenses (act June 11, 1896).....	\$193,494.42	\$280,004.08	
High-service system (indefinite).....	86,509.66		
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition on account of appropriations.....		300,615.91	266,640.38
Less repayments		33,975.53	
Balance to the credit of appropriations of the water department of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897.....			35,361.46

G.—Statement of receipts and requisitions on account of trust funds of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Washington special-tax fund:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—

Balance July 1, 1896.....	\$9,102.34	
Collections.....	385.95	
		\$9,488.29

Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury

413.68

Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897..... 9,074.61

Washington redemption fund:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—

Balance July 1, 1896.....	\$818.04	
Collections.....	7,227.64	
Repayments	971.15	
		9,016.83

Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury

7,703.25

Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897..... 1,313.58

Redemption of tax-lien certificates:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—

Balance July 1, 1896.....	3,279.79	
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D.—Statement of deposits and disbursements by the Commissioners on account of general expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

On what account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
DEPOSITS.			
Balance to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1896		\$160,596.79	
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	\$4,890,022.79		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	16,000.00		
Water department.....	237,900.00		
Washington special tax fund.....	413.68		
Washington redemption fund.....	7,703.25		
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	686.51		
Permit fund.....	23,500.00		
Surplus fund.....	24.93		
Contractors' guaranty fund.....	65.26		
Police relief fund.....	24,087.29		
Firemen's relief fund.....	10,045.00		
		5,210,448.71	
			\$5,371,045.50
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	4,316,325.15		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	16,829.40		
Water department.....	214,404.00		
Washington special tax fund.....	413.68		
Washington redemption fund.....	5,922.29		
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	683.03		
Permit fund.....	18,577.19		
Surplus fund.....	24.93		
Contractors' guaranty fund.....	162.64		
Police relief fund.....	21,007.43		
Firemen's relief fund.....	8,271.14		
		4,602,620.88	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to appropriations to close accounts, namely:			
Of Commissioners Ross, Truesdell, and Powell, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	288,297.79		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	1,442.04		
Water department.....	7,328.22		
Washington redemption fund.....	573.82		
Permit fund.....	1,794.89		
Contractors' guaranty fund.....	8.56		
Police relief fund.....	505.77		
Firemen's relief fund.....	300.00		
		300,251.09	
Of Commissioners Ross, Truesdell, and Black, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	156,935.20		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	1,346.14		
Water department.....	9,630.61		
Washington redemption fund.....	397.33		
Permit fund.....	2,622.80		
Police relief fund.....	606.00		
Firemen's relief fund.....	425.00		
		171,963.08	
			5,074,835.05
Balance to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1897, subject to check, the same being unexpended balances of appropriations			296,210.45

E.—Statement of revenues and expenditures of the water fund of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

From what source.	Total.	Aggregate.
REVENUES.		
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1896.....	\$31,769.33	\$345,213.16
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury	313,443.83	
EXPENDITURES.		
Amount of requisitions upon the United States Treasury for the support of the water department of the District of Columbia.....	300,615.91	266,640.38
Less repayments.....	33,975.53	
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897 .....	.....	78,572.78

F.—Statement of appropriations and advances by the United States on account of the water department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balance to the credit of appropriations for the water department of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1896		\$21,997.76	\$302,001.84
Appropriations by the United States:			
Ordinary expenses (act June 11, 1896)	\$193,494.42		
High-service system (indefinite)	86,509.66	\$280,004.08	
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition on account of appropriations		300,615.91	266,640.38
Less repayments		33,975.53	
Balance to the credit of appropriations of the water department of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897			35,361.46

G.—Statement of receipts and requisitions on account of trust funds of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Washington special-tax fund:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—	
Balance July 1, 1896.....	\$9,102.34
Collections.....	385.95
	<u>\$9,488.29</u>
Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury	413.68
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897.....	<u>9,074.61</u>

Washington redemption fund:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—	
Balance July 1, 1896.....	\$818.04
Collections.....	7,227.64
Repayments	971.15
	<u>9,016.83</u>
Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury	7,703.25
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897.....	<u>1,313.58</u>

Redemption of tax-lien certificates:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—	
Balance July 1, 1896.....	<u>3,279.79</u>

118 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Redemption of assessment certificates:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—

Balance July 1, 1896.....	\$648. 18	
Collections.....	686. 51	
	<u> </u>	\$1, 334. 69

Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....

686. 51

Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897..... 648. 18

Permit fund:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—

Balance July 1, 1896.....	\$10, 169. 34	
Collections.....	12, 629. 55	
Repayments.....	4, 444. 51	
	<u> </u>	27, 243. 40

Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....

23, 500. 00

Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897..... 3, 743. 40

Contractors' guaranty fund:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—

Balance July 1, 1896.....	\$5, 122. 32	
Proceeds of sale of bonds.....	1, 729. 91	
Repayment.....	8. 56	
	<u> </u>	6, 860. 79

Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....

65. 26

Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897..... 6, 795. 53

Police relief fund:

Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—

Balance July 1, 1896.....	\$533. 00	
Fines in police court.....	17, 030. 66	
Fines of policemen.....	725. 76	
Sale of captured and abandoned property.....	311. 69	
Amount retained from pay of policemen.....	6, 275. 07	
Repayments.....	1, 136. 60	
	<u> </u>	26, 012. 78

Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....

24, 087. 29

Balance with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1897..... 1, 925. 49

Firemen's relief fund:

Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—

Balance July 1, 1896.....	\$549. 64	
Interest on bonds.....	60. 75	
Proceeds of sale of bonds.....	3, 413. 50	
Fines in police court.....	3, 354. 11	
Fines of firemen.....	210. 00	
Donations.....	550. 00	
Amount retained from pay of firemen.....	2, 007. 98	
Repayments.....	725. 00	
	<u> </u>	10, 870. 98

Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....

10, 045. 00

Balance with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1897..... 825. 98

Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—

United States 4 per cent bonds.....	50. 00	
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REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, *October 15, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to your request for a report of the operations of the office of the attorney for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, I have the honor to submit the following:

There were 467 advisory opinions given during the year, being an increase of 38 over the previous year.

There were but three District cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States: The case of the Washington Market Company *v.* The District, involving the claim of the company to the possession and occupancy of the hay market square; *Parsons v. District*, an action to quash a water-main assessment for laying a main in Military road, and *District v. Bailey*, an action on an alleged award. In the first two cases the District prevailed in the court of appeals, and in the third the decision was adverse to the District. It is expected that the first two of these cases will be disposed of at the next term of the court.

The Supreme Court of the United States during the year under consideration construed the act of Congress approved March 2, 1893, entitled "An act to provide for a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities" (27 Stat., 532). The court reversed the judgment of the court of appeals (*Bauman v. Ross*, 9 App. D. C., 320) and held the entire act constitutional, and remanded the case for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion; thereupon the court of appeals directed the supreme court of the District of Columbia to vacate its judgment, which was done, and the cases will now proceed as contemplated by the statute. (*Bauman v. Ross*, 167 U. S., 548.)

There are two District cases pending in the court of appeals. They are: *District v. Krause*, involving the question whether title by adverse possession can be acquired by private individuals to part of the public highway known as Brightwood avenue; and *District v. Sullivan*, an action to recover damages for personal injuries, in which there was a verdict of \$750.

During the year under consideration the court of appeals handed down several important opinions in District cases. In *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company v. District* (25 Wash. Law Rep., 118), involving a police regulation requiring the locomotives and cars of steam railroads in the District of Columbia to come to a full stop before crossing rapid transit street-car railways, the court of appeals, in sustaining the validity of the regulation, speaking by Mr. Justice Shephard, said:

We are clearly of opinion, however, that the power to regulate the movements of railway locomotives and trains was conferred upon the Commissioners by the joint resolution of Congress approved February 26, 1892, which reads as follows: "That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make and enforce all such reasonable and usual police regulations in addition to those already made under the act of January 26, 1887, as they may deem necessary for the protection of lives and limbs, health, comfort, and quiet of all persons,

and the protection of all property within the District of Columbia." (27 Stat., 394). The contention on behalf of the appellants that this resolution confers no new power authorized by the former act (of January 26, 1887, conferring upon the Commissioners power to make such police regulations) and must be limited by construction such other and further regulations only as may be of the class enumerated in the act, is without foundation.

The opinion in this case is very important as affecting the power of the Commissioners to make police regulations. It overruled the decision of the general term of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in *Sullivan* (21 D. C., 139), wherein it was held that the reference in a joint resolution of Congress approved February 26, 1892, to the act of Congress of January 26, 1887, authorizing the Commissioners to make certain police regulations, limited the additional regulations under the joint resolution to the classes of regulations provided for by said act. In other words, the court of appeals held that the Commissioners in making police regulations under the joint resolution of 1892 were not confined to the classes of regulations provided for in the act of 1887, but might make additional regulations for the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort, and quiet of all persons.

There were at the beginning of the year 82 cases against the District upon the trial calendar of the supreme court of the District, of which 32 were of the class known as "flood cases," growing out of the overflow of the Tiber sewer during the rainy season of 1889. The remaining cases are actions to recover damages for personal injuries growing out of defects in streets, etc.

During the year there were 14 damage cases against the District tried by jury, viz: *Matthews v. District*, *Winfree v. District*, *Owens v. District*, *Duschene v. District*, *Sechrist v. District*, *Perls v. District*, *Lamkin v. District*, *Levy v. District*, *Brooks v. District*, *Krause v. District*, *Sullivan v. District*, *King v. District*, *Mueller v. District*, and *Sellhausen v. District*. In 7 of these cases final judgments were entered; in 5 new trials were ordered, and in 2 appeals were taken to the court of appeals. In 7 of the above cases verdicts were rendered in favor of the District, but new trials were subsequently ordered in 3, viz: In the cases of *Lamkin*, *Sellhausen*, and *Levy*. Two other cases were disposed of finally by being placed on the "stet" calendar. In addition to the above, there were 17 cases disposed of on the appeal calendar of the circuit court; they were certiorari to remove prosecutions instituted in the police court, 14 being of the class known as "street parking" cases, and 3 were cases against *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad engineers* for fast running of locomotives. The street parking cases being controlled by the decision of the court of appeals in *Libbey v. District* (9 App. D. C., 321), were discontinued, and the "fast running" cases were abandoned after the decision of the court of appeals in *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad v. District* above referred to, wherein it was held that railroad locomotives and cars did not come within the meaning of the word "vehicles," as used in the fourth clause of section 10 of the act of 1887, authorizing the Commissioners to make police regulations in regard to the movement of vehicles on the streets, etc. (24 Stat., 368).

There were 14 new cases brought against the District during the year. They are generally to recover damages for personal injuries resulting from alleged defects in the streets.

There were brought during the year under consideration 10 suits in equity against the District for injunction about various matters connected with the administration of municipal affairs. The most important of these was the *United States Electric Lighting Company v. Ross*

and others, Commissioners, to enjoin the awarding of a contract to the Potomac Electric Power Company for electric lighting.

There were 32 cases in certiorari brought against the District to quash assessment for special improvements, as against 471 during the previous year. Only 2 of these cases, however, were brought to quash reassessments under the act of Congress of April 24, 1896. The decrease in the number of cases to quash assessments is attributable, I think, to the law allowing the Commissioners to reassess in cases where assessments are quashed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia on any other ground than the right of the Commissioners to make the improvement in respect of which the taxes are levied.

In this connection I beg to suggest to you the importance of urging upon Congress at its approaching session to enact a law requiring that all arrears of taxes shall be paid before tax deeds are issued. Under existing law, as construed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia (*Brewer v. District*, 5 Mackey, 374), a tax deed passes the property to the purchaser free of the lien of all taxes due at the time of the tax sale, and which might have been included in the sale. The collector of taxes is powerless to prevent the great loss of revenue resulting from the rule in *Brewer's* case, since the act of Congress of March 3, 1877, in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes provides that whenever property is put up at a tax sale and does not bring the amount of the tax and costs it shall be bid in by the collector in the name of the District, and an act of Congress of March 9, 1890, declares that property once offered for sale, and bid in by the District, shall not be again advertised for the same tax.

There were 139 cases in lunacy, being an increase of 29 over the previous year.

There were five proceedings for the condemnation of land for public purposes during the year, viz, for opening an alley in Whitney Close; the extension of Albemarle street; the extension of Connecticut avenue from Waterside drive to Florida avenue; the acquisition of land to enlarge the site of the Bowen public school, and the condemnation of a right of way for a public sewer along Piney Branch. In the latter case there was a compromise with the land owners satisfactory to the engineer department, by which the right of way was obtained without compensation. In the matter of the extension of Connecticut avenue, several of the property owners, whose lands are required for the extension, objected to the verdict, and as to them a second jury will have to be impaneled. This can be done and the proceeding completed before the meeting of Congress.

There were three cases of habeas corpus against the District during the year, one involving the legality of a commitment to the Reform School and two to discharge prisoners from jail because of defective sentence of the police court.

There was one case of prohibition (*United States, ex rel. City Investment Company, v. Ross*) to enjoin a reassessment for special improvements. This case was decided in favor of the Commissioners and the petition dismissed. The relator took an appeal but did not prosecute it.

The property and franchises of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company were advertised for sale to satisfy certificates of indebtedness issued pursuant to the act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, to provide a government for the District of Columbia, for paving done by the District between and adjacent to the tracks of said railway company. The company disputed the right of the Commissioners

to issue the certificates and filed a bill for injunction. The court refused a motion to dissolve the restraining order, and the cause will be ready for hearing on its merits early in the coming year.

Congress, by act approved January 26, 1897, provided for the payment of what are known as "Northern Liberty Market claims" against the District. The act authorized the settlement of claims for property taken, injured, or destroyed by reason of the destruction of the Northern Liberty Market in this city in 1872, as also all claims for the purchase, rent, or use of any stall privilege in said market, and for licenses for conducting any business therein to the extent of the unexpired portion of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and empowered the auditor of the supreme court of the District to ascertain the amount of such claims and report to the Commissioners. The claims to the extent approved by the Commissioners were to be paid in drawback certificates with interest at 3.65 per cent from September 4, 1872, the same to be receivable for taxes due the District and unpaid on June 30, 1895. Said act further provided that no claim should be allowed unless presented within ninety days after public notice by the auditor.

The auditor gave public notice for the presentation of claims, and the time for such presentation expired on June 12, 1897. There were about 200 claims filed, aggregating upward of half a million dollars.

The auditor proceeded with the examination of the claims, and allowed seven of them, which were approved by the Commissioners, and drawback certificates issued in payment of them. Congress subsequently, by a clause in the deficiency bill, approved July 19, 1897, repealed the provision of the act of January 26, 1897, that these claims should be paid in drawback certificates, and also limited the allowance to be made the claimants to the actual value of their fixtures, tools, and stock in trade, lost or destroyed, and to the fair value of the stall privileges for the unexpired term of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and directed the auditor to report said claims so far as allowed by him, but without interest, to the Commissioners, who, to the extent they approve his findings, are to report the same to Congress in their annual estimates, for payment out of the revenues of the District. Very many sessions have been held for the purpose of taking the testimony in these cases before the auditor, and these hearings, which occur twice a week, and are still in progress, have entailed much additional labor on this office.

The jurisdiction of the police court to issue writs of fieri facias on forfeited recognizances should be restored, and section 1065 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia should be amended so as to require writs of fieri facias on judgments of the police court in District cases to be directed to the United States marshal instead of the major of police. The marshal's office is equipped for the execution of such writs, while the office of the major of police is not.

The ordinance of the late corporation of Washington in regard to the wasting of Potomac water (Webb's Digest, p. 411) should be extended over the entire District.

Congress should be asked to enact a law providing for the punishment of persons occupying public space for private business purposes. Section 222 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia declares such occupation illegal, but provides no penalty.

The Commissioners should be authorized by Congress to cause obstructions in the shape of abandoned railway tracks to be removed from the streets. A bill on this subject was prepared and submitted to Congress

during the year, but it did not become a law. If we had such a law it would prevent applications to the Attorney-General to institute quo warranto proceedings to forfeit the franchises of railway companies as to abandoned parts of their tracks.

Our law in regard to insurance (24 Stat., 366) needs reform, especially as to life insurance on the assessment plan. The business of insurance in this District is large enough now to demand better and more elaborate regulation than we have. A bill on the subject was introduced at the last session of Congress. The substitute bill prepared by this office, and approved by leading underwriters of this city, should be brought to the attention of Congress.

I have the honor to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report, that the law in regard to the judicial expenses of the District be changed. As the law now stands, the fees of the clerk of the supreme court of the District for filing suits, the cost of transcripts of records, and the cost of printing in District cases before the court of appeals, and the fees of the marshal's office are required to be paid in advance. It seems to me this ought not to be the case, in view of the present arrangement between the Government and the District; the latter, paying one-half the judicial expenses, should be treated as the United States is in regard to its litigation.

Our law in regard to the opening of alleys needs amendment in view of the decision of the court of appeals in *District v. Cemetery* (5 Appeals D. C., 518). I think the law should be changed as recommended in my last report.

I renew the recommendation of last year in regard to the inspection of lumber. Congress should be asked to delegate to the Commissioners authority to make and enforce reasonable regulations in regard to lumber inspection.

The Commissioners should have power to remit fines and to grant pardons for offenses against the laws and ordinances of the District. Such a change in existing law would save frequent application to the President. The authority of the Commissioners in respect to the remission of fines and the granting of pardons is now limited to offenses against the old ordinances of the city, the levy court, and to acts of the late legislative assembly.

The law of 1887 restricting the ownership of land in the Territories and the District of Columbia to citizens of the United States should be changed so as to exclude the District from its operation, and thus save frequent applications to Congress for exemption from it.

There were 12,329 cases examined and filed on the District side of the police court during the year of this report; of this number 8,911 cases resulted in convictions; 1,660 cases were dismissed, and in 912 cases "personal bonds" were taken, which means a conviction without penalty. This is a slight decrease in the number of cases as against the previous year. The fines received in District cases during the same period amount to \$22,955.68, being a slight decrease over last year.

Much credit is due my assistants for the intelligent and faithful discharge of the duties severally imposed upon them during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. THOMAS,
Attorney for the District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, *October 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a statement of the business done on the District or municipal side of the police court for the year ending June 30, 1897.

There is a slight falling off of cases, but this results from a transfer of the offenses from the District to the United States side of the court.

The amount of fines and forfeitures paid into the court on the District side for the period named was \$22,955.68.

I desire to call your attention to the act of the board of common counsel in relation to the water service.

This law only applies to the city limits, and the water service having been extended almost to the entire District, this law can not be said to apply to offenses in that portion of the District lying outside of the city limits. A new law, meeting present conditions should be drafted, applicable to the entire District of Columbia.

The act of the same body in relation to the occupation of public space for private purposes having been abrogated by the decision of the court of appeals in the Libbey case, your office is seriously hampered in dealing with such cases, and I suggest that this matter should also be called to the attention of Congress and an act passed supplying this omission.

I desire also to call your attention to the inadequacy of the jurisdictional act of the police court in respect to the collection of forfeited recognizances in cases pending in said court and for the good behavior of persons required to give security for their conduct under the vagrancy law. As the law exists now there seems to be no means by which the penalty on a forfeiture can be collected.

This radical defect should be remedied by additional legislation.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. PUGH, Jr.,

Special Assistant Attorney, District of Columbia.

Hon. S. T. THOMAS,

Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Number of cases tried in the police court of the District of Columbia during the year ended June 30, 1897, and the disposition of the same.

Offenses.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Nol- prossed.	Personal bonds.	Total.
Barber shop open on Sunday	3	1	-----	-----	4
Barroom open on Sunday	2	2	1	-----	5
Barroom open after hours	1	3	-----	-----	4
Cruelty to animals	377	74	19	20	490
Destroying private property	72	79	36	4	151
Destroying public property	22	1	1	4	28
Disorderly conduct	3,449	684	190	275	4,598
Fast riding and driving	91	8	3	-----	102
Indecent exposure	147	10	2	11	170
Miscellaneous	12	3	1	-----	16
Nuisance	31	28	74	45	178
Occupying public space	1	1	3	-----	5
Playing ball in the street	28	-----	1	5	34
Profanity	926	164	77	52	1,219
Selling liquor to minors	1	-----	2	-----	3
Throwing missiles	168	53	20	13	254
Trespass on parks	36	8	1	5	50
Unlicensed apothecary	1	-----	4	-----	5
auctioneer	-----	-----	1	-----	1
bar	24	20	7	2	53
bar, second offense	9	-----	4	-----	13
billiard tables	1	-----	1	-----	2
cattle broker	-----	-----	13	-----	13
commission merchant	1	1	4	-----	6
entertainment	21	8	20	-----	50
hotel	-----	-----	7	-----	7
intelligence office	-----	-----	1	-----	1
junk dealer	-----	1	4	2	7
livery stable	1	-----	12	-----	13
peddler	-----	1	-----	-----	1
produce dealer	4	5	9	3	21
real-estate agent	7	-----	16	-----	23
restaurant	3	1	17	1	22
theater	-----	-----	1	-----	1
vehicle	1	2	7	-----	10
wholesale liquor dealer	-----	2	1	1	4
Vagrancy	1,344	396	87	330	2,157
Violating building regulations	29	5	18	3	55
garbage regulations	4	-----	7	3	14
hack law	51	7	13	1	72
health ordinances	23	2	14	3	42
measure law	6	-----	2	-----	8
milk law	30	5	32	8	75
police regulations	1,975	118	110	116	2,319
Wasting Potomac water	9	7	3	4	23
Total	8,911	1,660	846	912	12,329

Number of cases tried in the police court of the District of Columbia during the year ended June 30, 1897, arranged by months.

Months.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Per. bonds.	Nol- prossed.	Total.
July	695	173	78	57	1,003
August	652	144	76	87	959
September	749	175	114	71	1,109
October	705	154	120	51	1,030
November	678	118	62	66	924
December	814	98	108	55	1,075
January	518	82	60	36	696
February	587	111	38	40	776
March	898	194	73	91	1,256
April	835	136	68	94	1,133
May	935	166	55	104	1,260
June	845	109	60	94	1,108
Total	8,911	1,660	912	846	12,329

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, *October 9, 1897.*

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There is a slight falling off of cases, but this results from a transfer of the offenses from the District to the United States side of the court.

The amount of fines and forfeitures paid into the court on the District side for the period named was \$22,955.68.

I desire to call your attention to the act of the board of common counsel in relation to the water service.

This law only applies to the city limits, and the water service having been extended almost to the entire District, this law can not be said to apply to offenses in that portion of the District lying outside of the city limits. A new law, meeting present conditions should be drafted, applicable to the entire District of Columbia.

The act of the same body in relation to the occupation of public space for private purposes having been abrogated by the decision of the court of appeals in the Libbey case, your office is seriously hampered in dealing with such cases, and I suggest that this matter should also be called to the attention of Congress and an act passed supplying this omission.

I desire also to call your attention to the inadequacy of the jurisdictional act of the police court in respect to the collection of forfeited recognizances in cases pending in said court and for the good behavior of persons required to give security for their conduct under the vagrancy law. As the law exists now there seems to be no means by which the penalty on a forfeiture can be collected.

This radical defect should be remedied by additional legislation.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. PUGH, Jr.,

Special Assistant Attorney, District of Columbia.

Hon. S. T. THOMAS,

Attorney for the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 125

Number of cases tried in the police court of the District of Columbia during the year ended June 30, 1897, and the disposition of the same.

Offenses.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Nol- prossed.	Personal bonds.	Total.
Barber shop open on Sunday	3	1	.....	.....	4
Barroom open on Sunday	2	2	1	.....	5
Barroom open after hours	1	3	.....	.....	4
Cruelty to animals	377	74	19	20	490
Destroying private property	72	27	36	4	151
Destroying public property	22	1	1	4	28
Disorderly conduct	3,449	684	190	275	4,598
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Indecent exposure	147	10	2	11	170
Miscellaneous	12	3	1	16
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Throwing missiles	168	53	20	13	254
Trespass on parks	36	8	1	5	50
Unlicensed apothecary	1	4	5
auctioneer .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
bar	24	20	7	2	53
bar, second offense	9	.....	4	.....	13
billiard tables	1	.....	1	.....	2
cattle broker .....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
commission merchant	1	1	4	.....	6
entertainment	21	8	20	.....	50
hotel .....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
intelligence office .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
junk dealer .....	.....	1	4	2	7
livery stable	1	.....	12	.....	13
peddler .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
produce dealer	4	5	9	3	21
real-estate agent	7	.....	16	.....	23
restaurant	3	1	17	1	22
theater	1	1
vehicle	1	2	7	10
wholesale liquor dealer	2	1	1	4
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Violating building regulations	29	5	18	3	55
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hack law	51	7	13	1	72
health ordinances	23	2	14	3	42
measure law	6	2	8
milk law	30	5	32	8	75
police regulations	1,975	118	110	116	2,319
Wasting Potomac water	9	7	3	4	23
Total	8,911	1,660	846	912	12,329

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Months.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Per. bonds.	Nol- prossed.	Total.
July	695	173	78	57	1,003
August	652	144	76	87	959
September	749	175	114	71	1,109
October	705	154	120	51	1,030
November	678	118	62	66	924
December	814	98	108	55	1,075
January	518	82	60	36	696
February	587	111	38	40	776
March	898	194	73	91	1,256
April	835	136	68	94	1,133
May	935	166	55	104	1,260
June	845	109	60	94	1,108
Total	8,911	1,660	912	846	12,329

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

Fee steam boilers inspected during the year.....	594
Boilers inspected for the District of Columbia.....	8
Total number inspected.....	602
New boilers erected.....	22
Boilers condemned for repairs.....	20
Boilers condemned.....	5

Fees received for 580 boilers, at legal fee, \$5 each, \$2,900.

Fees still due for 14 boilers. No fees for District of Columbia work.

Expenses for the year.

Pay of assistant, B. R. Wilkerson.....	\$675.00
Pay of laborer, Anthony Addison.....	296.50
Clerical work.....	104.00
Care of horse.....	240.00
Shoeing horse.....	18.75
Repairing and painting wagon.....	42.70
Printing.....	6.50
Material for wagon.....	6.00
Stationery and file holder.....	1.55
	1,391.00
Total amount received.....	2,900.00
Total amount expended.....	1,391.00
	1,509.00

My estimate of the expenses of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is \$1,400.

It gives me pleasure to state that the year has been one of success in the office of steam boiler inspector. There have not been any explosions or accidents of any kind during the year. This shows that the plants in the District of Columbia are run by competent engineers.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. WILKERSON,
Inspector of Steam Boilers, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

SIRS: We herewith submit to you the report of the board of examiners of steam engineers for the year ending June 30, 1897. The following table will show the work as it progressed during each month:

Month.	Meet-ings held.	Applica-tions re-ceived.	Appli-cants ap-proved.	Appli-cants not compe-tent.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
1896.							
July	5	7	5	2	1	2	2
August	4	11	9	2	1	3	5
September	9	11	7	4	3	.....	4
October	9	5	4	1	.....	1	3
November.....	8	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
December.....	8	14	10	4	2	2	6
1897.							
January.....	9	5	2	3	.....	.....	2
February	8	10	6	4	2	2	2
March.....	9	13	12	1	2	3	7
April.....	9	6	4	2	.....	.....	4
May.....	8	13	10	3	2	2	6
June.....	5	6	6	.....	1	3	2
Total.....	91	105	75	30	14	18	43

In concluding this report we deem it proper to state that during the past year no accidents have occurred to any steam boilers in the District, which is a good evidence that all licensed engineers are well qualified to perform the duties belonging to the engineering profession.

The above report shows that 30 applicants were unqualified for engineers' license, and had it not been for the license law, they would have no doubt taken charge of some steam plants to operate them as engineers, and not knowing the first rudiments of engineering, would make them dangerous operators of said plants, which would therefore jeopardize the safety of the public.

The board of examiners are doing all that is in their power to make the office more efficient.

Our estimates of expenses for the year ending June 30, 1899, is \$900, and we most respectfully ask that the above amount be appropriated.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. WILKERSON, *Chairman.*

H. BOESCH, *Secretary.*

DANIEL JOHNSON.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, *July 31, 1897.*

SIRS: In presenting the annual report of the transactions and operations of the telegraph and telephone service of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, I have the pleasure of announcing that the new office instrument, put in service in August, 1895, at a cost of over \$10,000, continues to work in a most satisfactory manner. It is also gratifying to be able to report that with the limited appropriation which was made for renewing city lines, the fire-alarm telegraph has been greatly improved, and notwithstanding the destruction of poles and wires by the severe storm of September 29, 1896, which swept over the city, tearing down fully 500 miles of wire belonging to the District, repairs were made as promptly as possible, and our lines are now in far better condition than they were before the great storm, and in fact in better condition than for several years previous, for, in addition to the \$5,000 appropriated for renewing the lines, nearly \$4,000 from the regular appropriation was expended for repairs and extension, so that about \$9,000 was expended during the year for improving city lines.

The appropriation for renewing city lines was expended as follows:

Purchase and erection of 163 60-foot poles with the necessary cross arms and braces, costing, when set.....	\$2, 590. 00
10,155 pounds hard-drawn copper wire.....	1, 406. 32
Extra labor, wiring.....	1, 003. 64

Leaving an unexpended balance of only 4 cents.

The entire Metropolitan police appropriation for extending the patrol system, which is a part of the telegraph and telephone service, was expended as follows:

Nineteen new signal boxes, at \$135 each.....	\$2. 565. 00
Wiring for the extension.....	935. 00
Total	3, 500. 00

The general expenses, as provided for in the appropriation for general supplies, were as follows:

Battery supplies of all kinds	\$1, 419. 37
Extra labor repairing lines.....	2, 075. 07
Wire for repairs after the storm.....	1, 846. 51
Telephone rent and exchange service.....	2, 637. 74
New instruments of various kinds.....	1, 256. 25
Purchase of horse and harness.....	165. 23
Forage for horse	137. 09
Keys for patrol and alarm boxes.....	108. 00
Brackets, cross arms, etc.....	227. 65
Repairing patrol booths.....	209. 55
Shoeing horse.....	31. 00
Care of horse and wagon.....	60. 00
Repairing wagon	28. 00
Purchase of bicycle.....	64. 60

Purchase of telephone cords.....	\$25.00
Fixtures for support of wires.....	94.95
Washing for office rooms.....	24.00
Ice.....	21.03
Register paper.....	38.95
Repairing office clock.....	5.00
Marking and numbering poles.....	30.00
Purchase of hardware.....	44.00
Stationery.....	19.86
Office furniture.....	23.16
Telephone cords.....	25.00
Hauling wire to storehouse.....	4.50
Office wire.....	61.66

NOTE.—Some outstanding bills not yet presented.

Fire alarms received and transmitted during the year were 554.

Regular alarms are given through the fire-alarm boxes and transmitted direct, by telegraph, to the entire department automatically. Local alarms are received and transmitted by telephone to the company nearest the fire. During the year there were 213 regular, 328 local, 6 second, 1 third, 4 special, and 2 general alarms for fire received and duly transmitted, making a total of 554 alarms.

During the year 144,609 telephone messages were sent and received, all of which were duly recorded.

POLICE PATROL SERVICE.

The patrol system, for want of money to make necessary repairs, has not been up to a proper grade of efficiency, but as Congress made some provision for renewing portions of the system for the year just begun, and on the 7th of April, by joint resolution, made it available at once, the work of renewing in part is now well under way, so that I can safely predict that by September 1, proximo, the entire patrol system will be working quite well. The appropriation for this work should have been much larger for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. My estimate was \$7,990 for patrol repairs, but got nothing.

For the year ending June 30, 1898, my estimate for renewing the patrol service was \$13,050, and only \$5,000 was appropriated. With these explanations I trust it will be apparent why the service has not been up to the highest grade of efficiency.

Too great a proportion of our wires, especially those of the patrol service, are supported on poles of telegraph companies, subjecting our lines to frequent crosses with foreign wires and an ever-present disturbance from the unavoidable induction from the high-tension currents of Morse lines, and to avoid that trouble it is desirable to establish for suburban service independent pole lines, and in that way avoid both crosses and induction. I shall ask for an appropriation sufficient to do that work, for in no other way can our suburban service be made satisfactory.

WHEN CONSTRUCTED.

The patrol telegraph was erected and put in operation in the several precincts as follows: In the first, October 1, 1884; in the sixth, March 16, 1885; in the fourth, November 1, 1886; in the second, October 26, 1887; in the third, November 1, 1888; in the ninth, May 1, 1889; in the seventh, October 1, 1890; in the fifth, June 24, 1891; in the eighth, June 24, 1891.

ADDITIONAL REPAIR MEN REQUIRED.

I recommend appointment of two additional repair men at the regular salary now paid the two we have provided for by law. Four repair men are a necessity. I have also recommended an increase of salary for each of the telephone operators as a matter of simple justice to honest and incessant labor.

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

For salaries:	
One superintendent	\$1, 600
One electrician.....	1, 200
Three telegraph operators, at \$1,000.....	3, 000
Three telephone operators, at \$900.....	2, 700
One expert repair man	960
Four repair men, at \$720.....	2, 880
Two laborers, at \$400.....	800
Total for salaries.....	13, 140
For purchase of 50 fire-alarm boxes.....	6, 250
For purchase of 50 patrol boxes.....	6, 750
Purchase and erection of poles, extension.....	4, 000
Purchase of wire for extension.....	3, 000
Extra labor for stringing wire.....	2, 000
Total for extension.....	22, 000
For general supplies, repairs, new batteries and battery supplies, telegraph and telephone rental and purchase, wire for extension of telephone service, repairs to lines and instruments, purchase of poles, tools, insulators, brackets, pins, hardware, cross-arms, ice, record books, stationery, printing, purchase of harness, washing, blacksmithing, forage, extra labor, new boxes, and other necessary items	15, 000

RECAPITULATION.

For salaries.....	13, 140
Extension of service	22, 000
General expenses.....	15, 000
Total	50, 140

In conclusion I wish to thank each of the Commissioners for the kindly advice and generous support given me in the effort to make this department as efficient as possible.

I also tender my thanks to both police and fire departments for their uniform efforts to make both fire-alarm and patrol systems a success for the purposes for which each was intended, realizing that without their cooperation neither system would be as efficient as it has been.

The several employees of this department deserve and have my thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY R. MILES,
Superintendent Telegraph and Telephone Service.
 The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF HARBOR MASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit herewith the following report of the operations of this department and its expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, together with the estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1898:

Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Engineer	\$780. 00
Watchman	360. 00
Deck hand	360. 00
Insurance on boat and office	39. 25
Repairs to harbor and police boat, office, wharf, fuel, and miscellaneous expenses	1, 060. 75
Total	2, 600. 00

The contract for constructing a new hull and house for police and harbor boat and transferring the machinery of the *Joe Blackburn* to the *Vigilant* (the new boat) was awarded to Messrs. Dean & McDermott, of Alexandria, Va. For these purposes \$2,350 was appropriated, and also \$100 for extra work and miscellaneous expenses, making the entire appropriation for reconstructing the harbor and police boat \$2,450.

Estimates for fiscal year to end June 30, 1899.

Engineer, at \$65 per month	\$780. 00
Watchman, at \$30 per month	360. 00
Deck hand, at \$30 per month	360. 00
Repairs to boat, wharf, office, etc., fuel, oils, paints, brushes, waste, and other miscellaneous expenses	1, 500. 00
Total	3, 000. 00

In view of the fact that the machinery which has been transferred from the old harbor boat to the new boat, the *Vigilant*, is too light and too old to properly propel her, I respectfully recommend that new engine, boiler, and all necessary machinery, which I estimate will cost about \$7,000, be purchased, if an appropriation can be obtained for this purpose.

For a detailed statement of the work of my department during the last fiscal year please see my report to the major and superintendent of police, printed in his annual report to your honorable board for that year.

The men under my charge have performed their duty faithfully and efficiently, and the cooperation of the officials and officers of the police department has materially assisted us on many occasions.

Thanking you for your kindness and courtesy to myself and to the members of my command, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same,

I am, very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 13, 1897.*

In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit a brief statement of the operations of the office of the property clerk for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, with recommendations, submitted with the object of increasing its efficiency.

In the first place, I would say that in my opinion the efficiency of the office would be greatly increased by an additional permanent employee, and by the increasing of the compensation of the present employees, thereby showing that their labors are appreciated. There are but two employees besides myself and messenger clerk in the office, and there should be another permanent employee at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. You have kindly detailed, at times during the past year, four different men to assist me in my work, but unless an employee is allowed to remain some time his work is not of much profit to the office, for the work is so complicated that it requires a long time to be of much use. I therefore beg of you to increase the salaries of the faithful men employed in my office and to allow one new clerk, and that the compensation be as follows, viz: One property clerk, at \$1,600; one deputy property clerk, at \$1,400; one clerk (new) at \$1,200; one clerk at \$1,000, and one messenger clerk, at \$720.

The office of the property clerk is the office to which requisitions for supplies for the various branches of the District government, embracing the public schools, industrial home school, police department, fire department, Washington Asylum, Freedmen's Hospital, police court, and other departments, are forwarded, and from which all orders for these departments are issued and all purchases made. Accounts are kept with each appropriation for each and every department, and great care is taken that no appropriation shall be overdrawn, such care being very arduous and exacting, and, owing to the limited number of employees, almost impossible. The large number of contractors and the varied kinds of supplies require the issuing of a great many orders. There are twenty published classes of supplies, embracing stationery, printing, school-books, furniture, hardware, groceries, etc., and from all requisitions great care must be exercised to issue the orders for different articles upon the proper contractors. The bills for the goods thus purchased by me are presented at this office monthly or oftener, when they are carefully scrutinized and examined, to see that prices are in accordance with contracts and that extensions and footings are correct. Bills are then briefed and approved, and forwarded to the auditor for payment.

The number of requisitions for supplies for the year was 4,832. The number of orders given was 11,500, and the number of bills examined and approved was 8,971, thereby showing an increase of labor during the year of 10 per cent. The increase in the labors of the office has

been for several years about 10 per cent yearly, with no increase of clerical help. In my former reports I have urged you to increase my clerical force, so that I could do more efficient work and in a manner more satisfactory to myself. The work has increased to such an extent that all my time is employed in clerical work in the office, and all outside work has to be done after official office hours.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in the past, I remain your most obedient servant,

F. O. BECKETT,
Property Clerk District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE CORONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the amount of work performed by my department from the 1st day of July, 1896, to the 30th day of June, 1897, inclusive, with the causes of death properly classified, as follows:

Cause of death.	Number.	Cause of death.	Number.
Valvular heart disease.....	47	Accidental deaths—Continued.	
Gastroenteritis.....	47	Burns.....	10
Congestion of lungs.....	39	Drowning.....	26
Inanition.....	28	Ele trocuted.....	1
Drowning.....	27	Railroad accidents.....	11
Phthisis.....	25	Street cars.....	5
Gunshot wounds.....	22	Asphyxia by gas.....	9
Shock.....	19	Asphyxia while eating.....	1
Asphyxia by gas.....	18	Poison, opium.....	5
Poison.....	17	Poison, carbolic acid.....	2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	15	Poison, lye.....	1
Senility.....	13	Gunshot wounds.....	4
Asthma.....	12	Fracture of skull.....	5
Burns.....	10	Fracture of pelvis.....	1
Congestion of brain.....	10	Rupture of bladder.....	1
Alcoholism.....	9	Total accidental deaths.....	100
Cerebral congestion.....	9		
Apoplexy.....	8	Suicidal deaths:	
Sunstroke.....	7	By burns.....	1
Hemorrhage.....	6	Poison, mercury.....	1
Dentition.....	6	Poison, arsenic.....	6
Fracture of skull.....	6	Poison, opium.....	1
Angina pectoris.....	5	Drowning.....	1
Pertussis.....	5	Gunshot wounds.....	13
Acute rheumatism.....	5	Asphyxia by gas.....	8
Exhaustion.....	5	Asphyxia (strangulation).....	1
Convulsions.....	5	Stab wounds.....	1
Stab wounds.....	5	Total suicidal deaths.....	33
Acute gastritis.....	3		
Tuberculosis.....	3	Homicidal deaths:	
Pneumonia.....	3	Poison, strychnine.....	1
Concussion of brain.....	3	Stab wounds.....	3
Vertigo.....	3	Gunshot wounds.....	5
Bright's disease.....	3	Concussion of brain (violence).....	1
Cholera morbus.....	2	Cerebral hemorrhage (violence).....	2
Acute nephritis.....	2	Total homicidal deaths.....	12
Strangulation.....	2		
Epilepsy.....	2	Accidental deaths.....	100
La grippe.....	2	Suicidal.....	33
Meningitis.....	1	Homicidal.....	12
Fracture of leg.....	1	Total violent deaths.....	145
Uræmic coma.....	1	Deaths from natural causes.....	328
Currhosi of kidney.....	1		
Fatty heart.....	1	Total deaths as reported.....	473
Abortion.....	1	Stillbirths.....	108
Diphtheria.....	1	Total.....	581
Congestion of stomach.....	1	Autopsies held during aforesaid period.....	43
Bronchitis.....	1	Inquests held during aforesaid period.....	34
Paralysis.....	1		
Neurosthemia.....	1	Deaths resulting from—	
Fracture of pelvis.....	1	Railroad injuries.....	11
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	Street-car injuries.....	5
Rupture of bladder.....	1	Total.....	16
Malarial chills.....	1		
Total deaths reported.....	473		
Accidental deaths:			
Accidental injuries.....	18		

I have the honor to remain, yours, very respectfully,

C. M. HAMMETT, M. D.,
Coroner, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 28, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the commissioners of pharmacy, for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Pharmacists registered on—

Examination	8
Diploma.....	39
	<hr/>
Total registered during the year	47
Total registered June 30, 1897.....	708

No money is required from the District government for the support of the commissioners of pharmacy, as said commissioners serve without compensation, and the small fee charged for registration is sufficient to pay all necessary expenses.

The appointment of an inspector of drugs, who would have the right to go into the pharmacies in this city and condemn any medicine offered for sale which does not measure up to the requirements of the United States pharmacopœia, is earnestly recommended.

The necessity for such an inspector can readily be seen, as tincture of opium (laudanum) is still made in some of the stores from green gum, which has no known morphia strength, and not from the dried, powdered, and assayed opium, which has a definite strength, and as has been required for many years.

Many medicines are constantly being made from inert material, so that a teaspoonful from one store would not more than equal a few drops of the same medicine from another store, thus making it exceedingly dangerous for the patient, who, on taking an equally large dose of properly made medicine, might endanger or lose his life.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JOHN T. WINTER, M. D.,
President Commissioners Pharmacy.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the requirements of the act regulating the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, approved June 6, 1892, the board of dental examiners hereby respectfully report its transactions for the year ending June 30, 1897, to wit:

Certificates entitling to registration with the health office as legally qualified to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia have been granted to 22 persons, 2 of whom passed satisfactory examinations and 20 presented sufficient evidence of having graduated from dental colleges whose graduates are by law entitled to certificates without examinations as to their qualifications by this board. By these additions the list of certificates issued now numbers 300. Two persons were examined, and failed to show sufficient qualification to entitle them to certificates of qualification.

Receipts.....	\$60. 00
Disbursements.....	57. 50
Balance on hand.....	2. 50

The efficiency of the law would be materially aided by the occasional assistance of the detective department, violators and their abettors having become acquainted with the methods and the ordinary resources of this board in detecting and prosecuting violations of the law. The average degree of qualification to practice dentistry has been materially raised by the tests of fitness applied to the 115 who have commenced practice since the law has been in operation, and by the dropping out of practice of some of those incompetents who were exempt from a test of this qualification by virtue of their being in practice at the time of the enactment of the law. Still the legal right to practice is far from moral right and professional fitness, and needs to be supplemented by the exercise of a discriminating judgment on the part of those seeking competent service.

The operation of the dental practice act, together with the act regulating the incorporation of medical and dental colleges, encourages the colleges to protect the interests of the people in the premise, and sustains them in attempting to meet the universal demand of the dental profession for higher educational standards and more fitting professional training of their educational products.

Respectfully submitted.

WMS. DONNALLY, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1897.

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, together with a report of its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Estimate for 1899.

1 major and superintendent	\$3,300
1 captain	1,800
4 lieutenants, inspectors, at \$1,500 each	6,000
1 chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk	2,000
1 clerk	1,500
1 clerk	900
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$540 each	2,160
Additional compensation for 12 privates for special service	2,880
9 lieutenants, at \$1,320	11,880
31 sergeants, at \$1,140 each	35,340
310 privates of class 1, at \$900	279,000
240 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each	259,200
20 station keepers, at \$720 each	14,400
9 laborers, at \$480 each	4,320
1 laborer, also in charge of morgue	680
1 messenger	700
1 messenger	500
1 major and superintendent, mounted	240
1 captain, mounted	240
43 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at \$240 each	10,320
23 drivers, at \$480 each	11,040
3 police matrons, at \$600 each	1,800
For rent of substation at Anacostia	200
Fuel	2,200
Repairs to stations	5,000
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including stationery, books, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, bicycles, police equipments and repairs of same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, ambulance, and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary items	24,000
Improving the stable and grounds of the third precinct station	2,700
Additional story to the second precinct station house	6,000
Additional story to the eighth precinct station house	6,000
Purchase of lot and erection of a station house in Anacostia	18,300
Policemen's fund and firemen's relief fund: <i>Provided</i> , That hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, out of receipts from the District of Columbia revenues, a sufficient amount to meet any deficiency in the police fund or firemen's relief fund.	
Total	714,600
Appropriation 1898	619,416
Excess over 1897	95,184

This estimate exceeds by \$95,184 the appropriation for the current fiscal year, the items of increase being as follows:

1 lieutenant-inspector	\$1,500
10 privates of class 1, at \$900 each	9,000
40 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each	43,200
1 laborer	480
Repairs to stations	3,000
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses	6,000
Improving stable and grounds, third precinct	2,700
Additional story, second precinct	6,000
Additional story, eighth precinct	6,000
Purchase of lot and erection of station house in Anacostia, D. C.	18,300
Total increase	96,180
Less total decrease	996
Net increase	95,184

A FOURTH LIEUTENANT-INSPECTOR.

In order to insure compliance with the rules and regulations for the performance of police patrol duty in a well-organized force of men, there must be a constant supervision of their conduct. While primarily this work devolves upon the lieutenant of each precinct, that officer must in the main depend upon the observations and reliability of the sergeants under him to secure this important end in discipline. During the lieutenant's hours of active service he may keep himself advised by inspection of the conduct of the sergeants and privates of his command, but after active business hours there would follow a cessation of activity and laxity of discipline if provision was not made for a supplemental general supervision of the sergeants and forces under him. This important feature of the work is assigned to two of the three lieutenant-inspectors already provided for by law. The third of these officials is the chief of the detective bureau. It would be at once unreasonable and inexpedient to require him to perform constant service, and this has necessitated the detailing of the several precinct lieutenants alternately to act as lieutenant of the detective bureau during the twelve hours when its chief is "off duty." Such a course at once in a measure detracts from the physical capacity of the lieutenants in the performance of their legitimate business as commanders of the several police precincts, and likewise diverts their attention from the precinct affairs, which should receive their personal and constant consideration. It is necessary that a superior officer should be in charge of the detective service at all times to insure intelligent action upon public demands and to secure respect and good work on the part of subordinates. The department, to be relieved of the existing embarrassment, needs another lieutenant-inspector, that he may take charge of police headquarters from 8 o'clock in the evening until 8 o'clock the next morning.

EXISTING CONDITIONS—INSUFFICIENT FORCE.

While it would seem reasonable that a police force of 480 patrolmen should preserve peace and prevent crime in the District of Columbia, the citizen and press should not be too hasty in condemning the efforts of the force, which is often done through misconception of the manner in which it must be employed to secure the best results. In the first place, the whole District force is not on duty at

any one time. Neither are those of New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Paris, or London. It has been found advantageous in this jurisdiction to employ what is known as the six-hour system. That is, the twenty-four hours are divided into four reliefs of six hours each, and the force so arranged as to apply the preponderance of it to service during the night time, with a minimum force constantly on reserve at the station houses. Before this assignment of men is made, however, the total force of 480 is depleted by sickness, absence, details to the Executive Mansion, which should have a force of its own; to the police court, for which bailiffs should be provided; to the workhouse, where watchmen should be employed, and to other imperative duties, to the extent of 57, leaving but 423, in lieu of 480, privates for street duty.

Sections of men work from 8 o'clock a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m., from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock p. m., when platoons of two sections each go on duty in each precinct until 12 o'clock midnight, which are relieved by platoons at that hour, which continue on duty until morning. Thus it will be observed that from 6 o'clock p. m. until 8 o'clock a. m. the fullest strength of the force is employed, its highest average any one night during the year having been 166 privates. This division is made on the hypothesis that there is more necessity for the policing of life and property when the good citizen sleeps and the criminal stalks abroad, crime being usually committed under cover of darkness. The details referred to are as follows:

Bathing beach	2	Humane Society	1
District building	6	Patrol boat	4
Capitol building	1	Police court	5
Executive Mansion	22	Rock Creek Park	1
Headquarters	7	Workhouse	5
Health department	1		
Post-office	1	Total	57
Hack inspector	1		

For the twenty-four hours constituting the 30th day of June, 1897, the force on duty in detail in the various precincts was assigned as follows:

FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 1 P. M.

Precinct.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Precinct.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.
First	1	1	16	Sixth	1	0	17
Second	1	1	11	Seventh	1	2	16
Third	1	1	12	Eighth	1	2	17
Fourth	1	1	11	Ninth	1	1	11
Fifth	1	1	13				

FROM 1 P. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

First	1	1	16	Sixth	1	1	12
Second	1	1	10	Seventh	1	2	15
Third	1	0	13	Eighth	1	2	17
Fourth	1	1	12	Ninth	1	1	11
Fifth	1	2	10				

FROM 6 P. M. UNTIL 12 P. M.

First	1	1	20	Sixth	1	0	21
Second	1	0	15	Seventh	1	1	20
Third	1	1	19	Eighth	1	2	20
Fourth	1	1	17	Ninth	1	0	19
Fifth	1	2	15				

FROM 12 P. M. UNTIL 6 A. M.

First	1	1	14	Sixth	1	1	17
Second	1	1	16	Seventh	1	2	18
Third	1	1	18	Eighth	1	1	22
Fourth	1	1	18	Ninth	1	1	18
Fifth	1	0	17				

Those absent from duty during the year, from various causes, averaged 48 a day.

With the third most extensive police jurisdiction in the United States, wherein is located the capital of the greatest nation on earth, with its Government buildings and workshops, a city of beautiful homes and numerous suburban villages, with railroad and steamboat interests to guard, the residences of diplomats and statesmen to be kept secure, and a social condition peculiarly its own, the student of municipal government is amazed at the insignificant means accorded for police purposes. The District department, instead of being handicapped for want of men and means, should be afforded everything to make it the model system of the world, and to enable it to guarantee security to life and property on all occasions and at all times.

With an extensive general area to be patrolled, it follows that the subdivisions of the territory allotted to each of 166 men must be large; and where the inhabitants of a locality are of the vicious class it becomes necessary to "double up"—that is, to assign two men where ordinarily one would do the service. This reduces the general service one private and one beat for every private so doubled.

While an increase of 100 privates to the force would be just and fair to more properly equip the District, to be consistent with past annual allowances the number asked for is 50, which will be at the most an increase of about 15 privates for service during six hours of the day. Ten of those asked for are of class 1 and 40 of class 2.

This division is made to better equalize the two classes. Several years ago Congress provided for the classes by such a rule as enabled the promotion of a private of class 1 after a faithful service of two years' probation. At this time, no matter how energetic, honest, and intelligent a private may be in the performance of his duties, even if he be a superior in every way to his colleague in class 2, he must bide his time for a period of six or seven years before being awarded the inducement held out for honorable work. An increase of the force as estimated for will rectify, in a measure, the existing congested condition of class 1, and invigorate the younger members of the force, as was the original intention of the class division.

ANOTHER LABORER REQUIRED.

There are now employed in the department nine laborers or janitors. These employees have a great deal of work to do in order to keep a station house in a comfortable and sanitary condition. They are required to clean the officers' quarters, the dormitory or sleeping rooms of the men, the cells, which at times are most offensive, to scrub wood work and windows, and to do all manner of menial labor. As no provision is made whereby the laborers may be absent for a day through sickness or leave, an additional or extra laborer is needed to relieve the service in such emergencies. This relief is only afforded now by assigning a driver to do the work and by detailing an officer

to his place on the patrol wagon, which is contrary to the intention of the act making designations of work and salaries.

REPAIRS TO STATIONS.

It can not be gainsaid that neglect of improvements on Government or any other property conduces to dilapidation, if not destruction. It is not at all commendable to observe a thoroughly constructed building go to wreck through want of repairs or paint, and yet this department has been unable to avoid the deterioration of its station houses for want of means to keep them in proper condition and embellishment. Some of the buildings have gone for years without being repaired, and as for repairs only such trifling defects have been remedied from time to time as the small appropriations would permit. Reports have been had from capable authority, which are submitted and made a part of this report, wherein the gross injustice suffered by prolonged delays is made manifest. The deplorable condition of some of the stations is such as to make them not only almost unfit for temporary habitation of prisoners, but far more so for members of the force who must occupy them a greater part of the time. The sum asked for the repair of stations is the result of careful consideration, and to refuse it will be greatly to the detriment of the department in more ways than one.

CONTINGENT OR GENERAL EXPENSES.

The contingent appropriation for the current fiscal year is the lowest awarded under existing conditions as to the number of men and the growing demands upon the several branches of this department. More stationery is required, more telegraphing is to be done, printing and binding necessitate greater expenditure, and the increase in the force proportionately adds to the expenses for ice, washing, beds and bedclothing, while meals for prisoners demand a considerable outlay. Horses employed in the patrol, van, and ambulance service wear out and must be replaced, while the vehicles, some of which have been in use ten years and more, have to be frequently overhauled. From this fund all expenses pertaining to the detection of criminals are paid, rewards in extreme emergencies are taken therefrom, and, if it is the aim and intention to maintain a bicycle squad of police, machines for its use will have to be purchased. The use of bicycles belonging to the men is not only unjust, but places the Government under certain restrictions and obligations to them which interfere with the success of the work.

Should Congress provide for an increase of privates on the force to the extent that has been estimated for, it will be necessary to equip the men with beds, bedding, insignia of office, revolvers, and other items, which will add very materially to the cost of conducting the department.

That the closest scrutiny and most economic practices have prevailed in the general expenses of the department is best illustrated by the inferior furniture, old style of improvements, and bare floors which prevail, and inability to transport officers in pursuit of criminals when they escape this jurisdiction.

This condition is presented as it exists, and with the following record of contingent expenses for the past year as near as completed:

Rent of post-office box.....	\$12.00	Ice.....	231.94
Supplies	1,232.93	Revolvers	542.80
Prevention and detection of crime	1,233.25	Flags and awnings.....	41.50
Forage.....	2,825.90	Harness.....	575.50
Car tickets.....	15.00	Messages.....	251.70
Insect destroyer.....	126.50	Laundrying.....	905.19
Photographs	157.25	Printing	601.08
Beds and bed clothing.....	546.22	Cleaning carpets	38.03
Hauling ashes.....	76.00	Newspapers.....	31.33
Calls and chains.....	61.00	Horses	750.00
Horseshoeing	608.20	Furniture.....	1,323.78
Repairs to vehicles.....	908.05	Batons	75.00
Meals.....	2,316.40	Cartridges	108.00
Books, stationery, etc.....	887.17	Belts.....	103.75
Gas appliances.....	117.00	City directories.....	100.00
Insignia of office.....	160.90	Hauling	10.00
Repairs to revolvers.....	177.50	Plumbing.....	30.44
		Gas.....	1,804.10

A LONG-NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

The third precinct stable occupies an elevation several feet above the level of the station house, which not only makes the place unsightly, but materially detracts from the expedition of business. The importance of having proper accommodations for horses and wagons, and of possessing every facility for making time in cases of emergency, is appreciated by every police official, and also by those who have had to avail themselves of the patrol system. It is an unfortunate situation where an emergency vehicle of any kind has to drive two-thirds of a square out of a direct route, especially in going out of or coming into its standing quarters. It is important that at the call of the telephone signal the patrol should have a clear and unobstructed run to its destination, for even a few seconds lost upon an obstructed thoroughfare might cause fatal results. The yard in the rear of the third precinct station should be cut down and leveled, and a roadway made through the wall into the adjacent market yard. The estimated cost of this improvement is \$2,673, and it is urged as a public necessity.

ADDITIONAL STORIES.

When a man's family doubles in number, it becomes incumbent upon him to build an addition to his house or to remove into more commodious quarters. Just so with the police force. Its numbers have nearly doubled within the past ten years, yet provision has been made for the accommodation of this increase in only four of the stations. As matters now stand, the police on reserve and the full force at roll calls are crowded into quarters in a manner which can not fail to prove detrimental to health and efficiency. Particularly is this condition true in the eighth and second precincts. Most of these houses have no rooms for athletic recreation or baths, arrangements which are in vogue in the improved stations of well-regulated cities. The eighth precinct, with its enlarged force of men, detailed there in response to the appeals of its citizens, requires prompt improvement in the shape of an additional story, and as much can be said for the second precinct building.

NEW SUBSTATION.

Anacostia is that large settlement which forms the eastern terminus to the bridge over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, and is the principal point of interest in the District on that side of the river. It is but a short distance from the Government Asylum for the Insane, and in its vicinity are numerous small towns and an extensive outlying territory. All roads lead to Anacostia, and it has become an important rendezvous for the police. At this time a small brick structure is occupied as a substation. The building is not fitted with any of the modern improvements, but serves only as an office. The territory contiguous, the extensive population, advanced railroad and building improvements, call for the best facilities for transacting police business. The station is in charge of a sergeant, who has a detail of 14 privates in his command, 6 of whom are mounted. The estimate for the purchase of a lot and building is made with a view of supplying a long-delayed want.

THE FORCE—CHANGES—EMBARRASMENTS.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE FORCE.

With respect to demeanor and appearance and in point of efficiency, the District of Columbia police force has the reputation throughout the United States of being among the first, in comparison with other police organizations. This fact is established not only by police statistics periodically promulgated, but by letters of commendation and communications of inquiry received regarding its business and regulation practices, which information is sought with a view of contemplated reforms by the correspondents. This statement is made with a full appreciation of the department's shortcomings and deficiencies. It is not now nor has it been perfect in many features. For ten years there have been periodical changes which have affected the character, both physical and mental, of its members. When the war of the rebellion ceased there were those who secured positions on the force, under a provision of law established for their exclusive benefit and protection, and, up to within a short time, that provision which made army and navy service a first qualification for appointment, prevailed. Under its operations many gallant, intelligent, honorable soldiers and sailors procured employment. They fast gained promotion, and by their intelligence of action placed in successful operation what was destined to become the foremost police institution in the country. The succeeding years soon so detracted from the physical condition of those who had served their country during the war as to make them incapable of discharging the arduous duties of a police officer, and the age limit for appointment on the force operated to the advantage of the soldier who had enlisted in the army in time of peace. This experiment, for such it was, continued in vogue for several years, whether for better or worse is still a question, perhaps advantageous in point of acquired discipline, surely at fault in acquaintance with District matters, to which they were generally foreign, and in many instances disadvantageous with respect to manliness. The army and navy clause having been abolished by court procedure the next experimental stage was entered upon, influence being a factor for appointment in many cases. Civil-service adoption finally placed applicants

upon a different plane for selection. The net result is that after years of experiments, which were successively inaugurated for the best interests, a force has been realized somewhat diversified in its composition. While the great majority have improved, been earnest in their work and conscientious in the performance of duty, there crops out on the surface now and then an example of the small minority which brings reproach upon the many. Many members of the force have long since passed that age when their mental and bodily condition was equal to all the demands and calls made upon them as policemen, yet, after years of exposure, there was no adequate provision for their retirement. It would have been cruel, if not inhuman, to throw them out upon the cold world without means to obtain bread and shelter. Every police department of importance to-day maintains its worn-out members in a liberal manner, New York and Brooklyn being especially magnanimous in this respect. Nevertheless the District organization has held its own in the conduct of its purposes.

Since the day of the organization of the detective branch of the service there has been much criticism against its members and methods. Time alone has proved wherein any deficiency originated. It has long since been asserted, and very properly so, that it costs money to buy brains. The best talent and capacity can not be had for inadequate compensation. To provide a chief for such work, himself skilled in tracing criminals, a man able to discern and discover the perpetrator of a crime by the character of the work, with ability to discipline and manage subordinates, at a salary of \$1,500 a year, partakes of the ridiculous. There is always a demand for such ability at far better pay.

The requirements of the police to act as bailiffs in court, as watchmen, census enumerators, distributors of civil notices, etc., are deviations from their legitimate duties which seriously detract from their efficiency. It may be repeated, however, that notwithstanding these conditions the District of Columbia police force occupies a most creditable place among similar institutions.

THE POLICE PENSION FUND.

There is truth in the assertion that police efficiency has been in a degree depreciated by old members who have outlived their days of activity. The law recognizes these same men in providing that upon certain conditions they may be placed upon a footing which will insure them a living during their declining years, without, however, furnishing sufficient means to carry into effect the statute. The law is but fair and equitable, contemplating proper reward for years of exposure and hardship. To be sure, the policeman is not always engaged in making arrests and prosecuting cases before the courts, but his is a constant battle against wrongdoers and those who support them. The officer carries his life in his hand, and is constantly criticised and condemned because in the execution of his trust he unintentionally gives offense. Most offenders consider the police officer as an individual, not as a representative of the majesty of the law. The most trifling and insignificant offense may cost him a limb, perhaps his life, and years of outdoor duty invariably beget sickness and disease. All this the legislators in various communities have recognized to the extent of establishing and sustaining ample pension funds. In the District of Columbia, as already stated, there is a law which purposes retirement from police service, but have not been means there provided to carry it into general effect. This led to entertainments, excursions,

and various other schemes to maintain the existing pension roll while awaiting favorable action by Congress.

Two years ago the Commissioners were authorized to apply funds paid into the District from police-court fines to sustain the roll of disabled policemen and firemen, with additional dependencies consisting of the widows and children of deceased officers. The roll now contains the names of 88 persons, involving an annual expenditure of \$23,820, while the receipts from all available sources are inadequate to meet further retirements. Nearly half a hundred members of the force could be afforded that ease and support in their advanced years which the law contemplates did Congress make proper provision for carrying out its intent with sufficient appropriations. This department has repeatedly acknowledged its weakness in this respect, and made appeal after appeal to have the condition fully remedied, but expectations have not yet been realized. The action of Congress in 1896 was a step in the right direction, but after two years the department, in an attempt to accomplish reforms for which there has been much unjustifiable hue and cry in some quarters, again finds its way obstructed. The question has been studied from all standpoints, and the conclusion continues to assert itself that Congress should not confine the Commissioners to the police-court fines for the purpose of enabling them to pension deserving subjects, but should permit such relief to be accessible from the general revenues of the District, not of the General Government, as is contained in a paragraph in the estimates preceding this report. With such an arrangement the police force could be properly strengthened and its management have no excuse for the retention of men physically and mentally incapacitated for the performance of active duty.

In order that some idea may be had of the magnanimous course pursued in other places, reference is invited to the most recent figures bearing upon the subject. The annual expenditure for such purposes in Brooklyn is about \$160,000, with pensioners to the number of 275; New York, \$780,572, with a roll of 1,370 pensioners; Chicago, \$163,893.65, of which \$125,000 is appropriated from the general funds.

It is urged that the proposition offered in this direction may be sustained by the ensuing Congress as the nearest solution of this important question.

A merchant does business at the old stand and under old conditions because he desires to retain an established and satisfactory trade. Municipal affairs have so ramified in recent years as everywhere to demand extended quarters and improved methods, to facilitate public transactions and to reduce the inspection of a service to the closest and readiest scrutiny. Other cities in the United States have far outstripped the capital with respect to the principal of these requirements, the building accommodations. From infancy the metropolitan police department of the District has had to contend with narrow, confined, and unsanitary quarters for the conduct of its affairs. Several moves have been made in the past twenty years with a view of improving the situation, but none of these to advantage except as to location.

Clerks have been crowded to interference with important work, and the public has rightly condemned the means afforded for doing business. The headquarters of this branch of the service, which should be in a measure reserved and secluded, are incommensurate, devoid of privacy, and have been repeatedly condemned as unsanitary by reason of their crowded and cramped condition. It would be to the

advancement of the department were accommodations secured elsewhere, to be transferred eventually to a municipal building.

DISTRICT TELEPHONE AGENCY.

Time has signalized the importance of a perfect telephone system in connection with police operations, and it is a disadvantage to the department and public to have any feature of police work transacted under the supervision of an agency in nowise responsible to the police institution for its rules of conduct. For many years police telephone operators have been employed, paid, and supervised by the fire-alarm service. The operators have been charged with all business of a confidential character going and coming over the wires to and from headquarters, the several police precincts, and the public. I am informed that as an outgrowth of the system they occupy the same relative position to other departments of the District government. Be this as it may, the importance of having operators who conduct police affairs under the same management and discipline as other employees of this department is quite apparent. The agency employed in the detection and prevention of crime in a great city should manifestly have all of its information and affairs within its own hands, and in furtherance of this conclusion it might be well to secure the establishment in the near future of a telephone switchboard, battery, apparatus, and operators exclusively within the confines of this department.

FORCE INADEQUATE TO MAINTAIN INSTRUCTION SCHOOLS.

Soldierly bearing and attractive carriage among members of the force should be the result of drill, but in this matter, as in many others, the department meets with obstructions. Uniformity in drill follows where the master has the time and freedom from other requirements to accomplish it. Where instruction must be given by several sergeants to distinct companies at the expense of urgent duties of more importance, and often when the material is exhausted from overwork, the highest efficiency can not be obtained. Likewise the force profits by experience and the instruction it may receive at roll call from the lieutenants, or on the street from sergeants, and not through a regular school of instruction, which is desirable, because the limited number of privates necessitates their closest attention to other duty, either active or reserve, with insufficient time for recreation and rest. Were the force of sufficient strength to allow an alternating class for instruction in the manual, drill duties, and athletic exercises, its physical and mental status would be very much enhanced.

ATTIRE OF THE MEN.

Upon the suggestion of your honorable board the practice by members of the force of wearing the summer blouse buttoned while on duty was inaugurated, and it not only adds to their appearance, but to their comfort as well. The uniform of the District force is admired and favorably commented upon by citizens and strangers, and visiting authorities pronounce it the most attractive in its several features of any worn in the country. The men have been repeatedly directed to care for their dress, and it is to be hoped that the enviable reputation they already enjoy in this regard may be continued.

REVOLVERS AND REVOLVER PRACTICE.

The advisability of arming the force with a light but effective weapon of defense suggested itself during the year, and a small expenditure was made for the purchase of the latest pattern of revolvers. They are several ounces lighter in weight, have an improved ejection and more perfect grip than any arm yet used. The same pattern, to the number of 3,000, was adopted for use in the New York department. Weight while in pursuit of a criminal, impediments to drawing the revolver while wearing an overcoat, and accuracy in firing are all subjects for consideration in securing an arm for police use. The men practice individually in target shooting as they find opportunity, the same reasons preventing class pistol practice as those which interfere with a school of instruction. That capable and thorough teaching may be attained in the near future is the aim of the superintendent, but this can only be effected by having a sufficient force to relieve classes of men while others are looking after primary police interests.

IMPROVED RECORDS.

The necessity for an improved form of morning report has long been felt, and a plan has been finally adopted whereby the status of each member of the force may be shown during each tour of duty in twenty-four hours. The insufficient strength of the force in the suburban districts, which requires a different plan of working hours from that which prevails in the city, has long been an obstacle to uniformity in such reports, and it is hoped that this defect in the returns will now be remedied.

A GROWING EVIL.

A growing evil has manifested itself in the past year incidental to the effective work accomplished by the police in eradicating the "speak easy." The latter name is applied to out-of-the-way places, where liquor is sold without license and where the patron is expected with bated breath to order his potations. The police were long puzzled to know where so many intoxicated persons procured drinks on Sundays. The mystery has been revealed, and despite the fact that our breweries have extensive sales throughout the week, they sell to customers on Sundays in quantities of an eighth of a keg or more of beer without fear of molestation or prosecution.

There is no law which will reach this class of sales. In some sections it is no uncommon sight to see an individual carrying a sack containing a keg of beer to some suburban lot or alley stable to be eagerly feasted upon by his companions in waiting. The evil is extending, and in the absence of law to cover this class of barter it is recommended that your honorable body solicit such amendment to the excise law as will enable the police to prosecute this class of offenders.

DESK SERGEANTS.

Although the estimates presented herewith designate the station clerks as station keepers, it is suggested that this class of subordinates be raised to the rank and receive the pay of sergeants on the force. There are many reasons why this change of name and pay should be made. Those employed in the capacity of station keepers not only perform the duties incumbent upon a clerk of the third grade in the

Government service, but they are held responsible for property and money taken from prisoners, must frequently instruct officers, care for prisoners, and of necessity do other work of a strictly police nature. In order to accept collateral from a prisoner they have to await the presence of the lieutenant or sergeant. In New York City the stations are all kept by desk sergeants, and the District service would be greatly improved by the adoption of this admirable system.

EFFECTIVE WORK.

The department congratulates itself on having inaugurated a successful war on policy playing. This satisfactory turn in affairs is due to the special efforts of a detail which operates directly from the office of the superintendent. That the offense is a deplorable one has long since been established, the effect being to rob the poor and ignorant of their small earnings, without prospect of reward. The department proposes to continue its crusade in this direction, with the hope of reducing the illegal practice to a minimum. That it can be effectually eradicated may be a matter of doubt, but that it can be greatly reduced is a fact already established. Considerable embarrassment is encountered by delays in securing jury trials when demanded by the offending parties. Such postponements enable the fixing of witnesses and a combination of policy dealers to defeat justice. There should be no deferment in the trial of policy writers and runners beyond that absolutely necessary to summon and impanel a jury, and the courts can do much to down this character of violations by more prompt proceedings.

CONCEALED-WEAPON REPORTS.

The concealed-weapon law should be amended by Congress so as to provide a penalty for default on the part of dealers in making weekly returns of sales of revolvers, razors, etc. To be sure, the law works something of a hardship where a single razor may be sold, and the profit be absorbed for the affidavit to the report of sale, but such returns have proved of value to the department in establishing evidence where crime has been committed, and it is very essential that dealers should be made to answer for their shortcomings in failing to make sworn statements of weekly sales, as the law provides. This suggestion is made with a view of securing such amendment to the existing law as will make it effective in this important feature.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The inaugural ceremonies were given that care and attention which have been afforded on like occasions, to the satisfaction of those who had the event in control, to the citizens, and to visiting strangers. There were no violations of law requiring extraordinary efforts on the part of the police, who were ably seconded in their labors by the committee on public order, under direction of Hon. John B. Wight. Four hundred additional policemen, selected for their sobriety and honesty, and a full force of expert detectives from outside cities, effectually blocked the purposes of the criminal element. The department appreciates the kind words of thanks for its endeavors on that occasion, and

especially the congratulations of the chairman of the inaugural committee, as expressed in the appended communication:•

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 13, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the executive committee of the inaugural ceremonies, I desire to congratulate you upon the magnificent order maintained by the police of the District of Columbia during the inaugural ceremonies. It was a great triumph, when we consider that not only was perfect order kept, but at the same time every stranger left the city of Washington with a feeling of being well treated by the police department.

Again thanking you, I am, yours truly,

C. J. BELL,
Chairman Inaugural Committee.

Col. WM. G. MOORE,
Superintendent of Police.

• The following communication, which explains itself, is also fully appreciated:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 10, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: The ladies who had charge of the "National Congress of Mothers," held in this city, February 17, 18, and 19, at the Baptist Church, Sixteenth and O streets NW., desire to express through you their sincere gratitude for the assistance received through the police officers and detectives of that precinct. They were most attentive, courteous, and helpful in maintaining order in one of the largest assemblages ever held in the city. Will you please forward to them this letter, that they may know individually our appreciation of their very valuable assistance. The police officers were Lieut. R. B. Boyle, Mr. Mulvaney, Mr. McNeely, Mr. English, and Mr. McDaniel. The detectives were Mr. John Gallagher, Mr. Edward Weedon, Mr. Edward Horn, Mr. Henry Lacy, Mr. Joseph Carter, and Mr. McGlue.

Very gratefully,

Mrs. THEODORE W. BIRNEY,
Mrs. A. A. BIRNEY,
Mrs. JAMES H. MCGILL,
Mrs. H. W. FULLER,
Mrs. HARRIET A. MCLELLAN,
Mrs. JOHN R. LEWIS.

Major MOORE, *Chief of Police.*

THE BICYCLE SQUAD.

Prior to the detail of a police squad to enforce the bicycle regulations and those intended to prevent reckless driving, there was considerable discussion of the abuses which the general adoption of the machines had brought about upon the smooth-paved streets of the District, and a vigorous demand for police intervention against "scorchers." Congress was urged to allow funds for the purchase of wheels to mount a detail, but an appropriation was not granted. In further efforts to protect the public, several experienced members of the force were induced to provide bicycles at their own expense, and these they have ridden and kept in repair at their individual cost since the detail was started. In the enforcement of the laws apprehension of violators followed thick and fast, and the cry of imposition and unfairness was soon raised by many of those interested. The officers, in their efforts to do a public service, began to believe that they had made a mistake in offering the use of their property to the Government. The ingratitude evidenced by many, I am pleased to state, was not shared in by law-abiding citizens, and despite the fact of severe criticism those detailed have quietly pursued their way, accomplishing excellent results in the wide field afforded them. In obedience to public demands, the men were uniformed, and they are known for their gentlemanly bearing and disposition to do what is

right under the many unpleasant features which accompany their actions. A summary of their operations is as follows:

	No. of arrests.		No. of arrests.
Fast riding	1,042	Profanity	4
Riding without light	154	Indecent exposure	2
Riding without bell	128	Vagrancy	24
Coasting on bicycle	3	Disorderly	2
Riding on sidewalk	3	Driving on wrong side of street ..	3
Fast driving	16	Adultery	1
Jumping on street car	5	Assault	2
Fornication	1	Affray	3
Shooting crap	1	Drunk and disorderly	1
Petit larceny	2	Interfering with an officer	1
Larceny from the person	1		
Suspicion	3	Total	1,402

Amount of fines imposed in above cases was \$4,319.50.

There have been some changes in the regulations for the movement of bicycles. In other cities where the machine is in use laws and ordinances have been passed agreeably to conditions. One important point which prevails elsewhere is the license tax. Owners of bicycles are required to pay an annual license, small in proportion, which insures their registration and assists materially in the identification of the property when stolen or lost. For the information of wheelmen, the subjoined abstract is printed, as embodying in the main the regulations for their guidance in the District:

Sleighs or other vehicles on runners shall have bells so attached thereto, or to the animals drawing the same, as to sound when such vehicle is in motion; motor carriages and all cycles, bicycles, and tricycles shall have at all times a suitable gong or bell, sufficiently distinctive from the bells provided for the fire department and ambulance service, so attached as to be readily sounded for the purpose of warning persons of their approach, and all cycles, bicycles, and tricycles in motion one hour after sunset and until one hour before sunrise shall display a suitable light.

Every vehicle in motion on a public highway shall keep on the right side thereof. Pennsylvania avenue shall be considered as two streets, separated by the car tracks, but the general movement of vehicles thereon shall be subordinated to the business of the shops and stores. Every vehicle, when passing another vehicle facing or moving in the opposite direction, shall pass to the right, but in passing another vehicle moving in the same direction shall pass to the left. When a vehicle is to be turned around, it shall have the right of way if turned to the right. If necessary to turn about to the left, the person in charge thereof shall see that his way is clear before turning. Every vehicle turning to the left into an intersecting street shall move so as to leave sufficient clear space between it and the left-hand curb to permit the safe passage of another vehicle. Every vehicle, in turning a corner to the right, shall keep to the right of the center of the street.

No vehicle shall be so directed as to crowd any person on a bicycle on or against the curb of the street, or on or against any other vehicle or object in such street, or off or over any embankment or into any aperture or depression. Travel on the public streets shall be regulated at all intersecting crossings by allowing the right of way to those going north and south.

On and after March 1, 1898, all motor carriages and all vehicles drawn by draft animals in motion between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise shall display lighted lamps, so placed as to be visible from the front and both sides thereof.

No bicycle shall be propelled across any intersecting streets on which there are car tracks, in the city of Washington, at a greater rate of speed than 6 miles an hour, nor at a greater rate of speed between intersecting streets and avenues or across streets on which there are no car lines than 12 miles an hour, nor at a greater rate of speed on any public street or roadway outside of said city than 15 miles an hour.

Every bicycle on a public highway shall at all times be under the control of the rider.

Inasmuch as safety in passing with rapidly moving vehicles requires that the riders or drivers approaching each other shall each be able to judge of the probable movement of the approaching vehicle, no bicycle shall be ridden on the streets within the city limits with the lower end of the handle bars on a plane lower than 4 inches below the top of the saddle at its center, and the rider shall at all times keep his head in such a position as to command a view ahead of not less than 300 feet.

THE POLICE SIGNAL AND TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The police signal and telephone service extends throughout the District of Columbia, the Gamewell system being in operation in eight of the nine precincts, the Boston or "municipal" system being used in the seventh precinct. For a number of years excellent results were obtained from this service, but storms and other destructive agencies within the past two years have operated in a measure to diminish the workings of the apparatus and its attachments. Last winter the condition had become such as to warrant a report to the Commissioners of the partial failure of this important adjunct, and Congress made a special appropriation for its repair. There should be some steps adopted to keep the system in permanent operating condition, as its importance as a factor in police management can not be overestimated, the safety of life and property often depending upon its availability for immediate use.

GAME AND FISH LAWS.

To meet deficiencies in existing laws, new game and fish measures, which were indorsed by the Fish Commissioner of the United States and the local associations interested in the protection and propagation of fish and game, were forwarded to your honorable board early in the season with favorable report. That adequate laws consistent with those prevailing in the several contiguous States may prevail in the District is quite necessary, and to prevent the sale in our markets of fish and game out of season, when they are procured out of season in violation of the statutes elsewhere, is the principal object of the bills. It is without doubt wrong that game illegally procured in the States should find a place of disposal in the District of Columbia, just as much so as if property purloined elsewhere should find a place for sale in this jurisdiction. The bills are important, and deserve the favorable consideration of Congress.

CIVIL SERVICE.

This is the second year's application of civil-service rules to appointments on the force, and the system adopted by the Commissioners has not only secured capable material, but has abated the annoyance formerly experienced through influential solicitations. Under existing workings an applicant must pass a rigid physical examination to become qualified for an appearance before the Civil Service Commission, where an average of 70 must be obtained to place the candidate on the eligible list for an appointment on the force. The mental requirements are not difficult, but are such as will secure good and competent selections.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1897, there were examined by the civil service board 175 applicants, of which number 78 passed the requirements. The department desires to acknowledge the courtesy and attention extended by the Commissioners of the Civil Service and their assistants in furthering this important undertaking.

THE HARBOR BOAT.

The harbor boat *Joe Blackburn*, which was for many years operated as a police patrol boat in the enforcing of the harbor regulations and District laws in and around the river front, having been found unfit for further service, was dismantled during the year and her equipments placed in a newly constructed craft, named by your honorable board the *Vigilant*. Under the command of Harbor Master John R. Sutton the river patrol has become an important feature to the general police service, some of its accomplishments for the year being embraced in the report of that official, hereto subjoined. The boat will not break ice in the harbor during the severe winter, nor is it intended to be used for that purpose, but will be found useful and efficient in the recovery of drowned bodies, in saving life on the river, in clearing the channel for navigation, in preventing illegal shooting and fishing, and in suppressing gambling on the flats.

DETECTIVE BUREAU IMPROVEMENTS.

The detective bureau has been overhauled and remodeled to better accommodate its employees and secure that privacy which is so necessary to a successful transaction of police business. New telephone communications of improved type, including the long-distance and sound-proof message receptacles, have been placed therein, and, as a further safeguard and assurance to accuracy, the long existing system of keeping data otherwise than in bound records has been abandoned.

VACANT LOTS AND RESERVATIONS.

To the casual observer it is apparent that the many parcels of vacant property in the District of Columbia do not receive that attention necessary to make them conform to the parking contiguous to residences or to the various triangular reservations. There is no reason why the many vacant lots in the District should not be made similar, in a degree at least, to the extensive parkings which are such ornaments to our city. There are many unimproved squares and lots which are overgrown with weeds and high grass in the summer, and they not only become the dumping grounds for all kinds of rubbish and filth, but the hiding places of criminals and vagrants, and in many instances are not readily accessible to the police. As the latter are charged with maintaining the health as well as the morals of the District, every reasonable assistance should be afforded to that end, and in this connection I have to recommend that the owners of all vacant lots and squares be required to post such places, and to keep them in good sanitary condition. Where property belongs to the District, the street-service or Workhouse gang should be employed to do the same thing. Such action would not only afford light in dark places to those charged with enforcing the laws and regulations, but the appearance of the city would be beautified and its health promoted.

EMERGENCY REWARDS.

Experience has developed the necessity for means to offer rewards in cases of emergency where criminals have escaped apprehension. The United States Government has a fund which may be applied for

its purposes when required, and provision is made in the States to meet such exigencies. In the District of Columbia resort must be had to the police contingent fund, which is appropriated specifically for defraying the running expenses of the department in the way of materials and supplies, and the inadequacy of which for even such purposes has already been commented upon.

The Government may have been robbed or the community shocked by violent murder or incendiary crime. If reward is to be offered, it is unreasonable that the department should expend it from the fund provided for its usual daily necessities. It seems proper that such sum should be taken from that appropriated for emergencies, such as riot and insurrection, upon the approval of the Commissioners, and to that degree Congress should be called upon to include in the existing law a clause "for the apprehension of criminals" and to increase the amount by at least \$2,000.

MASSAGE HOUSES.

Within the past year massage resorts of a questionable character have come to the knowledge and received the attention of the police. Action has been taken against these establishments, and although the evidence has been conclusive, the operators, in one instance at least, have not received that judgment from the courts which was warranted by the heinousness of the offenses charged. There are many difficulties encountered in securing cases against this class of offenders, as the evidence to convict must be conclusive. Under the shield of legitimate trade, it is an easy matter for these vicious people to apply practices which readily and surely destroy public morals. The department will not relinquish its efforts to secure conviction of all persons thus engaged, in the hope that it may be sustained and upheld therein by the courts.

STREET RAILROADS.

The introduction of rapid transit in a community is always followed by accidents, despite the most stringent regulations and their diligent enforcement. This experience followed in the District of Columbia upon the application of modern motive power to street railways. The stopping of cars on one side of a thoroughfare or the other with a view of avoiding accidents is a matter of first importance. Regulations that require those going south to stop at the north side, north at the south side, west at the east side, and east at the west side, all tend to prevent casualties. Some of the most lamentable results have followed the stepping of passengers from the inside, or left side, of cars where there is a double track, and more of these mishaps must ensue unless precautions are taken on the part of railway companies to prevent them. Proper guard rails and caution should be maintained on all lines.

Expectorating in street cars has been generally remedied by the timely action of the Commissioners in establishing a regulation making it a misdemeanor.

The education of the public to meet all these requirements largely depends upon the intelligent action of the police, and uniformity and simplicity in the regulations are of vast assistance to their proper enforcement. The several railway junctions have been under the direct surveillance of officers detached for that purpose, and although

such details deplete the already small force for patrol duty they have proven wise and expedient in many ways.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Were the steam-railroad crossings kept under the constant watching of the force there would not be sufficient men left to patrol the streets, and it is hardly reasonable that the public employees should be designated to perform work which properly belongs to the railroad corporations, and so long as grade crossings prevail gates with live, energetic men to watch them should be required of the companies. Those employed in this service should not be compelled to divide their duties, but to give their whole time and attention to the crossings. Through police efforts the former delays to the public at crossings by trains occupying them have been in a great measure abated. It is to be hoped that in the near future there may be such changes adopted in the moving of trains through the city as will relieve the police to some extent of a continuous railroad patrol.

DEPENDENTS AND CHARITY.

In the District of Columbia a large part of the population is wholly dependent in the winter season on the charity of others, and the most extensive proportion of this class in police experience is made up of women and children. It is the aim of the department to extend aid temporarily to those who are found starving or freezing and who require instant relief. To be sure there are families, women and children, who must be helped time and again, or they would succumb to the inevitable. Were all those who might be refused successive assistance separated and placed in the poorhouse, that institution would be compelled to close its doors within twenty-four hours, and it is not the best policy to place children—the good, bad, and indifferent—in one great corral. There are women who make a partial living for themselves and dependents who would face death rather than have their families divided.

For charity purposes the department had placed to its credit last year \$1,407.38, interest on the centennial inaugural fund, and \$1,000 from the "relief of the poor" fund, for which duly approved vouchers have been sent to the District auditor for adjudication and settlement. In addition the amount of \$1,583.80 was realized from the charity concert given under the auspices of Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes, which was expended in relieving 6,000 persons in orders for provisions, fuel, clothing, and shoes.

Donations received and entered by the superintendent of police upon his individual cash book and expended for provisions, fuel, and rent upon proper vouchers submitted and approved, aggregated \$2,130.58. The sum total furnished relief to 13,825 persons.

ESTRAY ANIMALS.

During the year many animals came into the hands of the police, picked up estray and otherwise, and their disposition has long been a matter of contention. The establishment of a District pound and a master thereof clearly confirms the fact that provision was made in that manner for receiving and disposing of such property, and that the police, in the matter of estrays and abandoned animals, can only render assistance to the pound service when they find and secure the same.

I have to recommend in this connection that, excepting where animals are stolen or are attached to a vehicle, without regard to their value they be turned over to the poundmaster. This was ostensibly the object in creating the pound. If such a regulation meets with the approval of the Commissioners, it will be the means of avoiding difficulties which arise in the disposition of such property. As the regulation now reads, all animals, other than those stolen, under the value of \$40, must be turned over to the nearest poundmaster. It is proposed to deliver all animals to him, other than those stolen or where a vehicle is attached, without the value qualification. This is suggested by reason of the frequent embarrassments occasioned the clerk of this department in the disposition of animals taken up by the police.

BUGGIES AND BICYCLES.

It has been demonstrated that much inconvenience and expense might be avoided were the laws so modified as to reach that class of individuals who for sport, gain, or other mean purposes hire livery teams or bicycles, and afterwards abandon them to be lost or stolen. Unless such property is hired and sold the existing statute will not cover the cases. Such a law should be secured as will make it a criminal offense for a person to hire a vehicle of any kind and afterwards abandon it upon the streets or in some other city or town. The owner not infrequently finds his property injured and oftentimes must devote time from his business to hunt up and secure that which was supposed to be rented to honorable people. The prosecution to conviction and penalty of a few such miscreants would soon put a stop to this particularly provoking and costly kind of dishonesty.

THE PIGEON NUISANCE.

There is no law existing or in prospect whereby the citizen may be protected from the annoyance caused by pigeons alighting upon residence property or other improvement which might be despoiled by their temporary occupancy. It is called to mind that several elegant residences, put up at great expense, with delicate ornamentation, have suffered from this nuisance. To destroy the pigeons would subject to fine those who discharged firearms for that purpose, and the owner of the birds might recover damages for their loss. The police court has held that a pigeon is not a fowl, and therefore the existing police regulations can not be made to apply to this condition of things. The law empowering the Commissioners to make needful regulations might be so amended as to authorize a regulation covering this evil.

HUMANE OPERATIONS.

The recent investigation before a special committee of Congress into the workings of District charities brought forth much unfavorable comment upon the practice of this department in caring for unfortunate children. A police officer has been detailed for several years, at the request of the Humane Society, to care for and dispose of poor and afflicted little ones under the humane law. In fact the work was begun and successfully maintained by such agent years before the establishment of the Board of Children's Guardians, without further expense than the officer's salary. He has found homes and abiding places for hundreds of unfortunate children, rescuing

some from brutal parents or guardians, others from slums and evil associations, and many without homes or friends. No one is better equipped to ascertain and inquire into the status of such poor creatures than the police, and, to say the least, the record of rescues made speaks louder in behalf of the practice than any word of mouth can express or pen depict. It can not be claimed that the saving of this class is not within the province of the police and of the society with which they have in this manner cooperated. Because another institution prevails charged with the same character of duty is no reason why the police should not lend a hand to the care and keeping of the downtrodden and miserable little waifs of the world.

DESIGNATION OF VEHICLES.

Every now and then horrible accidents result and oftentimes death ensues from reckless or fast driving, and in several instances the police have been unable to apprehend the guilty parties to such affairs. A primary reason for this inability is that the vehicles driven are of such a nature that a full and distinguishable feature by which they may be recognized after such accidents does not exist. Would it not be well, then, to require all persons doing business within the District of Columbia to carry some sign or other indication on such vehicle as they may employ, whereby they might be readily distinguished? A sign or a number on a wagon would furnish a means to a witness which oftentimes would enable the police to apprehend a party through whose recklessness death or accident ensued to the innocent.

CRIME IN THE DISTRICT.

When one reads the press reports and consults the annual police statistics as promulgated by the departments of the larger cities of the United States, and compares the information thus obtained with the records of the District of Columbia, the contrast is so favorable for the latter jurisdiction as to occasion ready and flattering criticism. It is not intended to assert that the District is free from crime or criminals, but, notwithstanding the peculiar social conditions that exist here, less crime is committed and fewer criminals are at large than in other places, where the situation should conduce to fewer violations of law and result in prompter and more successful apprehension of the violators. It is true the District of Columbia police force is less disturbed by political changes than elsewhere, yet what is gained in that respect is lost in the deficient numerical strength of the force. The large number of affrays, assaults, and disorderly assemblages, constituting the bulk of causes of arrest, are the preludes to murder. That murders are not more numerous when these causes exist must be due to the suppression of such acts of violence before the more serious crime may be committed. In the city of St. Louis there were nine murders in two years where the murderers escaped. There the population is about double that of the District, with an area of 62 square miles to be patrolled by a force about twice the strength of the local body. Baltimore is looking for two such fugitives who escaped in the same period. The number of murderers at large in the history of this institution does not exceed half a dozen, and but one escaped during the last fiscal year. In the order of recent years human life was violently taken as follows: 1884, 9; 1885, 9; 1886, 15; 1887, 13; 1888, 15; 1889, 17; 1890, 13; 1891, 7; 1892, 11; 1893, 11; 1894, 10; 1895, 11; 1896, 8,

and 1897, 10. These figures are accurate, and speak for themselves as a strong argument against the hue and cry which has characterized the opposition to the present police organization. It matters not how illy disposed one may be toward the police, they should be extended that justice which is due them.

Charged with affray there were 260 cases held at the preliminary hearing out of 355 cases of arrest, a decrease in the number of convictions for the past year of 15; one case charged with being accessory to murder was held, one less than the year before; 809 cases of conviction for assault and battery were recorded during the year, 22 less than for the preceding twelve months; while the increase in the number of cases proven of assault with intent to kill was 22, in the cases of assaulting an officer, 12, and of established cases of disorderly conduct a decrease of 526. These must not be considered as cases reported, but where arrests were made and convictions secured, and the decrease in the number of convictions with respect to the cases enumerated is largely to the credit of the force. It should be remembered that while the arrests were in the main far less numerous last year, the police force was increased. There were 96 more cases of "intoxication and disorderly," which offense, as well as others, would be largely reduced were the police fully sustained in the work against "speak-easies," grocery saloons, road houses, and brewery selling on Sundays.

Most of the trouble experienced by the police occurs in thickly-settled localities where a drink and a drunk can be had for one price, and it would be to the advantage of the citizen and property holder were licenses for the sale of liquor confined to the business thoroughfares. The tough element purchases from the alley or corner grocery having a wholesale license, in a residence community, where, in order to evade the law which prevents drinking on the premises, it is largely procured in receptacles from which liquors are drunk on the adjoining street corner or in the near-by alley. Those who practice to assist in evasions of the law induce the disorderly and criminal classes to reside in such a locality to the disparagement and discomfort of the better classes. One need but investigate to observe such drinking from receptacles often furnished by the dealer. If all licenses were confined to business streets, as I have suggested, the establishments would be under the constant surveillance of the police, and result in a stricter adherence to the law and in the commission of less crime and disorder.

Next in order to the crimes and misdemeanors above referred to, the obtaining of money and property by dishonest means most nearly affects the welfare of the citizen, and it can not be denied that the District has always been and is now the abode of hundreds of professional thieves, dishonest servants, and individuals who live by their wits. Under the law housebreaking by night contemplates the mere entrance of a place, either by or without force, and during the fiscal year 228 cases of this character were reported to the police, and 98 cases of arrest were made in which conviction was secured. On the other hand, housebreaking in the day is where one breaks in to steal. There were 34 cases of the kind made known to the department by citizens, and 24 cases of arrest followed where the perpetrators were held by the courts. The wide preponderance of night cases over the day is clearly owing to the night law, which involves every theft where the criminal not only breaks, but sneaks into a place to steal. Three hundred and forty-one cases of grand larceny were made known to the department,

174 arrests secured upon the charge, and 102 convictions had upon the first hearing. Two thousand and thirty-four cases of petit larceny were presented for attention, 1,346 arrests followed, and 842 were sustained. The year before there were 76 cases of grand larceny and 784 cases of petit larceny made before the police court, an increase over the last year in the effective work of the force.

Seventeen cases of highway robbery were noted upon the books at headquarters during the year; 6 arrests were made, 3 of which were held. The number convicted for the same offense in 1896 was 10. With respect to this crime allowance should be made for questionable cases, as in some instances complaints made by the alleged injured have been ascertained to be without foundation. With a view of cheating creditors, robbery has been cried where investigation proved the absurdity of the case.

The crime of arson is the most difficult of all to establish, and it is pleasant to note that it does not prevail in the District to an alarming extent. There were 3 police-court convictions had upon that charge during the year.

The system of inducing an officer to commit an offense in order to procure a case is deprecated by this department, which makes violators of the liquor law and Edmunds Act somewhat secure in their work; but where parties are willing to give information of such violations, and where an officer in uniform is able to secure it himself in a manner becoming his position, the law and instructions require prompt action. Twelve cases of adultery were sustained during the year, as against 23 for the year previous; 3 bigamy cases were made, and also 9 cases of fornication, 27 less than for the year preceding.

The police cooperate with the agents of the Humane Society in enforcing the statutes for the protection of dumb animals, and their labors were rewarded with 358 convictions during the fiscal year.

Notwithstanding a stringent law against the carrying of concealed weapons, and the fact that they are no longer disposed of at police sales, the practice of carrying arms concealed does not diminish, if the number of convictions for that offense may be taken as a criterion. There were 243 cases of arrest, 183 of which were held as against 184 for the year 1896.

The hard times and other reasons prompted the commission of the higher crimes of forgery in 44 and embezzlement in 23 cases, which were made against the parties by the police.

Indecent exposure was the charge in 150 cases, 136 of which called for infliction of a penalty.

By far the most revolting of the many offenses which require police interference is that of indecent assault, parties in 15 cases having been convicted by the lower court. If there is one feature of the conditions which prevail that suggests the application of the whipping post as a measure suitable in a degree for the crime, it is this. Incarceration or a fine is wholly inadequate punishment for this and kindred crimes.

Twelve cases proved against bawdy houses, 26 against disorderly places, and 23 where gambling was charged, were among the many in which the police court justified the police in making arrests.

That the liquor-law violators received some attention at the hands of the authorities is evidenced by the cases made against them, 42 being convicted for keeping unlicensed bars, 3 for keeping open on undays, and 3 for keeping open after hours.

But 8 cases of perjury out of 13 arrests were held by the courts.

This is one of the prevailing evils met with every day in police experience, and although its prevalence has been frequently commented upon by this department, it seems that many open violations of the kind go unpunished. Whether false swearing is committed before the courts or the police trial committee, it should be promptly reported and condemned.

Receiving stolen goods was charged in 24 and sustained in 12 cases. This is a small showing against a practice which is more an incentive to dishonesty than almost anything else. Just so long as an individual knows that a market may be had for goods acquired dishonestly, just so long will the thieving process to obtain them prevail. The law against purchasing stolen goods requires that the party dealing must know them to have been stolen. Such of course is at all times difficult to prove. Did the law hold amenable an individual who purchases at ridiculously low prices, stealing would not have the premium set upon it which now exists.

Sixteen hundred and six out of 1,990 cases of vagrancy were punished by the police court. Many of these were strangers to the District, who came within the limits during the winter season to beg and accept charity. There is another class of persons, old and young, who belong in this community, who would add to their own welfare and that of the District were they compelled, in the absence of a disposition to work for themselves, to do so, by force of law, for the District. There is also a younger element now growing up into idleness and crime which should be educated under compulsion.

The harbor police have given attention to the game and fish laws, and as a result of their work 8 convictions were had under the former and 4 under the latter law in the past year.

Policy still exists, and the police are still after the violators of the act which makes it unlawful. Thirty-three cases were made during the year just closed and 35 the year before.

The same industry characterized the work of the force during the year 1897 as during the several years preceding, and the superintendent feels satisfied that the results evidence that the time, money, and labor expended by the department were applied judiciously.

Stolen money and property of the estimated value of \$68,346.18, and lost or mislaid money and property of the value of \$5,595 were reported to the police. The amount recovered aggregated \$25,547.67.

Detailed information may be had from the several reports hereinafter submitted.

IN MEMORIAM.

It was with profound sorrow and regret that the major and superintendent was called upon to announce in general orders the deaths of the following members of the force during the fiscal year just closed:

Name.	Date of appointment.	Date of death.
Thomas A. Clements.....	Jan. 24, 1862	Sept. 3, 1896
Samuel L. Nelson.....	Aug. 5, 1886	Oct. 28, 1896
L. B. Hathaway.....	Apr. 23, 1883	Dec. 31, 1896
Godwin Pierce.....	Sept. 11, 1861	Apr. 21, 1897
J. D. Rogers.....	July 1, 1889	June 21, 1897

Respectfully submitted.

WM. G. MOORE,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police,
District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF, ALSO PROPERTY CLERK OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The chief, also property clerk of the police department not only supervises but assists in the conduct of the clerical work and receives and disposes of all lost, stolen, and abandoned property coming into the possession of members of the police force.

The clerical operations embrace the keeping of all records, the promulgation of general orders and circulars, restriction of requisitions, issuance of supplies, filing of applications, care of correspondence, arranging of examinations, collection of fines imposed upon members of the force, settlement of clothing purchases, verification of all departmental accounts, payment of salaries, compiling of the census, and miscellaneous business, a partial summary of which is included within this report, and to which your attention is respectfully invited.

SUMMARY.

Salaries, paid by check	\$574,505.25
Fines, rewards, property sales, deposited	1,051.95
Collections for uniforms	12,395.97
Charity, orders superintendent	6,121.76
Verification department expenses	21,860.52
Verification police pensions	21,007.40
Police cooperative insurance	7,324.00
Estimated value lost, stolen, and abandoned property received	32,199.98
Total	676,466.83

It might be proper to add that all records have been kept in accordance with the regulations, and in a manner every way modern, so as to best facilitate the department and public requirements.

The several assistants at headquarters have been faithful and correct in the discharge of their respective duties, each and all of them evincing an unceasing interest in the discharge of the work assigned them.

PROPERTY REPORT.

The subjoined statements readily and clearly show the estimated value of property placed in my custody, together with its disposition.

Such property as was required in the several courts as evidence to secure convictions was produced promptly, without embarrassment to any of the parties concerned.

July	
August	\$2,525.44
September	1,851.06
October	2,044.58
November	2,794.03
December	2,615.89
January	4,673.13
February	1,760.30
March	2,047.95
April	3,079.73
May	4,150.35
June	2,795.02
Total	1,862.50
Delivered to owners by order of the court or upon proof of ownership	82,199.98
Delivered to claimants on bond	\$26,575.22
Destroyed	2,958.54
Sold	31.25
	4.75
	29,569.76
Estimated value of remainder	2,630.22

INSUFFICIENT STORAGE.

The necessary storage rooms for the proper care of goods is and will continue to be wanting until the department is provided with adequate quarters of its own selection. Not only is there insufficient storage accommodations, but the clerks are housed in office rooms illy adapted for the transaction of the increasing demands made upon their energies.

BICYCLES.

Lost, stolen, and abandoned bicycles make up a large percentage of the property disposed of by this office. This is evidenced by a perusal of the numbers of them received under the score of different names which attach to them and which are herewith given:

Admiral	1	Massasoit	1
Alki	1	Meteor	1
Altair	1	New Era	2
American Traveler	1	National	2
Buffalo Queen	1	Norwood	1
Columbia	19	New Haven	1
Crescent	5	Orient	1
Crawford	1	Overman	1
Cleveland	1	Psycho	2
Credenda	1	Phoenix	1
Capital	1	Peerless	1
Defiance	1	Rambler	9
Diamond	1	Remington	2
Eclipse	4	Riley	1
Elmore	3	Reliance	1
Erie	1	Rugby	1
Embrie	1	Sterling	6
Eagle	1	Spalding	2
Envoy	1	Sunol	1
Eve	1	Syracuse	1
Empire	1	Stearns	1
Fowler	10	Sylvan	1
Falcon	1	Shelby	1
Glendron	1	Suburban	2
Hadger	1	Storm	1
Hawthorn	1	Triumph	1
Horseman	4	Telegram	1
Hercules	1	Terry	1
Hartford	1	Unknown	38
Imperial	1	Union	2
Ideal	2	Victor	5
Kensington	2	Wilhelm	2
Liberty	4	White Flyer	2
League	1	Warwick	4
Laner	1	Zenith	1
Monarch	1		
Marsh	1		
Monroe	1		
		Total	183

The registration of bicycles and bicycle lamps, officially, would not only materially enhance the District revenues, but would aid in the recovery of such machines when lost and in their identification after return to this branch of the department.

CONFISCATED WEAPONS.

A committee of employees supervised the annual destruction of concealed weapons, as ordered by the court under the existing law, but this wholesale disposition does not seem to have in any wise decreased the number that are returned and confiscated by the police.

162 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Financial statement.

1896.		
June 30.	To balance	\$70 00
1897.		
June 30.	Fines imposed on officers	710.00
	Rewards	452.00
	Lost time by officers	16.98
	Donations	2.00
	Property sales	311.69
	Balance excursion	91.13
	Total	1,653.80
1897.		
June 30.	Balance deposited	70.00
	Fines deposited	625.00
	Lost time deposited	16.98
	Rewards deposited	10.00
	Donations deposited	2.00
	Property sales deposited	311.69
	Total	1,035.67
	On hand balance excursion	16.28
	Total	1,051.95
1897.		
June 30.	Rewards to officers	442.00
	Expended excursion receipts	74.85
	Balance due	85.00
	Total	601.85

Date and amount of deposits.

August 11, 1896	\$55.00	April 8, 1897	\$45.00
September 10, 1896	59.83	May 7, 1897	100.00
September 25, 1896	25.20	June 11, 1897	124.44
October 9, 1896	34.85	July 10, 1897	80.00
November 9, 1896	65.00		
December 14, 1896	50.00		1,040.70
December 15, 1896	10.00	Cash on hand, excursion	16.28
December 17, 1896	5.00		
January 5, 1897	286.49		1,056.98
January 15, 1897	35.00	Less deposit for 1896	5.03
February 11, 1897	34.89		
March 25, 1897	30.00		1,051.95

Police insurance.

Name.	Date of payment.	Amount.	Name.	Date of payment.	Amount.
Sarah C. Auldridge	July 14, 1896	\$618	Margaret L. Hathaway	Feb. 12, 1897	\$618
Elizabeth A. Ellis	July 15, 1896	576	Harriet E. Harper	Apr. 2, 1897	616
Catherine Breen	July 27, 1896	573	M. M. Mitchell	Apr. 3, 1897	617
Edmund Malone	Sept 15, 1896	604	George W. Pierce (ex-ecutor)	June 7, 1897	634
M. W. Gebicke	Oct. 28, 1896	614			
Sarah E. Clements	Nov. 2, 1896	615			
Mary A. O'Connor	Jan. 8, 1897	619			
Marie Corbey	Jan. 20, 1897	620	Total		7,324

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Chief, also Property Clerk, Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE POLICE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1897.*

SIR: The following is the report of the work done by the surgeons of the Metropolitan Police Department for the year ending June 30, 1897:

Number of patients treated	1,123
Number of visits made	4,281
Number of office consultations	2,719
Number of supposed insane examined (158 visits)	79
Number of applicants examined	517
Number of examinations of applicants held	26
Number accepted (26.88 per cent)	139
Number rejected (73.11 per cent)	378

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D., *Secretary.*

Maj. WM. G. MOORE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration my annual report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

As will be seen by comparison of the figures herewith, the work performed by the sanitary office last year was about the same as that of the year previous. As usual, a large number of pretenders and imposters sought for aid of various kinds, such as admittance to the several hospitals and charitable institutions and transportation out of the city.

"Cranks" and lunatics from remote distance have not ceased to find their way to this office, desiring to relate their fancied wrongs. I am glad to note, however, that the cranks have not been as numerous as usual. During the fiscal year 1896 21 persons of this character were furnished transportation to their homes, while for the year just closed 12 persons of the same class were disposed of in like manner, showing a decrease of 9.

TRANSPORTATION.

It is part of the duty of this office to furnish transportation to worthy persons found without means and liable to become a charge upon the District of Columbia. It is within the legitimate field of our work to care for this class, and upon satisfactory showing of their worthiness and honesty of purpose they are provided with transportation to their homes, or as near thereto as the funds at hand will permit. During the preceding fiscal year transportation was furnished to 916 persons, at an expenditure of \$1,799.94, and during the year just closed 920 persons were transported to their homes, or assisted on their way thereto, at an expenditure of \$1,823.09, showing an increase of 4 persons over the preceding year, and an increase in the cost of \$23.35.

I will state in this connection that 2 persons were returned to their homes under police escort, at a cost of \$12, making a total expenditure for transportation of \$1,835.09.

The 920 unfortunates who were sent on their way rejoicing belonged to all classes and conditions, and can be classified as follows: Males, 665; females, 225; white, 768; colored, 152; born in the United States, 755; foreign born, 165. Many of these persons were hungry and footsore, having come from long distances and having had but little food for several days. The most distressing cases were those of 30 oyster dredgers from the lower Potomac. They told tales of terrible experiences and suffering, and their condition spoke more plainly than words of the ordeal through which they had passed.

The records show an increase of 22 ex-soldiers and sailors who visited the Pension Office in reference to their claims, and being without means to return to their homes finally found their way to this department seeking transportation. I am also pleased to say that the figures show a decrease of 40 persons who came to this city in the search of private work, and then had to seek aid from this office to return home.

Usually a sum of \$3,500 is appropriated for the transportation of paupers and prisoners. The amount is far too small, and I would most respectfully and earnestly recommend that the appropriation for the transportation of paupers be separated from that for the transportation of prisoners, and that the sum of \$2,500 be appropriated for the former purpose.

HOSPITALS.

During the preceding year 3,870 patients were provided for in the several hospitals of the District upon the request of this office, yet for the year just closed the number was only 3,645, thus showing a notable decrease of 245 in the number of sick and indigent cared for. While this is very encouraging in some respects, yet the neighboring States of Virginia and Maryland still continue to contribute a yearly increase in the number of indigent sick sent to this city for treatment and care in our various charitable institutions, the former State contributing 217 persons for the year and the latter 186, thus showing an increase of 47 from Virginia and 23 from Maryland.

I am pleased to state that arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of minor contagious diseases.

INSANE.

There has been a small increase in the number of persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane. During the year just closed 201 persons were admitted to this institution, an increase of 3 over the preceding year. Of this number 14 were nonresidents, showing a decrease in the number of lunatics who find their way here from year to year, many of them from distant States.

I also desire to again urgently repeat the absolute necessity of some suitable place for the temporary confinement of insane persons awaiting legal proceedings. This is more especially necessary in the cases of females who become suddenly violent and should be immediately cared for in some place other than a station-house cell, which is the only means of confinement at present.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This branch of the police service continues to show its good effects. The large number of calls for the ambulances during the year, viz, 2,722, were responded to with promptness and efficiency. While this branch of the service has continued to improve from year to year, the demands for the ambulances have increased, and I feel constrained to ask that a new one-horse ambulance be provided for, and that the vehicle known as No. 4, that has about outlived its usefulness as an ambulance, be turned over to the morgue to be used for the removal of dead bodies.

I am pleased to report that the drivers have shown themselves to be faithful and fully alive to their duties. I have repeatedly asked that the compensation of these men be increased, and permit me again to renew my former recommendations that their pay be increased to \$50 per month.

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

A growing evil demands the establishment of a hospital or asylum for inebriates. Many cases have come under my observation of men who should be cared for in an institution of this kind, where by proper treatment and under personal restriction I believe they could be restored to manhood and respectability.

Respectfully submitted,

Maj. WM. G. MOORE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

J. A. FRANK,
Sanitary Officer Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897:

Vehicles licensed.....	562
Vehicles inspected.....	554
Vehicles rejected.....	18
Vehicles reinspected and passed.....	15
Licenses transferred.....	62
Articles left in vehicles reported and returned to owners by drivers.....	43
Articles reported lost by passengers and recovered.....	27
Cases tried at police court for violating hack laws.....	49
Cases tried at police court for refusing to pay hack hire.....	28
Cases amicably adjusted.....	39
Number of hack stands in the city.....	30
Number of visits to the various stands.....	398
Number of cases for charging excessive rates.....	5

A comparison of the above statement with the one submitted in my last annual report will show that there has been but little change in the amount of business transacted. The change in the number of licensed vehicles was slight (the increase being due to the inauguration of the President), and the number of hackmen prosecuted for violating the regulations governing them was about the same.

The high standard of excellence heretofore shown by the drivers of hackney carriages has been maintained during the past year, and the drivers of public vehicles in this city are, we believe, of a class superior to those following the same calling in many other cities. On two occasions during the past year (at the holding of the convention of the Christian Endeavors and the inauguration of President McKinley), this city was crowded with sight-seers of a class which hackmen would, were they so inclined, try to impose upon by charging excessive rates, but during the entire year it was necessary to bring only five cases to the attention of the court for that offense. In this connection it should also be borne in mind that in this city, at all times, a large number of visitors will be found, and it is from this source that the hackmen receive most of their revenue.

Very respectfully,

SAML. A. GROFF,
Hack Inspector, District of Columbia.

Maj. WM. G. MOORE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police Force.

REPORT OF HUMANE AGENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the number and disposition of cases investigated for the year ending June 30, 1897:

Number of cases investigated.....	231
Number of persons prosecuted.....	4
Number of persons fined.....	1
Number of persons execution of sentence suspended and personal bonds taken.....	2
Number of cases dismissed.....	1
Amicably adjusted.....	227
Total.....	231

	White.		Colored.		Total white.	Total colored.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Number of abandoned infants sent to St. Ann's Infant Asylum		1	1	2	1	3	4
Number of abandoned infants sent to Washington Foundling Hospital	1				1		1
Number of children picked up on the streets and placed with Board of Guardians		1	4	3	1	7	8
Number of children taken from parent or guardian and committed to Board of Children's Guardians by order of police court			5	7		12	12
Total	1	2	10	12	3	22	25
Number of children placed in homes by society's agent							124
Number of children committed to—							
Church Orphanage	14	12			26		26
House of the Good Shepherd		2			2		2
House of Mercy		1			1		1
Hospital, Children's	1		1	1	1	2	3
Industrial Home School	19	4			23		23
House Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md. (colored)				2		2	2
National Colored Home			2	2		4	4
Reform School (boys)	3				3		3
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	8	6	3	1	14	4	18
Newsboys' Home	4	2	2	1	6	3	9
Bruen Home		1			1		1
Girls' Reform School				3		3	3
Washington City Orphan Asylum	8	8			16		16
German Orphan Asylum	1				1		1
Washington Hospital for Foundlings		3			3		3
Florence Crittenton Mission		3			3		3
Central Union Mission	1				1		1
Boys' Home	5				5		5
Total	64	42	8	10	106	18	124

Respectfully submitted.

Maj. WM. G. MOORE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

SAML. A. WILSON, Detailed Officer.

PATROL BOAT LOG.

HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the ninth annual report of the Police Harbor Boat *Joe Blackburn* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897:

- 1896.
- July 12. Recovered the body of Joseph Tolls, who was drowned near the south end of the Long Bridge.
15. Motor car No. 34 and wagon of Geo. Vonneif collided in front of police harbor office, mashing fender of motor and breaking the wagon. The son of Mr. Vonneif, who was in the wagon, was slightly injured. He was taken to the harbor police office, where his injuries were attended by Officer J. J. Perry, and was sent to his home.
- Mrs. Caroline Treger, living at 1938 Ninth street NW., fell from motor car No. 6, cutting a deep gash in her head. She was taken to the police harbor office, where, the efforts of Officer J. J. Perry to restore her to consciousness being fruitless, Dr. Fenwick was called, who dressed the wound and sent her to her home.
21. By order of the District Commissioners, the *Joe Blackburn* and crew and Chief Clerk McLane, of the health department, went to Broad Creek to make an inspection of the dump of the Odorless Excavating Company. During a thunderstorm, while at Broad Creek with Chief Clerk McLane, lightning struck the rail of the *Joe Blackburn* and stunned Pilot Dean. No serious damage was done.

1896.

- Aug. 1. Recovered the body of Charles Harris, drowned at bathing beach. Body was sent to the morgue in the third precinct patrol wagon.
9. Received telephone message from Officer Hagan, of the ninth precinct, that a boy named Ellis Horsey had been drowned at Devil's Elbow, in the Eastern Branch. Went there and dragged for the body without success.
10. Officers left with the harbor master's wagon to drag for the body of Ellis Horsey at Benning's bridge.
11. The body of Ellis Horsey recovered by the crew of the police boat about a mile from where he was drowned.
18. Repaired rudder of the *Joe Blackburn*, crew patrolling the river in small boats.
25. *Joe Blackburn* hauled out on Bennett's railway to calk bottom, crew patrolling the river in small boats.
28. At 11.30 a. m. launched the *Joe Blackburn* off Bennett's railway.
29. James Freeman was drowned off Stephenson's wharf. Officer Dean, with volunteers John Howard and Robert Boswell, dragged for the body.
30. The body of James Freeman was recovered by the crew of the *Joe Blackburn* at 5.30 p. m. and sent to the morgue in the fourth precinct patrol wagon.
- Sept. 11. Received complaint from Mayor L. H. Thompson, of Alexandria, Va., of the garbage scows being left in front of that city. The harbor master transmitted his report to the Commissioners in the morning.
23. Arrested Charles Green for larceny; fined \$10.
29. Heavy storm doing many thousand dollars' worth of damage to vessels and property along the river front.
- Oct. 1. Found gill boat adrift, the property of Charles Walsh, valued at \$25.
2. Weather Bureau telephoned at 10 p. m. to harbor police office to notify all parties on the river front that the water was rising very high and fast. The crew started at 10.15 p. m., and by 1 a. m. all parties were notified.
6. May Adams, a colored woman, aged 27, attempted to commit suicide by jumping over the rail of the Alexandria ferryboat *Belle Haven*. Mate John Philipps seized the woman just as she was about to make the leap. He held her until the boat reached Washington and turned her over to the crew of the harbor police boat, who sent her to the Fourth precinct station.
10. At 4 p. m. received a telephone message that a man was supposed to have been drowned in the Eastern Branch near Bennings Bridge. Owing to the lateness of the hour Harbor Master Sutton replied that the crew of the *Joe Blackburn* would search for the body early the next morning.
11. Officers Dean and Perry, and deck hand Ferguson, went in the wagon to Bennings Bridge to drag for the body of William Goodman. They dragged from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Owing to the number of old trees at the bottom of the branch, it was impossible to recover the body by dragging. The body floated in a few days after the dragging, and was recovered by the friends of the deceased.
14. Osborn T. Taylor called at the harbor master's office, and requested that the *Joe Blackburn* tow his boat *Mary Washington* into some dock as she was sinking. Pilot Dean thought it not advisable to do so, as she might sink before he could get her in a dock. He put a line to her and towed her against the wall next to the flats, where she sank in about 10 minutes.
- Nov. 5. Complaint was received from Chief Clerk Sylvester that pot hunters were operating with big guns and lights at Dangerfield Point, and on the feeding grounds opposite Buena Vista. Proceeded to enforce the game law.
6. Enforcing the game law.
7. Enforcing the game law.
8. Enforcing the game law.
9. Enforcing the game law.
10. Enforcing the game law.
11. Enforcing the game law.
12. Enforcing the game law.
12. James Donohue reported that his steam launch *Dixie*, was robbed of iron and brass pipe, and a Stilson wrench. The articles were recovered by the crew of the harbor police boat. Value, \$15.

1896.

- Nov. 13. Crew of police harbor boat, in small boats, searched the river outside of Four Mile Run for fyke nets from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.
14. Harbor Master Sutton called on Maj. William G. Moore, superintendent of police, for an extra detail of six officers to help to enforce the fish and game laws. The following were detailed: Officers Brown, Auldrige, Posey, Kelly, Schneider and Mullen.
15. At 6.10 a. m. the detailed officers arrested John Ferguson for violating the game law, having a gun in his possession on Sunday; fine \$10.
16. The detail patrolled the river for violators of the game and fish laws. Arrested Samuel Bird and Harry Rollins for robbing the yacht of James Donohue, November 12, 1896; fine \$20 and sixty days in jail each.
17. The detail patrolled the river for violators of the game and fish laws. At 1.30 p. m. sent Thomas Hydes to the Emergency Hospital, his foot being mashed while at work on the stone wall of the flats.
18. Six officers were detailed to patrol the river for violators of the game and fish laws.
19. The detail patrolled the river for violators of the game and fish laws.
20. Enforced game and fish laws.
21. Enforced game and fish laws.
22. Enforced game and fish laws.
23. Detail relieved.
28. Found the body of James Hutchinson, who was accidentally drowned off the south end of the Long Bridge.
29. Storming.
- Dec. 1. From December 1 to 31 there was ice in the river which the *Joe Blackburn* was unable to run through. The crew patrolled the river front while the *Blackburn* was tied to the wharf.

1897.

- Jan. 2. The *Joe Blackburn* started to make round trip, but the ice was heavy and she returned to the wharf. At 10 a. m. Engineer T. Tennyson, of steamer *George Leary*, and Robert H. Keys, of the National Steamboat Company, one of the *Leary's* owners, called at harbor police office and asked Pilot Dean for the use of the *Joe Blackburn*, as the steamer *George Leary* had sprung a leak and there was danger of her sinking. Pilot Dean left at once for the *Leary's* wharf. By applying a rubber hose to the donkey pump of the *Leary*, the *Blackburn* pumped water from her enough to enable Engineer Tennyson to get steam and save the *Leary* from going down.
6. At 3.30 p. m. telephone message to the harbor police office was received that a man had been drowned at Whimsatt & Uhler's wharf. The *Joe Blackburn* left at once and a hat and coat were found on the wharf with a note which read: "This coat and hat belongs to Joseph Collins, 805 M street NW." The crew of the police boat started to drag for the body.
6. Dragging the river.
8. Collins found to be alive.
14. Inspectors Cooper and White inspected the boiler and hull of the steamer *Joe Blackburn* at 10 a. m. They found her all right, except life preservers. Inspector Cooper ordered seventeen new cork life preservers.
23. Frank Sullivan and Frank King brought to the harbor police office the following articles, probably stolen from William Holliday, which they had found in the river: Seven Stilson wrenches, 3 monkey wrenches, 1 claw wrench, 2 spanners, 1 pair pliers, 2 steel wedges, 1 screwdriver, and 1 speed indicator. The property was turned over to Lieutenant Vernon by Harbor Master Sutton.
25. From January 25 to 31 navigation was nearly blocked by the ice. The *Blackburn* could not be moved from her wharf. The crew patrolled the river front on foot.
- Feb. 1. From February 1 to 28 the ice was so heavy it was impossible for the *Joe Blackburn* to run. The crew patrolled the river front on foot.
- Mar. 1. Telephone message was received at 11.15 a. m. from police headquarters that a body was floating in James Creek Canal. The *Joe Blackburn*, with crew, left at once and recovered the body of Clem Lewis, colored, and sent it to the morgue in the fourth precinct patrol wagon.
4. By order of Maj. W. G. Moore, superintendent of police, officers Dean, Lewis, and Perry were ordered to report to Lieutenant Amiss for duty.

1897.

- Mar. 11. The harbor master sent 27 proposals and specifications to shipbuilders of Washington, Alexandria, Baltimore, and Solomons Island for bids for the new harbor boat.
23. The harbor master called on Major Moore for an extra detail of six officers to help to enforce the fish and game laws. Major Moore ordered the following detail: Officers Mullin, Herndon, Schneider, Burrows, Watson, and Kelly.
23. The harbor master sent five boats out to look after violators of the game and fish laws.
24. The six detailed officers reported at 8 p. m., but the wind was blowing so hard they did not go out.
25. The six detailed officers reported at 8 p. m., and went to the Eastern Branch and Four Mile Run to enforce the fish and game laws.
26. No violators of the laws were apprehended.
27. No arrests.
28. No arrests.
29. No violators apprehended.
30. No violators were apprehended.
31. No violators apprehended.
- Apr. 1. At request of Chief Clerk Sylvester, Harbor Master Sutton destroyed pistols and razors taken from prisoners. Officers William M. Mattingly and H. P. Cattell assisted. He destroyed about 100 pistols and razors, and threw them into the river. The officers returned to the wharf at 5 p. m.
3. The *Joe Blackburn's* crew found a sunken scow in Washington Channel and towed her to Sheriff's wharf and made her fast.
5. The *Joe Blackburn's* crew found a sunken scow and towed her to George Cumberland's shipyard. Harbor Master Sutton received a letter from F. Burlingane reporting that his boat was stolen April 3. Value, \$6.
7. The boat of F. Burlingane, stolen April 3, was recovered by Officer Dean.
9. The crew of the *Joe Blackburn* in small boats went to Four Mile Run looking for violators of the game and fish laws.
10. The crew of the *Joe Blackburn* in small boats went to Four Mile Run looking for violators of the game and fish laws.
15. Harbor Master Sutton and Pilot Dean, while driving to W. Richards's brickyard, met two colored men, who informed them that there was a dead baby on the dump at P and Second streets SW. They went there, found the baby, put it in a box, and took it to the fourth precinct station. Harbor Master Sutton served a copy of the harbor laws on W. Richards, and ordered him to remove a sunken scow of his which had sunk at Maloney's wharf, giving him five days' notice from April 15.
16. The *Joe Blackburn's* crew were looking for violators of the fish and game laws.
18. Officers Dean, Lewis, and Perry left the harbor office at 8 a. m. for Chain Bridge. They took the towpath, looking for the violators of the fish law. They arrested Harvey Sherrier and Mark Sherrier, using dip nets for herring. Fine, \$5 each.
20. The *Joe Blackburn* took United States Marshal Johnson's yacht and placed a watchman on it. Harbor Master Sutton and Pilot Dean went to Maloney's wharf. Mr. Maloney removed the scow sunk at his wharf himself by the use of dynamite.
25. The *Joe Blackburn* and eleven men left at 8 a. m. for Chain Bridge to look for violators of the fish law. Arrested Harry Oliver, George Castleman, and Albert Saul for violating the fish law.
30. The *Joe Blackburn* and crew left at 4 p. m. for fire at the navy-yard.
- May 4. At about 11 o'clock a boy named John Perkins was drowned at the Cranford Paving Company's wharf. The crew of the *Joe Blackburn* worked the best they could, but the current being so strong they were compelled to give it up. Arrested Peter Fox for indecent assault; sentenced to six months' imprisonment.
5. The crew of the *Joe Blackburn* left at 8 p. m. to drag for the body of John Perkins, but the current was so strong they were compelled to give it up.
6. The crew of the *Joe Blackburn* left at 8 p. m. to drag for the body of John Perkins, but the current was too strong and the work was abandoned.
7. The *Joe Blackburn* and crew left at 8 a. m. to look after the body of John Perkins, to see if it was afloat.

1897.

- May 8. The *Joe Blackburn* and crew left at 8 a. m. to look after the body of John Perkins, to see if it was afloat.
9. The *Joe Blackburn* and crew left at 8 a. m. to look after the body of John Perkins, to see if it was yet afloat. At 6.30 p. m. Hon. John T. Seymour called on Harbor Master Sutton, to see if he would go to Bryants Point to drag for the body of Mr. William H. Phillipps, who was drowned off his yacht.
 9. The harbor master received orders from the Commissioners to do what he could for Mr. Seymour toward recovering the body of Mr. Phillipps. Mr. George Thomas called on the harbor master and informed him that his nephew, Christian Wagner, was drowned near the Chain Bridge.
 10. Mr. Rayburn lent his yacht to aid in recovering the body of Mr. Phillipps. Officer S. D. Lewis recovered the body off Bryants Point after dragging thirty minutes. It was immediately put on the yacht, brought to Washington, turned over to Undertaker J. Gawler, and the coroner notified.
 10. Mr. Thomas sent his wagon and took Officers J. J. Perry, Kelly, and Gee to Chain Bridge, to drag for the body of Christian Wagner. The *Joe Blackburn* with Officers Dean and Bannigan, and Deckhand Ferguson, left at 8 a. m. to look for the body of Wagner. Harbor Master Sutton started the *Joe Blackburn* and ten men to drag for the body of John Perkins. They returned to the wharf at 6.15 p. m. The body was not recovered. The officers returned from Chain Bridge. They did not find the body of Wagner.
 11. The officers left at 8 a. m. for Chain Bridge in Mr. Thomas's wagon, to drag for the body of Christian Wagner. The *Joe Blackburn* left with nine men at 8 a. m., to drag for the body of John Perkins. The body was found by the crew floating a mile and a half from where he was drowned. It was sent to his home in the third precinct patrol wagon, and the coroner notified. They returned to the wharf at 11.30 a. m. The *Joe Blackburn* left with extra crew at 1.30 p. m., looking for violators of the fish law.
 12. At 8 a. m. Officers Kelly, Schneider, and Evans left for Chain Bridge in Mr. Thomas's wagon, to drag for the body of Christian Wagner. The *Joe Blackburn* and crew went as far as Dixie Landing to see if the body of young Wagner was floating.
 13. Dragging.
 14. Dragging.
 15. Dragging.
 15. The *Joe Blackburn* left at 3.30 p. m. for Buena Vista. The body of young Wagner was found floating near the shore of Buena Vista, having floated down from Chain Bridge. The body was taken to the harbor office by Officers Lewis and Perry and Deckhand Ferguson, and sent to the morgue in the fourth precinct patrol wagon.
 19. Commissioner Wight decided that the name of the remodeled harbor boat shall be the *Vigilant*.
 24. Telephone message was received at 11.55 a. m. from police headquarters that a man had been drowned named William Sullivan, colored, 21 years old. After five hours' work the body was recovered by the crew of the boat. They turned it over to Officer Brown at the bathing beach.
 28. After receiving information from four or five people that fishermen were violating the fish law off Giesboro Point, Harbor Master Sutton ordered all his crew to return to the wharf at 10 p. m. At 2 a. m. the officers made the following arrests: Albert McKeever, George Elliot, Lee Lawrence, Matthew Williams, George Sheckles, and Fred Sheckles. They all plead guilty, and were fined \$25 each and their boats and paraphernalia forfeited. The judge informed them that for a similar offense in the future the fine would be \$100. At the instance of the Fish and Game Protective Association of the District of Columbia three men, in addition to the crew of the harbor boat, assisted the harbor master in making the above-mentioned arrests.
- June 4. Major Moore, superintendent of police, and Harbor Master Sutton left for Alexandria on ferryboat at 2.30 p. m., to make an inspection of the harbor and police boat *Vigilant*.
5. Officer J. J. Perry was on a five days' leave of absence, on account of death in his family. By order of Major Moore, Officer Charles Mullin, of the sixth precinct, was detailed in his place.

1897.

- June 11. Harbor Master Sutton took possession of the dock back of the harbor police office for the use of the police boat. By order of the Commissioners six piles were driven in the dock.
14. Harbor Master Sutton went to the navy-yard to see the officer in charge, and asked for the use of a derrick to hoist the boiler out of the *Joe Blackburn* into the *Vigilant*. The request was granted.
 16. The steamer *Petrel*, which was kindly loaned to the District Commissioners by the United States Fish Commissioner, was towed from the navy-yard this morning by the *Joe Blackburn*, to be used as the police harbor boat until the *Vigilant* is ready for use.
 18. The *Petrel* towed the *Joe Blackburn* to Alexandria, in order that the contractors could take her machinery out, but they were too busy, and it was postponed until the 21st. The *Blackburn* was towed back to Washington.
 23. The *Petrel* towed the *Joe Blackburn* to Alexandria, and at 3 p. m. was hauled out on railway, where her machinery was loosened.
 24. Steamer *Petrel* left 9.30 a. m. for Alexandria. The *Joe Blackburn* was launched at 10.30 a. m., and towed to King Street Ferry wharf, Alexandria, where all her machinery was taken out by the contractors to be placed in the *Vigilant*. The *Petrel* left Alexandria for Washington, and, while going into her dock, wrenched her shaft off and lost her wheel. Pilot Perry sent word to the harbor master, who was in Alexandria. The harbor master returned to Washington at 4 p. m. and asked Engineer Cassel and Pilot Perry if they had struck anything to cause the wheel to fall off, but they said the accident happened while backing out. The harbor master reported to Commissioner Wight. The *Joe Blackburn* was towed from Alexandria to Washington by the steam launch *Samuel Sutton*, which was kindly loaned by Mr. Charles Dean.
 25. Used the launch *Samuel Sutton*, which was loaned by Mr. Charles Dean for harbor work while the *Petrel* was being repaired.
 26. *Samuel Sutton* used as police harbor boat until the *Petrel* is repaired.
 27. Chief Clerk Sylvester and Harbor Master Sutton went to Alexandria to make an inspection of the new boat, *Vigilant*.
 28. At 10 a. m. the steam launch *Samuel Sutton* towed *Petrel* to Alexandria, where she was placed on the railway and had her shaft repaired. She returned to Washington at 8 p. m. The harbor master returned the *Samuel Sutton* to Mr. Charles Dean.

During the past nine years the department under my charge has grown at least fourfold, and the work has correspondingly increased; but the appropriation is of the same amount as it was nine years ago, and is so small that I am unable to employ a sufficient number of men to properly attend to the work which should be done along the river front.

The attached copies of laws, which it is the duty of my men to enforce, can give you but an incomplete idea of the work expected of them, as they are obliged to see that the police regulations are observed—that the harbor boat, wharf, office, etc., are kept in order and repair, and to exercise a supervision generally over things along the river front.

I wish to thank you, and the members of your department through you, for your courtesy and cooperation during the past year, and to assure you that the men under my charge have performed their duty faithfully and well.

Very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master, in Charge of Harbor Police Boat.

Maj. WM. G. MOORE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

AN ACT To establish certain harbor regulations for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of any wharf or dock, any master or captain of any vessel, or any person or persons to cast, throw, drop, or deposit any ballast, dirt, oyster shells, or ashes in the water in any part of the Potomac River or its tributaries in the District of Columbia, or on the shores of said river below high-water mark, unless for the

purpose of making a wharf, after permission has been obtained from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for that purpose, which wharf shall be sufficiently inclosed and secured so as to prevent injury to navigation.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of any wharf or dock, any captain or master of any vessel, or any other person or persons to cast, throw, deposit, or drop in any dock or in the waters of the Potomac River or its tributaries in the District of Columbia any dead fish, fish offal, dead animals of any kind, condemned oysters in the shell, watermelons, cantaloupes, vegetables, fruits, shavings, hay, straw, ice, snow, filth, or trash of any kind whatsoever.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with the work of improvement in or along the said river and harbor, under the supervision of the United States Government.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.
Approved, May 19, 1896.

AN ACT To establish harbor regulations for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every vessel coming to anchor in the Potomac River between the junction of the Washington and Georgetown channels of said river and the extension of the south line of P street southwest, in the city of Washington, shall anchor as near the flats in said river as possible, so that the channel of said river will not be obstructed; and if such vessel is to remain over twelve hours it shall be moored with both anchors, so as to give room for passing vessels and so as not to swing and obstruct said channel. No vessel shall be permitted to anchor in the Washington channel of the Potomac River between the extended lines of P or K streets south. Vessels coming to anchor above the line of K street south, aforesaid, shall come to anchor as near the flats as possible and so that the channel will not be obstructed; and all vessels coming to anchor shall be so moored by the use of both anchors as to prevent obstruction of the channel within four hundred feet of the nearest wharf, the said anchorage to continue only twenty-four hours, unless otherwise ordered or directed by the harbor master. No vessel shall be permitted to lie in Seventeenth Street Canal, New Jersey Avenue Canal, or James Creek Canal, or at the entrance thereof, so as to obstruct the passage of any vessel going into or out of the same or moving from one place to another therein, unless such obstructing vessel is actually engaged in loading or unloading, and shall then, if deemed expedient by the harbor master, be removed to such place as shall be necessary to give room to passing vessels. Any captain or owner of, or anyone in charge of, any barge, sand scow, or any vessel that may sink in said canals, shall raise and remove the same in five days. Any vessels at the end of wharves or in docks shall, when required by the harbor master, haul either way to accommodate vessels going in or coming out from such wharves or docks. They shall not occupy regular steamers' or sailing packets' berths without permission from the recognized occupants of such wharves and docks. And they are required to rig in all fore-and-aft spars, have boats hoisted up under the bow, and davits turned up, as the harbor master may direct. Vessels when not engaged in loading or discharging cargo shall give place to such vessels as are ready to receive or deliver freights. And if the captain or person in charge of any vessel refuse to move said vessel when notified by the occupant of the wharf at which she is lying, the harbor master shall order him to haul to some other berth, or into the stream.

SEC. 2. That the powers and authority herein conferred upon the harbor master may, in his absence or temporary disability, be exercised by the pilot of the harbor police boat. Any person refusing to obey the instructions of the harbor master, or, in case of his absence or temporary disability, the said pilot of the harbor police boat, or any person failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.
Approved, March 2, 1895.

AN ACT To continue in force the provisions of an Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-five; and entitled "An Act to protect the fish in the Potomac River in the District of Columbia, and to provide a spawning ground for shad and herring in the said Potomac River."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after date of passage of this act, for a period of ten years, the provisions of the Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and entitled "An Act to protect the fish in the Potomac River in the District of Columbia, and to provide a spawning ground for shad and herring in the said Potomac River," be, and the same are, continued in force as follows: That it shall not be lawful to fish with fyke-net, pound-net, stake-net, weir, float-net, gill-net, haul-seine, dip-net, or any other contrivance, stationary or floating, in the waters of the Potomac River within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon sufficient proof thereof, in the police court or other court of the District of Columbia, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every such offense, and shall forfeit to the District his nets, boats, and all other apparatus and appliances used in violation of law, which shall be sold; and the proceeds of such sales, and all fines accruing under this act, shall be paid into the Treasury: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit angling or fishing with the out line or to prevent the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, or his agents, from taking from said waters of the Potomac River in the District of Columbia, in any manner desired, fish of any kind for scientific purposes or for the purposes of propagation.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful to allow any tar, oil, ammoniacal liquor, or other waste products of any gas works or of works engaged in using such products or any waste product whatever of any mechanical, chemical, manufacturing, or refining establishment to flow into or be deposited in Rock Creek or the Potomac River or any of its tributaries within the District of Columbia, or into any pipe or conduit leading to the same; and any one guilty of violating this section shall, on conviction, as provided in section two of this act, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every day during which said violation shall continue, to be prosecuted for and recovered as provided in the preceding section.

Approved, March 12, 1894.

AN ACT For protection of the Potomac fisheries in the District of Columbia, and for the preservation of shad and herring in the Potomac River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful to fish with fyke net, pound net, stake net, weir, float net, gill net, hand seine or any other contrivance, stationary or floating, in the waters of the Potomac River within the District of Columbia, after the thirtieth day of May in any year.

SEC. 2. That during the fishing season, namely, from the first day of January to the thirtieth day of May in every year, there shall be observed in each week, a closed season, beginning at sundown on Saturday evening, and ending at midnight on Sunday night, during which time it shall be unlawful to lay out any haul seine or float net, or to fish the same, and all stake nets, and the leaders of all hedges or pounds, fyke nets and weirs shall be lifted clear of the water so as to allow unobstructed passage to the fish: *Provided*, That in the case of weirs, it will be sufficient to remove a section of the hedging near the pound or pen, not less than twelve feet in length.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to take, in any other manner than by angling or with the out line, any fish of the species known as "black bass" or "salmon."

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession or expose for sale in the District of Columbia, after the tenth day of June in any year, fish of the shad or herring species (fresh), under a penalty of five dollars for every fish so exposed or found in possession.

SEC. 5. That any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon sufficient proof thereof in the Police Court or other court of the District shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and shall forfeit to the District his nets, boats and other apparatus, which shall be sold and the proceeds of such sales and all fines accruing under this act shall be paid into the Treasury, and

therefrom to the informer, in each case where conviction ensues, shall be paid the sum of ten dollars: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit angling or fishing with the out line, or to prevent the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries or his agents from taking from the waters named, in any maner desired, fish of any kind for scientific purposes or for the purpose of propagation.

Approved, April 6, 1880.

AN ACT for the preservation of game and protection of birds in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in either his or her possession, either dead or alive, any partridge, otherwise quail, between the first day of February and the first day of November, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed or in possession.

SEC. 2. That no person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any pheasant, otherwise ruffed grouse, between the first day of February and the first day of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed or in possession.

SEC. 3. That no person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any woodcock, between the first day of February and the first day of July, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed or in possession.

SEC. 4. That no person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any prairie-chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, between the first day of February and the first day of September under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed or in possession.

SEC. 5. That no person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any snipe, or plover, between the first day of May and the first day of September, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed or in possession.

SEC. 6. That no person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild duck, wild goose, or wild brandt, between the first day of April and the first day of September, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed or in possession.

SEC. 7. That no person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any water-rail, or ortolan, or reed-bird, or rice-bird, between the first day of February and the first day of September, under a penalty of two dollars for each bird so killed or in possession.

SEC. 8. That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession, any deer-meat, or venison, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of August, under a penalty of twenty cents for each and every pound of deer-meat so exposed for sale or had in possession.

SEC. 9. That no person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, dead, at any time any turkey-buzzard, wren, sparrow, blue-bird, humming-bird, blue jay, robin or migratory thrush, wood or song robin, martin, mocking-bird, swallow, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cat-bird, pewit, whip-poor-will, gold-finch, sap-sucker, hanging-bird, wood-pecker, crow black-bird, or any other insectivorous bird, save as herein provided, under a penalty of two dollars for each bird killed or in possession dead.

SEC. 10. That no person shall rob the nest of any wild bird of eggs or young, or destroy such nest, unless in the necessary prosecution of farming business, under a penalty of two dollars for each egg or bird so taken, and under a penalty of five dollars for each nest destroyed.

SEC. 11. That no person shall trap, net, nor ensnare any wild bird or water-fowl, or have in possession any trap, net, or snare, with the intent to capture or kill any wild bird or water-fowl, under a penalty of five dollars for every bird or water-fowl so trapped, netted, or ensnared, and under a further penalty of twenty dollars for having in possession any such net, trap, or snare; and such net, trap, or snare, shall be forfeited and destroyed.

SEC. 12. That no person shall at any time kill or shoot at any wild duck, wild goose, or wild brandt with any other gun than such as are habitually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every wild fowl so killed, and under the further penalty of twenty-five dollars for firing such gun at any wild fowl as aforesaid, or having said gun in possession.

SEC. 13. That no person shall kill or shoot at any bird or wild fowl in the night-time, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every bird or wild fowl so killed,

and under the further penalty of ten dollars for shooting at any bird or wild fowl in the night-time as aforesaid.

SEC. 14. That persons killing birds for scientific purposes, or in possession of them for breeding, shall be exempt from the operations of this act by proving affirmatively such purposes; and the possession shall in all cases be presumptive evidence of unlawful purpose.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall knowingly trespass on the lands of another for the purpose of shooting or hunting thereon, after due notice, or notice as provided for in the following section, by the owner or occupant of lands, shall be liable to such owner or occupant in exemplary damages to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each and every trespass so committed. The possession of implements of shooting on such lands shall be presumptive evidence of the trespass.

SEC. 16. That the notice referred to in the preceding section shall be given by erecting and maintaining sign-boards at least eight by twelve inches in dimension, on the borders of the premises, and at least two such signs for every fifty acres; and any person who shall maliciously tear down or in any manner deface or injure any of such sign-boards shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every sign-board so torn down, defaced or injured.

SEC. 17. That there shall be no shooting, or having in possession in the open air the implements for shooting, on the first day of the week, called Sunday; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars nor less than ten dollars for each offense.

SEC. 18. That all acts or parts of acts now in force in the District of Columbia, inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 15, 1878.

POLICE STATISTICS.

Following are police statistics, showing changes in the force, number of cases disciplined, number of cases of arrest, callings as given by those arrested, nativity, social conditions, disposition of cases, fines imposed in United States and District of Columbia cases and disposition, money and valuables recovered and disposition of the same, estimated losses and recoveries, number of crimes reported, visits of general officers to the several stations, miscellaneous reports, cases of arrests, various ages, summary, police patrol and signal service, report of sanitary service, and police census:

Changes in the force.

June 30, 1896:	
Full complement	475
Total force	471
June 30, 1897:	
Resigned (voluntarily and under charges)	9
Removed (on charges, without charges, and on account of disability) ..	12
Died	5
Pensioned	1
	27
Total	444
Increased by act of Congress	50
Vacancies (including those existing June 30, 1896)	31
Total	525
Appointments	81

Discipline.

Absence from duty without leave.....	4
Conduct unbecoming an officer.....	46
Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty.....	7
Conduct unbecoming an officer and gross neglect of duty.....	3
Gross neglect of duty.....	18
Intoxication.....	1
Intoxication and neglect of duty.....	1
In oxication and gross neglect of duty.....	1
Inefficiency and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Insubordination.....	4
Neglect of duty.....	23
Neglect of duty and violation of paragraph 36 of the Manual.....	6
Nonpayment of debt.....	12
Violation of paragraph 136 of the Manual.....	3
Violation of paragraphs 135 and 138 of the Manual.....	4
Violation of paragraph 162 of the Manual.....	1
Violation of paragraph 36 of the Manual and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Total.....	136

Allowed to resign.....	1
Charges dismissed.....	53
Fined.....	30
Fined and warned.....	21
Fined and reprimanded.....	1
No action taken by Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....	2
Removed.....	9
Reprimanded.....	3
Required to pay debt.....	9
Required to repair damage and warned.....	1
Warned.....	6
Total.....	136

Arrests.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First.....	2,200	1,179	3,379
Second.....	1,084	1,927	3,011
Third.....	774	1,599	2,373
Fourth.....	1,269	2,013	3,282
Fifth.....	879	1,060	1,939
Sixth.....	1,822	979	2,801
Seventh.....	931	1,081	2,012
Eighth.....	950	1,290	2,240
Ninth.....	644	554	1,198
Detectives.....	337	287	624
Total.....	10,890	11,969	22,859

Arrests, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 16 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First	51	111	357	364	1,792	704	3,379
Second	43	160	204	504	837	1,263	3,011
Third	23	152	90	431	661	1,016	2,373
Fourth	46	181	200	535	1,023	1,297	3,282
Fifth	60	123	126	314	693	623	1,939
Sixth	61	78	192	232	1,569	669	2,801
Seventh	35	38	97	205	799	838	2,012
Eighth	45	154	123	331	782	805	2,240
Ninth	57	64	97	139	490	351	1,198
Detectives	6	13	37	74	294	200	624
Total	427	1,074	1,523	3,129	8,940	7,766	22,859

Percentage of whites	0.476
Percentage of colored .....	.524
Percentage of convictions .....	.610
Percentage of acquittals .....	.390

Population, arrests, and disposition of same.

	Precinct.										Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Detectives.	
Population	12,851	38,952	34,722	33,193	39,642	23,727	19,742	41,418	33,535	---	277,782
Cases	3,379	3,011	2,373	3,282	1,939	2,801	2,012	2,240	1,198	624	22,859
Male	3,055	2,507	2,043	2,709	1,711	2,528	1,702	1,933	1,080	560	19,828
Female	324	504	330	573	228	273	310	307	118	64	3,031
White	2,200	1,084	774	1,269	879	1,822	931	950	644	337	10,890
Colored	1,179	1,927	1,599	2,013	1,060	979	1,081	1,290	554	287	11,969
Fined and paid	1,123	911	569	744	430	915	406	436	319	21	5,874
Workhouse	430	622	440	711	353	419	369	344	255	9	3,952
Jail	187	331	236	388	197	156	158	146	73	111	1,983
Grand jury	58	47	29	74	25	25	19	31	15	155	478
Bonds	143	172	143	190	137	127	69	222	64	33	1,300
Nolle prossed	245	206	208	261	175	204	219	233	108	55	1,914
Dismissed	1,107	674	696	840	538	915	746	778	315	171	6,780
Pending	42	18	16	26	55	22	2	19	24	17	241
Insane asylum	13	9	11	9	8	8	2	10	7	2	79
Military authorities	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Naval authorities	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
United States marshal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	13
To parents or friends	2	---	3	5	8	---	2	---	4	5	29
Reform school	18	18	8	23	11	8	5	13	10	5	119
Board of Children's Guardians	2	3	5	8	---	2	2	1	1	---	24
Home Industrial School	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
House of Mercy	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Sentences suspended	2	---	7	2	---	---	4	1	---	2	18
Maryland authorities	2	---	---	1	1	---	5	6	3	11	29
New Jersey authorities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3
Virginia authorities	2	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	10	15
Kentucky authorities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Pennsylvania authorities	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1

Total population	277,782
Total arrests	22,859
Percentage of arrest .....	.082+
Population:	
White	189,457
Colored	88,325
Arrests:	
White	10,890
Colored	11,969
Percentage of arrests:	
White .....	.057
Colored .....	.135

178 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Callings as given by those arrested.

Author	1	Engineers	102
Attendants	2	Furrier	1
Architects	6	Fishermen	2
Actors	6	Fakirs	3
Artists	13	Foundrymen	3
Apprentices	14	Florists	18
Agents	255	Foremen	38
Ball player	1	Firemen	39
Bookkeepers	2	Farmers	127
Bell boys	2	Gripmen	22
Box makers	3	Glaziers	3
Builders	3	Gardeners	30
Broom makers	3	Grocers	36
Brakemen	4	Hatter	1
Brickmakers	4	Horse dealers	4
Bookbinders	5	Hackmen	6
Boiler makers	7	Harness makers	8
Brewers	7	Hotel keepers	13
Boatmen	15	Hostlers	17
Butlers	16	Horseshoers	20
Barkeepers	20	Hod carriers	145
Brokers	34	Hucksters	396
Bartenders	65	Housekeepers	661
Bakers	84	Inspector	1
Bootblacks	84	Iron workers	9
Butchers	119	Jockey	1
Blacksmiths	127	Journalists	3
Barbers	167	Jewelers	10
Bricklayers	220	Junk dealers	10
Canvassers	1	Janitors	14
Cutler	1	Locksmiths	2
Coppersmith	1	Lathers	2
Cowboy	1	Lamplighters	5
Captains	2	Laundresses	8
Cariage makers	2	Laundrymen	9
Cloth finishers	2	Linemen	11
Clairvoyants	2	Liverymen	18
Caterers	3	Lawyers	85
Chemists	3	Laborers	9, 143
Carriagetrimmers	4	Millwright	1
Cabinetmakers	4	Mantel worker	1
Constables	5	Midwife	1
Coopers	6	Model makers	2
Confectioners	9	Millers	2
Collectors	11	Miners	3
Coachmen	19	Managers	4
Cigar makers	19	Marines	8
Conductors	35	Motormen	9
Cooks	80	Ministers	9
Contractors	130	Musicians	22
Carpenters	273	Molders	24
Clerks	1, 132	Messengers	68
Detective	1	Machinists	108
Dentists	2	Mechanics	183
Decorators	3	Merchants	394
Drummers	6	Nurses	14
Dressmakers	7	Newsboys	175
Draughtsmen	11	No occupation	1, 491
Druggists	13	Oystermen	2
Dairymen	46	Organ grinders	2
Drivers	959	Operators	3
Expressman	1	Preacher	1
Editor	1	Pattern maker	1
Embalmer	1	Page	1
Examiner	1	Pawnbroker	1
Electricians	46	Pressmen	2

Callings as given by those arrested—Continued.

Proprietors	2	Storekeepers	12
Presidents	2	Steam fitters	13
Platers	2	Saloon keepers	38
Professors	3	Schoolgirls	39
Pavers	5	Superintendents	43
Photographers	5	Salesmen	54
Pensioners	8	Sailors	60
Policemen	13	Stonecutters	78
Paperhangers	34	Shoemakers	94
Physicians	39	Students	118
Peddlers	48	Soldiers	213
Porters	59	Schoolboys	568
Plasterers	137	Servants	1,697
Plumbers	163	Tile setter	1
Printers	238	Telegraphers	2
Painters	289	Tailoresses	4
Prostitutes	343	Teachers	12
Ragpicker	1	Tailors	67
Riveter	1	Thieves	93
Rigger	4	Tinners	130
Restaurateurs	5	Usher	1
Reporters	22	Undertakers	7
Stereotyper	1	Upholsterers	21
Sexton	1	Unknown	120
Seaman	1	Weavers	3
Silversmith	1	Washerwomen	3
Solderer	1	Wheelwrights	3
Sculptors	2	Watchmen	23
Saddlers	2	Waiters	223
Surveyors	2		
Seamstresses	6	Total	22,859
Stenographers	9		

Nativity of those arrested.

Armenia	1	Mexico	1
Australia	2	Nova Scotia	3
Austria	9	Norway	3
Arabia	16	Palestine	1
Brazil	1	Prussia	2
Bavaria	1	Poland	8
Belgium	2	Roumania	1
China	9	Russia	39
Canada	15	Syria	1
Denmark	2	Spain	1
Egypt	1	Sweden	6
England	77	Switzerland	15
France	31	Scotland	21
Greece	187	Tripoli	1
Germany	246	Turkey	2
Holland	7	United States, white	9,560
Hungary	3	United States, colored	11,967
India	1	West Indies	1
Indian	1	Wales	3
Italy	140		
Ireland	470	Total	22,859
Japan	1		

Social conditions.

White	10,890	Males, married	6,631
Colored	11,969	Males, single	19,197
Males	19,828	Females, married	1,056
Females	3,031	Females, single	1,975
Able to read and write	19,243		
Unable read and write	3,616	Total	22,859

180 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Disposition of arrests.

Fined and paid	5,874
Fined and sent to workhouse in default	2,559
Fined and sent to jail in default	1,092
Sent to—	1,393
Workhouse	891
Jail	478
Grand jury	79
Insane Asylum	119
Reform School	1
Home Industrial School	2
House of Mercy	1,262
Personal bonds taken	38
Placed under bonds	1,914
Nolprossed	6,780
Dismissed	241
Not disposed of	18
Sentence suspended	
Delivered to—	
Board of guardians	24
Military authorities	2
Naval authorities	1
Parents or friends	29
United States marshal	13
Kentucky authorities	1
Maryland authorities	29
New Jersey authorities	3
Pennsylvania authorities	1
Virginia authorities	15
Total	22,859

UNITED STATES CASES.

Fines imposed	\$22,584.37
Fines paid	7,210.37
To jail in default	15,194.00
Execution suspended	80.00
Personal bonds taken	100.00
Total	22,584.37

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CASES.

Fines imposed	\$46,071.45
Fines paid	21,841.45
To workhouse in default	24,148.00
Execution suspended	77.00
Personal bonds taken	5.00
Total	46,071.45

Money and valuables recovered.

Amount received (estimated)	\$173,022.06
Returned to—	
Owners	53,518.68
Property clerk	32,179.39
Pound master	824.50
Taken from prisoners and returned:	
Order of lieutenant	56,424.24
Collateral returned to—	
Marshal at police court	8,141.50
Major of police at police court	21,933.75
Total	173,022.06

Estimated losses—Recovered.

Property stolen.....	\$68,346.18
Reported lost or mislaid.....	5,595.00
Recovered.....	25,547.67

Number of larcenies, etc.

Housebreaking, night.....	228
Housebreaking, day.....	34
Grand larceny.....	341
Petit larceny.....	2,034
Petit larceny, second offense.....	12
Larceny from the person.....	175
Larceny from the United States Government.....	2
Highway robbery.....	17
Embezzlement.....	47
False pretenses.....	71
Forgery.....	21
Lost or mislaid.....	160

Visits of general officers.

Honorable Commissioners.....	11
Superintendent.....	30
Captain.....	711
Lieutenants and inspectors.....	1,681
Police surgeons.....	394
Visiting officials.....	5

Miscellaneous reports.

Accidents.....	580
Attempts at suicide.....	35
Animals:	
Taken astray.....	366
Delivered to property clerk.....	29
Delivered to poundmaster.....	42
Abandoned infants found.....	19
Dead infants found.....	71
Dead bodies found.....	26
Drowned bodies found.....	28
Dead animals.....	5,776
Dangerous telegraph poles.....	8
Dangerous or broken pavements.....	1,671
Dangerous holes, roadway.....	631
Dangerous buildings.....	28
Dangerous bridges.....	13
Doors and windows found open.....	178
Damaged trees and boxes.....	1,944
Deaths (coroner notified, no inquest).....	161
Fires, times attended.....	442
Fire plugs damaged.....	144
Filthy gutters, alleys.....	30
Fountains damaged.....	20
Found sick on street.....	216
Hydrants damaged.....	227
Inquests attended.....	33
Lost children.....	9
Lamps damaged.....	254
Lamps not lighted.....	5,732
Electric.....	1,201
Naphtha.....	259
Lodgers accommodated.....	1,483
Pumps damaged.....	181
Permits examined:	
Building.....	1,303
Miscellaneous.....	4,312
Sewers damaged.....	135
Sewers filthy.....	62
Suicides.....	32
Telephone messages.....	33,335
Water mains damaged.....	235
Water pipes damaged.....	88

Table of arrests.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds taken.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Sent to insane asylum.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Sent to Reform School.	Sent to Home Industrial School.	Delivered to Board of Children's Guardians.	Delivered to Maryland authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Affray	6	2	6	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Arson	2	2	9	2	19	21	21	4	4	4	4	4	7	27	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2
Assault	77	9	16	70	17	1	13	3	3	1	2	2	11	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86
Assault and battery	58	15	12	61	17	1	13	3	3	1	2	2	11	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67
Assault with intent to kill	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assaulting officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cruelty to animals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Concealed weapons	4	36	3	23	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Disorderly conduct	273	2	86	223	57	93	1	7	7	29	29	29	29	93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	309
Destroying private property	27	2	18	11	7	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
Destroying public property	8	2	2	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Embezzlement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fast driving	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fugitives from—																							
Justice	7	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Parents	17	3	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
Reform School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Industrial School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Grand larceny	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Housebreaking:																							
Day	5	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
Night	17	4	4	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17
Intoxication	5	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7
Intoxication and disorderly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Incorrigibility	40	18	12	46	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	7	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	58
Indecent exposure	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	5
Indecent assault	9	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	6
Insanity	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
Keeping dangerous dog	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Larceny from person	7	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Petit larceny	228	9	24	213	39	62	62	10	10	1	9	9	22	44	4	4	4	44	44	44	44	44	237

Table of arrests—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Sent to insane asylum.	Delivered to military authorities.	Delivered to naval authorities.	Delivered to United States marshal.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Delivered to Maryland authorities.	Delivered to New Jersey authorities.	Delivered to Virginia authorities.	Delivered to Kentucky authorities.	Delivered to Pennsylvania authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Abandoning infant	255	16	152	119	134		52		4		6		3	47	2												271
Affray	15	8	7	16						1			5	8													23
Adultery	2	1	1	2						3																	1
Accessory to murder	914	163	428	649	271	1	199	115			17		183	276	15												3
Assault	825	133	296	632	207	199	199	151			18		133	207	19	1											1,077
Assault and battery	62	22	16	48	22	1	1	2					14	4	13												958
Assault with intent to kill	23	2	11	14	5	4	4	11					1	3													25
Assaulting officer	3			3				1					1														3
Attempt at rape	4	1	2	3					1				2														5
Bigamy	2		1	1																							2
Conspiracy	4																										3
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years	4			4																							4
Cruelty to animals	388	5	266	127	292	12				1	16		2	1	4												393
Criminal libel	6	1	7										8	54	2												7
Concealed weapons	175	6	71	110	9		27	39			34		15	29	4												181
Contempt of court	46	5	22	29	9	3		1			2		8	26	1												51
Creating nuisance	71	32	48	35	16	5					28		33	15	6												103
Disorderly conduct	1,820	512	773	1,539	854	835		10			130		107	389	6												2,332
Desertion	3		3																								3
Destroying private property	78	13	53	38	17	23					3		21	26													91
Destroying public property	6		3	3	2	2	1				1																6
Enticing prostitution		1		1																							1
Employing unlicensed engineer	1		1																								1
Embezzlement	47	5	33	19																							6
Fast driving	93	2	69	26	66	11				12	1	5	18	14	1												152
Forgery	45	1	28	18						43	4		22	11	1												95
Fornication	8	6	4	10	5		1						5	3													46
Fugitives from—																											14
Justice	36	2	15	23				5		1			1	4													38
Insane asylum	5		5											1													5
Grand larceny	100	12	60	52						51	2	2	30	19													112

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 187

[illegible]

Table of arrests—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Sent to insane asylum.	Delivered to military authorities.	Delivered to naval au- thorities.	Delivered to United States marshal.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Delivered to Mary- land authorities.	Delivered to New Jer- sey authorities.	Delivered to Virginia authorities.	Delivered to Ken- tucky authorities.	Delivered to Pennsyl- vania authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.	
Violation of—continued.	167	71	115	123	54	6	4				72	48	37	15											2	238	
Health ordinances	2		2		1							1														2	2
Harbor regulations																										2	2
Internal-revenue law	1,387	20	999	408	1,055	34		1		1	81	124	103	9												1,407	1,407
Police regulations		4	3	53			6	1	22			5	19	3												56	56
Policy law	52																										
Revised Statutes, United States	2	1		3			2					1														3	3
United States measures law	4		3	1	1						3															4	4
Other District of Columbia ordinances	445	35	368	112	235	16					34	134	45	16												480	480
Witnesses	56	16	20	52	1				1				69	1												72	72
Total	14,511	2,195	8,940	7,766	4,188	1,770	682	1,004	596	331	927	35	1,476	5,352	201	70	2	1	12	4	23	1	14	1	1	15	16,706

Summary—Table of arrests.

Offense.	Total	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	Cases held, 1896.
Abandoning infant.....	4		4	3		1	
Affray.....	355	178	177	35	60	280	275
Adultery.....	27	7	20	7	8	12	23
Accessory to murder.....	1		1			1	2
Arson.....	5	1	4		2	3	2
Assault.....	1,415	499	916	220	365	830	713
Assault and battery.....	1,315	351	964	206	300	809	831
Assault, intent to kill.....	85	25	60	17	7	61	39
Assaulting officer.....	35	13	22	4	3	28	16
Attempt at rape.....	4		4	2		2	4
Bigamy.....	5	2	3	2		3	4
Conspiracy.....	2	1	1			2	9
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years.....	6		6	2	1	3	4
Cruelty to animals.....	429	282	147	9	62	358	400
Criminal libel.....	8	8		1		7	5
Concealed weapons.....	243	84	159	20	40	183	184
Contempt of court.....	62	24	38	8	31	23	40
Creating nuisance.....	108	51	57	34	18	56	68
Disorderly conduct.....	3,763	1,104	2,659	178	721	2,864	3,390
Desertion.....	3	3				3	6
Destroying private property.....	148	81	67	34	42	72	93
Destroying public property.....	22	13	9	1	1	20	18
Enticing prostitution.....	2		2	1	1		
Employing unlicensed engineer.....	1	1				1	1
Embezzlement.....	55	33	22	18	14	23	29
Fast driving.....	118	87	31	3	14	101	87
Forgery.....	47	28	19	2	1	44	11
Fornication.....	24	6	18	12	3	9	35
Fugitives from—							
Justice.....	71	25	46	1	7	63	89
Parents.....	27	19	8		5	22	33
Reform school.....	5		5			5	2
Industrial school.....	1	1				1	
Insane asylum.....	5	5			1	4	3
House of Mercy.....	2	2				2	
Grand larceny.....	174	76	98	39	33	102	76
Habitual drunkard.....	49	36	13	6	8	35	2
Highway robbery.....	6	3	3		3	3	10
Housebreaking:							
Day.....	33	8	25	7	2	24	27
Night.....	129	41	88	10	21	98	101
Intoxication.....	2,798	2,161	637		2,798		
Intoxication and disorderly.....	915	500	415	20	33	862	766
Interfering with officer.....	1		1			1	
Incorrigibility.....	69	17	52	8	11	50	51
Indecent exposure.....	150	86	64	1	13	136	164
Indecent assault.....	18	8	10	1	2	15	14
Insanity.....	105	56	49		31	74	87
Keeping—							
Disorderly house.....	46	10	36	4	16	26	30
Bawdy house.....	15	2	13	2	1	12	26
Gambling house or table.....	29	8	21	2	4	23	31
Unlicensed bar.....	73	21	52	3	28	42	70
Open bar on Sunday.....	5	5		2		3	6
Open after hours.....	5	4	1		2	3	4
Dangerous dog.....	23	19	4	1	8	14	7
Kidnaping.....	1		1			1	
Loud and boisterous.....	3	1	2		1	2	
Larceny from person.....	71	17	54	14	12	45	43
Larceny from United States.....	3	1	2			3	
Malicious mischief.....	1		1			1	7
Murder.....	10	1	9			10	7
Mayhem.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....	101	76	25	22	12	67	80
Perjury.....	13	7	6	5		8	3
Passing counterfeits.....	7	5	2	2		5	
Petit larceny.....	1,346	315	1,031	168	336	842	784
Petit larceny, second offense.....	23	3	20	3	2	18	18
Profanity.....	1,137	379	758	70	118	949	971
Rape.....	7		7	2	1	4	4
Resisting officer.....	2	1	1	1		1	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	24	8	16	6	6	12	9
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	41	37	4	5	12	24	20
Running overhead wire.....	1	1			1		2
Selling liquor to minors.....	4	4		2		2	3
Suspicion.....	893	338	555	31	767	95	106
Threats.....	284	121	163	85	58	141	141
Trespass.....	68	38	30	9	9	50	66
Vagrancy.....	1,990	1,124	866	81	303	1,606	1,787

190 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Summary—Table of arrests—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	Cases held, 1896.
Violation of—							
Building regulations	47	41	6	13	5	29	51
Civil-rights law	1		1		1		3
Dog law	128	75	53	92	8	28	10
Eight-hour law	1	1				1	
Fish law	11	11			3	8	
Game law	6	6			2	4	
Hack law	54	27	27	9	16	29	12
Humane law	6	1	5	1	1	4	8
Health ordinances	246	120	126	49	40	157	290
Harbor regulations	2	2		1		1	
Internal-revenue law	2		2		1	1	
Police regulations	2,448	1,648	800	165	176	2,107	1,105
Policy law	57	3	54	5	19	33	35
Postal law	2		2			2	
Revised Statutes, United States	3		3	1		2	15
United States measure law	4	3	1			4	
Witnesses	85	22	63		81	4	18
Other District of Columbia ordinances	677	456	221	145	67	465	617
Total	22,859	10,890	11,969	1,914	6,780	14,165	14,105

Police patrol and signal service.

Drivers	18
Wagons	11
Horses	18
Reports from boxes by officers	543, 544
Messages sent and received	5, 094
Calls for wagon by—	
Officers	7, 243
Citizens	135
Messenger or telephone	1, 855
Persons taken to—	
Headquarters	281
Police court	558
Jail	11
Hospitals	714
Places of abode	45
Depots	53
Photograph gallery	50
Several asylums	24
Several homes	19
Dead bodies removed to morgue or late homes	140
Children restored to their homes	47
Accidents attended	115
Injured removed to their homes	79
Sick removed to their homes	166
Number of times reserves to fires	404
Miscellaneous runs	2, 093
Total number of runs made	13, 173

Report of the sanitary service.

Drivers	4
Ambulances	4
Horses	7

Disposition of sick and destitute persons.

Sent to—

Freedmen's Hospital	974
Washington Asylum Hospital	410
Providence Hospital	901
Garfield Hospital	238
Columbia Hospital	91
Homeopathic Hospital	83
Children's Hospital	45
Government Hospital for Insane	201
Sibley Hospital	13
Emergency Hospital	164
German Orphan Asylum	1
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	15
Washington City Orphan Asylum	3
Washington Asylum for Foundlings	2
Home for Incurables	3
Industrial Home School	3
Soldiers' Home	3
Colored Orphans' Home	2
Almshouse	168
House of the Good Shepherd	1
Hope and Help Mission	2
Little Sisters of the Poor	2
Night Lodging House	1
Workhouse	2
House of Mercy	1

Removed—

To depots from hospitals or homes	50
To their homes	230
Insane to station houses	3
Intoxicated to station houses	9
To United States marshal's office	7
Destitute to station houses	9
Prisoners to station houses	8
Dead bodies to morgue	6
Dead bodies to their homes	2

Miscellaneous runs where service—

Was rendered	2,722
Was not rendered	225

Ages of sick and destitute.

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 21 years.	Between 21 and 35 years.	Between 35 and 40 years.	Between 40 and 50 years.	Between 50 and 60 years.	Between 60 and 70 years.	Between 70 and 80 years.	Over 80 years.	Total.
White:										
Males	20	123	446	138	243	233	203	77	18	1,501
Females	13	78	195	65	83	75	63	24	6	602
Colored:										
Males	16	127	265	64	116	94	54	31	14	781
Females	19	200	286	76	75	48	26	22	9	761
Total	68	528	1,192	343	517	450	346	154	47	3,645

192 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE SICK AND DESTITUTE.

Actor	1	Mail carrier	1
Actress	1	Marble polisher	1
Auctioneer	1	Ministers	2
Artists	2	Messengers	2
Architects	2	Musicians	5
Apprentices	4	Miners	8
Agents	31	Molders	9
Bootblack	1	Merchants	11
Box maker	1	Machinists	23
Book binder	1	Newsboys	4
Brewer	1	Nurses	12
Boiler makers	3	None	610
Butchers	4	Operators	3
Bartenders	6	Paper hangers	2
Brakemen	9	Preachers	2
Bakers	13	Photographers	3
Barbers	16	Prostitutes	4
Bricklayers	22	Policemen	5
Blacksmiths	36	Physicians	6
Carriage trimmer	1	Plate printers	7
Carpet cleaner	1	Plasterers	10
Currier	1	Plumbers	10
Confectioners	2	Peddlers	13
Coopers	2	Printers	23
Civil engineers	3	Painters	43
Carriage makers	3	Riggers	3
Contractors	4	Reporters	6
Conductors	5	Stone mason	1
Cigar makers	7	Sculptor	1
Cooks	42	Students	5
Carpenters	76	Steam fitters	6
Clerks	128	Stonecutters	6
Dyer	1	Seamstresses	10
Draftsman	1	Soldiers	11
Druggist	1	Shoemakers	29
Decorators	3	Schoolgirls	32
Dressmakers	8	Sailors	33
Drivers	61	Schoolboys	43
Electricians	10	Servants	718
Engineers	12	Turners	2
Florist	1	Tile setters	3
Firemen	15	Telegraphers	4
Farmers	22	Teachers	12
Gripmen	5	Tinners	19
Gardeners	13	Tailors	22
Harbor master	1	Upholsterers	4
Horse trainers	2	Weaver	1
Housekeepers	224	Watchmakers	2
Jeweler	1	Wheelwrights	2
Locksmith	1	Watchmen	7
Laundresses	3	Waiters	26
Laundrymen	5	Yard master	1
Lathers	6		
Lawyers	8		
Laborers	983	Total	3,645

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 193

RESIDENCE OF SICK AND DESTITUTE.

Alabama.....	3	Mississippi.....	1
Arkansas.....	1	Michigan.....	1
Arizona.....	1	New York.....	82
Connecticut.....	6	Nonresident.....	45
California.....	5	North Carolina.....	22
Colorado.....	1	New Jersey.....	14
District of Columbia.....	2,836	Nebraska.....	5
Delaware.....	3	New Hampshire.....	1
Florida.....	4	Ohio.....	22
Georgia.....	7	Oregon.....	1
Illinois.....	17	Pennsylvania.....	84
Iowa.....	2	South Carolina.....	3
Indiana.....	1	South Dakota.....	1
Idaho.....	1	Tennessee.....	4
Kansas.....	5	Texas.....	8
Kentucky.....	3	Utah.....	1
Louisiana.....	1	Unknown.....	1
Maryland.....	186	Virginia.....	217
Massachusetts.....	28	Vermont.....	1
Missouri.....	2	West Virginia.....	8
Montana.....	2	Wisconsin.....	5
Maine.....	2		
Minnesota.....	1	Total.....	3,645

NATIVITY OF THE SICK AND DESTITUTE.

Australia.....	1	Norway.....	2
Austria.....	2	Prussia.....	1
Armenia.....	2	Poland.....	3
Belgium.....	3	Russia.....	16
China.....	5	Spain.....	1
Canada.....	6	Syria.....	3
Denmark.....	1	Switzerland.....	6
England.....	41	Sweden.....	8
France.....	15	Scotland.....	15
Greece.....	4	United States (white).....	1,613
Germany.....	104	United States (colored).....	1,548
Hungary.....	1	West Indies.....	2
Holland.....	1	Wales.....	3
Italy.....	19		
Ireland.....	218	Total.....	3,645
Newfoundland.....	1		

INDIGENTS, WHERE SENT AND WHY.

Residents sent to friends.....	96
Residents sent to places of employment.....	36
Ex-soldiers to Hampton Home.....	29
Ex-soldiers to friends, seeking admission to Homes.....	28
Looking for pensions, to friends.....	84
Looking for Government work, to friends.....	26
"Cranks," to friends.....	12
Convalescents, to friends.....	49
Seeking private work, to friends.....	221
Assisted on their way home.....	308
Sent home, discharged by Government.....	6
Sent to friends, suspicious characters.....	13
Sent home, looking for friends.....	12
Total.....	920

194 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED TO—

Atlantic City, N. J	3	Jamestown, N. C	1
Alleghany, Va	1	Kinsale, Va	2
Annapolis Junction, Md	3	Knoxville, Md	1
Altoona, Pa	1	Keedysville, Md	1
Albany, N. Y	1	Kennett, Pa	1
Alderson, W. Va	6	Knoxville, Tenn	3
Annapolis, Md	1	Kanawha Falls, W. Va	2
Beltsville, Md	1	La Paz Junction, Ind	1
Baltimore, Md	198	Lewiston Junction, Pa	1
Bowie, Md	1	Lancaster, Pa	4
Brandywine, Md	1	Lynchburg, Va	24
Buffalo, N. Y	2	Lynch Station, Va	2
Boston, Mass	1	Leesburg, Va	13
Berkeley Springs, W. Va	1	Louisa, Va	1
Brandy Station, Va	2	Mount Holly, Va	1
Bethlehem, Pa	2	Milford, Va	1
Boundbrook, N. J	1	Mathias Point, Va	1
Columbus, Ohio	1	Martinsburg, W. Va	16
Crestline, Ohio	1	Mount Washington, Md	1
Cleveland, Ohio	2	North Mountain, W. Va	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	Norfolk, Va	41
Chicago, Ill	1	Newark, N. J	6
Croom, Md	3	New York, N. Y	118
Cumberland, Md	10	Oakland, Md	1
Culpeper, Va	4	Otto River, Va	1
Cliftonforge, Va	3	Orange, Va	1
Clarks Gap, Va	1	Okonoko, W. Va	1
Charlottesville, Va	10	Plains, Va	2
Charlotte, N. C	7	Princeton, N. J	1
Chester, Pa	1	Port Tobacco Station, Md	1
Danville, Va	13	Perryman, Md	1
Deerpark, Md	1	Pittsburg, Pa	21
Ellicott City, Md	3	Philadelphia, Pa	120
Elmira, N. Y	3	Quantico, Va	1
Frederick, Md	2	Richmond, Va	43
Fredericksburg, Va	10	Rutland, Vt	1
Fortress Monroe, Va	41	Reading, Pa	1
Front Royal, Va	2	Rockville, Md	6
Guinea, Va	2	Staunton, Va	13
Goshen, Va	1	Sideburn, Va	1
Gordonsville, Va	10	Sunbury, Pa	1
Grafton, W. Va	1	Scranton, Pa	1
Germantown, Md	1	Salisbury, N. C	1
Gaithersburg, Md	2	Trenton, N. J	3
Greensboro, N. C	3	Thomas, W. Va	1
Houston, Va	1	Texas, Md	1
Hematite, Va	1	Vineland, N. J	1
Haymarket, Va	1	Wilmington, Del	9
Havre de Grace, Md	1	Winchester, Ky	2
Hagerstown, Md	9	Williamsport, Pa	4
Hoods Mills, Md	1	Wheeling, W. Va	1
Harpers Ferry, W. Va	1	Weldon, N. C	1
Harrisburg, Pa	35	Washington Junction, Md	3
Hyndman, Pa	1	Washington Grove, Md	1
Hanover, Pa	1	York, Pa	9
Ilchester, Md	1		
Jersey City, N. J	1		
		Total	920

Census of the District of Columbia.

[Enumerated by the police April 1, 1897.]

	First pre- cinct.	Second pre- cinct.	Third pre- cinct.	Fourth pre- cinct.	Fifth pre- cinct.	Sixth pre- cinct.	Sev- enth pre- cinct.	Eighth pre- cinct.	Ninth pre- cinct.
White:									
6 years and under.....	548	2,086	1,674	2,580	3,505	1,563	1,873	3,055	3,811
14 years and under.....	849	2,604	2,099	2,846	4,208	2,100	2,271	3,560	4,162
Over 14 years.....	9,808	19,683	15,807	13,613	21,281	15,063	10,451	19,239	19,118
Total.....	11,205	24,373	19,580	19,039	28,994	18,726	14,595	25,854	27,091
Male.....	5,730	10,860	8,394	9,671	14,804	9,555	7,083	12,699	13,099
Female.....	5,475	13,513	11,186	9,368	14,190	9,171	7,512	13,155	13,992
Total.....	11,205	24,373	19,580	19,039	28,994	18,726	14,595	25,854	27,091
Colored:									
6 years and under.....	89	1,622	1,580	1,813	1,454	547	639	1,977	931
14 years and under.....	106	1,897	1,934	2,220	1,725	638	807	2,346	1,078
Over 14 years.....	1,451	11,060	11,628	10,121	7,469	3,816	3,701	11,241	4,435
Total.....	1,646	14,579	15,142	14,154	10,648	5,001	5,147	15,564	6,444
Male.....	654	6,302	6,322	6,678	5,077	2,300	2,265	6,779	3,038
Female.....	992	8,277	8,820	7,476	5,571	2,701	2,882	8,785	3,406
Total.....	1,646	14,579	15,142	14,154	10,648	5,001	5,147	15,564	6,444
Children not attending school (6 years and over and 18 years and under):									
White—									
Male.....	18	137	52	189	139	3	112	116	184
Female.....	21	117	12	153	113	-----	77	90	134
Total.....	39	254	64	342	252	3	189	206	318
Colored—									
Male.....	15	254	191	394	182	7	76	151	115
Female.....	12	233	147	371	208	-----	59	127	119
Total.....	27	487	338	765	390	7	135	278	234

INDIANS, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE.

Square, alley, court, or road.	Indians.			Chinese.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
FIRST PRECINCT.						
220.....				2		2
221.....	1		1			
405.....				3		3
373.....				3		3
377.....				4		4
380.....				2		2
286.....				2		2
287.....	1	1	2	4		4
288.....				1		1
291.....				1		1
292.....				2		2
317.....				2		2
321.....				1		1
344.....				2		2
345.....				3		3
Total.....	2	1	3	32		32
SECOND PRECINCT.						
209.....				3		3
212.....	1		1			
241.....				4		4
242.....				2		2
247.....				1		1
282.....				1		1
313.....				2		2

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Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

INDIANS, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	Indians.			Chinese.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SECOND PRECINCT—continued.						
338				2		2
340				2		2
364				1		1
367		1	1			
370				2		2
396				1		1
397				1		1
398				3		3
400				1		1
425				4	4	8
447				2		2
448				3		3
450				1		1
480				2		2
510				1		1
512				1		1
514				3		3
515				2		2
525				1		1
Total	1	1	2	46	4	50
THIRD PRECINCT.						
54				3		3
75				3		3
77				1		1
79				1		1
South 180				2		2
196				2		2
199				1		1
100				3		3
102				1		1
114				2		2
141				2		2
161				4		4
Total				a 25		a 25
FOURTH PRECINCT.						
296				3		3
353				3		3
434				4		4
436				2		2
468				1		1
D				2		2
500				1		1
503				2		2
540				1		1
538				2		2
582				3		3
585				2		2
Total				26		26
FIFTH PRECINCT.						
788				2		2
790				1		1
817				3		3
822				1		1
870				1		1
873				2		2
733				2		2
900				2		2
902				2		2
905				2		2
943				2		2
974				2		2
975				2		2
Anacostia				2		2
Total				26		26

a Includes 1 male Japanese in square 157.

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

INDIANS, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	Indians.			Chinese.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SIXTH PRECINCT.						
455				2		2
484				3		3
487				2		2
517				2		2
452				2		2
459				3		3
B				24		24
564				4		4
566				2		2
567				1		1
533				6		6
Reservation 10				10		10
A				42		42
572				9		9
628				1		1
633				1		1
677				1		1
Total				115		115
SEVENTH PRECINCT.						
30				1		1
39				2		2
73				1		1
Total				4		4
EIGHTH PRECINCT.						
203				2		2
238				3		3
306				2		2
395				2		2
416				1		1
441				6		6
442				1		1
358				1		1
Park st., Mount Pleasant				2		2
Fla. ave., bet. 8th and 9th sts.				1		1
Brightwood ave., bet. Fla. and Grant aves.				3		3
14th, bet. Yale and Princeton sts. (Chinese legation)				14	6	20
2203 7th st. NW				3		3
Total				41	6	47
NINTH PRECINCT.						
721				1	1	2
981				2		2
1049				2		2
890				1		1
895				2		2
919				2		2
816				1		1
858				1		1
867				1		1
Total				13	1	14
RECAPITULATION.						
First precinct	2	1	3	32		32
Second precinct	1	1	2	46	4	50
Third precinct				a 25		a 25
Fourth precinct				26		26
Fifth precinct				26		26
Sixth precinct				115		115
Seventh precinct				4		4
Eighth precinct				41	6	47
Ninth precinct				13	1	14
Total	3	2	5	328	11	339

a Includes 1 male Japanese.

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

POPULATION OF ALLEYS AND COURTS, DISTICT OF COLUMBIA.

Location.	Name.	White.	Colored.	Total.
FIRST PRECINCT.				
Square 374.....	.....		3	3
Square 376.....	Temple court.....	1	3	4
Square 377.....	Baptist alley.....		26	26
Square 378.....	Temperance Hall alley.....	21	53	74
Square 285.....	Franklin court.....	3	6	9
Square 288.....	Builders' Exchange court.....		3	3
Square 290.....	Slate alley.....	2	33	35
Square 293.....	Graham alley.....		14	14
Square 344.....	.....		9	9
Square 252.....	Foundry alley.....		66	66
Square 254.....	Ebbitt House alley.....	3		3
Square 258.....	Nailor's alley.....		9	9
Square 209.....	Sampson street alley.....	1	3	4
Square 210.....	.....	9	6	15
Square 211.....	.....	1	22	23
Square 212.....	.....		4	4
Square 214.....	Mount Vernon court.....	7	72	79
Square 241.....	.....		3	3
Square 242.....	.....		8	8
Square 244.....	Wylie court.....	3	42	45
Square 247.....	Green court.....	3	73	76
Square 248.....	.....	3	10	13
Total.....		57	468	525
SECOND PRECINCT.				
Square 279.....	.....		6	6
Square 280.....	Vincent court.....		22	22
Square 310.....	.....		3	3
Square 337.....	.....		9	9
Square 340.....	Derr's court.....		29	29
Square 364.....	Covington street.....		105	105
Square 367.....	Naylor's alley.....	3	84	87
Square 368.....	Blagden's alley.....	20	235	255
Square 369.....	Shepherd's alley.....	5	150	155
Square 402.....	.....		4	4
Square 445.....	Crandall row.....		21	21
Square 445.....	Marion court.....		15	15
Square 447.....	Freeman's alley.....		191	197
Square 448.....	Siever's court.....	6	26	26
Square 448.....	Ward's alley.....	8	45	53
Square 449.....	Madison street court.....	4	45	49
Square 512.....	Goat alley.....	3	242	245
Square 513.....	O street alley.....	2	282	284
Square 514.....	Ridge street alley.....		28	28
Square 515.....	Brown's alley.....		54	54
Square 551.....	Nailor's alley.....		123	123
Square 551.....	Reeves' court.....		201	201
Square 553.....	Cook's court.....		84	84
Square 554.....	Brook's court.....	3	171	174
Square 557.....	Baltimore court.....		108	108
Square 557.....	Pierce street alley.....		129	129
Square 559.....	Burgess court.....		68	68
Square 616.....	A. B. C. alley.....	4	88	92
Square 617.....	Decatur court.....	1	38	39
Square 620.....	Hanover court.....		47	47
Square 620.....	Logan place.....	10	197	207
Square 620.....	Half street court.....		101	101
Total.....		69	2,951	3,020
THIRD PRECINCT.				
Square 51.....	Reed's court.....			
Square 54.....	St. Paul's court.....	7	59	66
Square 56.....	West End court.....		39	39
Square 59.....	Wilcox court (three vacant houses).....		18	18
Square 66.....	Hillyer court.....			
Square 67.....	Warner court.....	16	1	17
Square 68.....	Twine alley.....	5	20	25
Square 69.....	Cook alley.....	6	26	32
Square 70.....	Johnson row.....		14	14
Square 70.....	Ward place.....		11	11
Square 70.....	Ward alley.....	71	21	92
Square 72.....	Peach alley.....	11	72	83
Square 73.....	Libbey row.....		57	57
Square 73.....	Steven's court.....		5	5
Square 74.....	Johnson's court.....		135	135
Square 77.....	Davies' court.....		37	37
			19	19

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

POPULATION OF ALLEYS AND COURTS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

Location.	Name.	White.	Colored.	Total.
THIRD PRECINCT— continued.				
Square 79.....	Daily's alley		42	42
Square 81.....	Johnson's row		33	33
Square 183.....	Sumner alley	30	130	160
Square 197.....	Union alley	93	164	257
Square 24.....	Phillips court	9	141	150
Square 28.....	Snow's row		249	249
Square 31.....	Bake House hill		16	16
Square 33.....	Fletcher's hill	8	25	33
Square 37.....	Stanton alley		39	39
Square 42.....	St. Mary's court		42	42
Square 44.....	Rickett's court		37	37
Square 1.....	Reed's alley		8	8
Square 4.....	King's court		15	15
Square 4.....	Pony court		12	12
Square 5.....	Green's court		70	70
Square 13.....	Jones' court		20	20
Square 13.....	Wells court		5	5
Square 13.....			14	14
Square 14.....	Fussell's court		51	51
Square 16.....	Hughes' alley	2	136	138
Square 17.....	Gallagher's hill		12	12
Square 17.....	Gallagher's alley		11	11
Square 20.....			6	6
Square 76.....	Alexander court		89	89
Square 85.....	Lee's court		41	41
Square 104.....	O'Brien's court		96	96
Square 114.....	Green's court		57	57
Square 117.....	Linger's court	5	171	176
Square 107.....	Constitution alley		30	30
Square 140.....	Queen's alley	7	172	179
Square 126.....	Magruder alley	6	20	26
Square 127.....		2	8	10
Square 157.....	Brainerd alley	1	37	38
Square 159.....		4	44	48
Square 161.....	Clifton place		8	8
Square 163.....	Carter's alley	6	20	26
Square 172.....	Hayes court	9	69	78
Total.....		298	2,674	2,972
FOURTH PRECINCT.				
Square 231.....	Monument alley	7	14	21
Square 265.....	Park row	19		19
Square 296.....	Draper alley		61	61
Square 297.....	Carlin's alley	2	55	57
Square 355.....	Riley court	11		11
Square 387.....	Golden street	5	130	135
Square 387.....	Liberty street		164	164
Square 388.....	Densmore alley	4	80	84
Square 389.....	Pork Steak alley		95	95
Square 411.....	Grace court		38	38
Square 435.....	Hammersley court		29	29
Square 439.....	Arlington place	13		13
Square 462.....	Miller's alley		20	20
Square 465.....	Williams' alley		3	3
Square 466.....	St. Dominick's alley		7	7
Square 467.....	Page's alley		8	8
Square 468.....	Burke's alley		74	74
Square 469.....	Springmann's alley		116	116
Square 470.....	K street alley		23	23
Square 470.....	Leddy street	28		28
Square 471.....	Ambush court		46	46
Square 472.....	Robinson street	36		36
Square 492.....	Aiken's court		25	25
Square 495.....	Bacon's alley		6	6
Square 496.....	Hogan's alley	3		3
Square 497.....	Smithson's court		46	46
Square 498.....	Cullinane's alley		126	126
Square 499.....	Cow alley		18	18
Square 500.....	Casey's alley		22	22
Square 501.....	Locust court			75
Square 502.....	Clark's alley	4		4
Square 502.....	Grant court	19		19
Square 502.....	Union court	8	37	37
Square 503.....	Huntoon place	120	139	139
Reservation C.....	Armory place			
Square 535.....	Willow Tree alley	4	63	67
			35	35

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Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

POPULATION OF ALLEYS AND COURTS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

Location.	Name.	White.	Colored.	Total
FOURTH PRECINCT—continued.				
Square 536	Clark's alley		71	71
Square 537	Pleasant alley		123	123
Square 538	Knox alley		70	70
Square 539	Broad alley		135	135
Square 540	Pleasant alley	4	126	130
Square 541	Dixon's court		222	222
Square 543	Syphax court		2	2
Square 544	Allen's court		23	23
Square 545	Van street	3	196	199
Square 546	Dudley place		19	19
Square 547	B and Half streets	9	72	81
Square 547	Two-and-a-half street	5	19	24
Square 549	Quinn's court		17	17
Square 580	Pear Tree court		33	33
Square 581	Limerick alley	1	27	28
Square 583	Sullivan's court		32	32
Square 584	Eliason's court		51	51
Square 584	O'Neil's court		37	37
Square 586	Brown's court		97	97
Square 587	Desmond's court		32	32
Square 588	Leonard's court		33	33
Square 589	H street alley		4	4
Square 593	Parker's row		28	28
Square 594	Clark's court		40	40
Square 635	Capitol court		5	5
Square 635	Wonder's court	34	33	67
Square 638	Temple court		20	20
Square 640	Capitol alley		35	35
Square 640	Cedar court		10	10
Square 642	Christian alley		211	211
Square 650	Nolan's court		41	41
Square 652	Pierce's court	9	19	28
Square 652	Church alley			19
Total		378	3,679	4,057
FIFTH PRECINCT.				
Square 1020	Coxey's court			
Square 1018	Hope avenue		69	69
Square 1015	Water street		98	98
Square 1041	Harrison's court		42	42
Square 1042	Guethler's alley	6	94	100
Square 1060	Kings place		45	45
Square 788	Harris court		46	46
Square 801	Dick's alley	13		13
Square 801	Mechanics place	2		2
Square 850	Brown's alley	25		25
Square 853	Murray court		122	122
Square 855	Mark's alley		22	22
Square 858	Navy place		113	113
Square 880	Willow Tree alley	8	336	344
Square 743	Quander place		50	50
Square 762	Ruppert's court		96	96
Square 733	No Name alley		20	20
Square 743	Van street		33	33
Square 926	Odd Fellows' Hall alley		61	61
Square 950	Abner's court	17		17
Square 990	Tiger alley		9	9
Total		71	1,287	1,358
SIXTH PRECINCT.				
Square 624	Jackson alley			
Square 625	Fitzgerald's alley	4	174	178
Square 626	Johnson's alley		13	13
Square 628	McCullough street	3		3
Square 656	Dingman place		190	190
Square 656	Defrees court	2	14	16
Square 656	Murray's court	15	24	39
Square 70	Oriole court			
Square 70	Jackson Hall alley	12	116	128
Square 70	Adams Express alley	31	146	177
Square 73	Union alley		53	53
Square 73	Purdy's court		51	51
Square 74	No Name alley	82	26	108
Square 74	Dax court		13	13
Total		114	717	831

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

POPULATION OF ALLEYS AND COURTS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

Location.	Name.	White.	Colored.	Total.
SIXTH PRECINCT—continued.				
Square 516.....	Prather's alley.....		57	57
Square 518.....	St. Mary's court.....	235	187	422
Square 518.....	Washington court.....		31	31
Square 518.....	Douglass alley.....		16	16
Square 529.....	Census court.....		19	19
Square 562.....	Seaton court.....		45	45
Square 564.....	Ball's court.....		117	117
Square 566.....	Gould's alley.....		23	23
Square 568.....	Sheriff's alley.....		14	14
Square 567.....	Horn's court.....		47	47
Square 569.....	Madison alley.....		83	83
Square 469.....	Chew's alley.....		80	80
Square 457.....	Cox's alley.....		15	15
Square 490.....	Canterbury alley.....		23	23
Reservation B.....	Marble Hall alley.....		28	28
Total.....		498	1,799	2,297
SEVENTH PRECINCT.				
Square 110.....	Brown street.....	25		25
Square 110.....	Scott street.....		58	58
Square 110.....	Caton's alley.....	4	18	22
Square 112.....	Irving place.....	23	1	24
Do.....	Cambridge place.....	125	15	140
Square 70.....	Paxton's alley.....		7	7
Square 84.....	Bell's court.....		23	23
Square 38.....	Congress Street alley.....		55	55
Square 39.....	Jackson alley.....		6	6
Do.....	Thomas alley.....		12	12
Square 45.....	Rock court.....		65	65
Square 48.....	Lynch's alley.....		6	6
Square 51.....	Seymour alley.....		6	6
Square 14.....	Keady's alley.....		51	51
Square 15.....	Factory Hill.....		55	55
Square 16.....	Caton's alley.....		17	17
Square 18.....	Cecil alley.....	70	12	82
Do.....	Arlow's alley.....		15	15
Do.....	Cherry Hill.....		61	61
Square 19.....	Waters' alley.....		23	23
Do.....	Cooper Shop alley.....		14	14
Do.....	South alley.....	162	7	169
Square 30.....	Car Stable alley.....	28		28
Square 35.....	Bank alley.....	37	5	42
Square 37.....	Masonic Hall alley.....	8		8
Total.....		482	532	1,014
EIGHTH PRECINCT.				
Square 110.....	Noname alley.....		16	16
Square 358.....	Union court.....		75	75
Square 359.....	Hutton's court.....		18	18
Square 361.....	Nine-and-a-half street.....		95	95
Square 419.....	Wynne's alley.....		25	25
Square 441.....	West alley.....		77	77
Square 442.....	Glick's alley.....		276	276
Square 507.....	Richardson's court.....		111	111
Square 204.....	Portner place.....	87	2	89
Square 205.....	Waverly Terrace alley.....		61	61
Square 234.....	Liberty street.....		101	101
Square 235.....	Chester court.....	9	286	295
Square 238.....	Cedar street.....	4	167	171
Square 273.....	Davidson court.....		38	38
Square 274.....	Temperance avenue.....		203	203
Square 275.....	Valley street.....		72	72
Square 276.....	Quaker alley.....		80	80
Square 302.....	Davis court.....		11	11
Square 305.....	Dazenbrock's alley.....		23	23
EIGHTH PRECINCT (COUNTY).				
Between 7th st. extd. and Sherman ave.	Bellevue court.....		37	37
Howard University subdivision.	Bland's court.....		139	139
Do.....	Herberts alley.....	4	63	67
Do.....	Trumbull's court.....		35	35

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Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

POPULATION OF ALLEYS AND COURTS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

Location.	Name.	White.	Colored.	Total.
EIGHTH PRECINCT (COUNTY)—cont'd.				
Mount Pleasant	North court.....		139	139
Meridian Hill	Hill's court.....		48	48
Do.....	Fry's court.....		47	47
Do.....	Erie court.....		50	50
Do.....	Ogle's court.....		29	29
Howard University subdivision.	Pomeroy court.....		38	38
Do.....	Files court.....	2	14	16
Total.....		106	2,376	2,482
NINTH PRECINCT.				
Square 858.....	Blair's court.....	10	30	40
Square 859.....	Brewer's court.....	24		24
Square 895.....	St. James's court.....		28	28
Square 912.....	Green's court.....		25	25
Square 965.....	Everly's court.....		12	12
Square 986.....		4	6	10
Square 1026.....	Wylie's court.....		106	106
Square 1027.....	Linden court.....		117	117
Square 1030.....	Child's court.....	25		25
Square 719.....	Cabbage alley.....	9	50	59
Square 719.....	St. Ann's avenue.....	32		32
Square 724.....	Lowe's alley.....	6	49	55
Square 725.....	Schott's alley.....	48	197	245
Square 749.....	Fenton court.....		24	24
Square 753.....	Gordon avenue.....		180	180
Square 757.....	Bassett's alley.....		51	51
Square 759.....	Terrace court.....		44	44
Square 776.....	Pleasant alley.....	33	10	43
Square 779.....	Groff's court.....		55	55
Square 785.....	Douglass court.....		42	42
Square 786.....	Miller's court.....		36	36
Total.....		191	1,062	1,253
RECAPITULATION AL- LEY POPULATION.				
First precinct.....		57	468	525
Second precinct.....		69	2,951	3,020
Third precinct.....		298	2,674	2,972
Fourth precinct.....		378	3,679	4,057
Fifth precinct.....		71	1,287	1,358
Sixth precinct.....		498	1,799	2,297
Seventh precinct.....		482	532	1,014
Eighth precinct.....		106	2,376	2,482
Ninth precinct.....		191	1,062	1,253
Total.....		2,150	16,828	18,978

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
1.....	106	80	186	14.....	153	69	222
2 (vacant).....				15.....	129	34	163
3 (vacant).....				16.....	203	225	428
Government wharf.....	2		2	17.....	102	89	191
West 4.....	21	18	39	South 17.....		19	19
North 4.....	46	1	47	18 (vacant).....			
4.....	115	41	156	19.....	30	109	139
5.....	249	160	409	20.....	67	27	94
6.....	106	19	125	21.....	21	54	75
7 (vacant).....				22 (vacant).....			
8 (vacant).....				West 23 (vacant).....			
9 (vacant).....				23.....	44		44
10 (vacant).....				24.....	115	320	435
11.....	21		21	25.....	38		38
12.....	5	11	16	26.....	123	13	136
South 12 (vacant).....				27.....	129	4	133
13.....	3	116	119	28.....	242	420	662
West 14.....	10	58	68	29.....	170	43	213

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
30	80	46	126	105	300	46	346
31	109	33	142	106	134	71	205
32	112	99	211	107	105	263	368
33	27	45	72	108 (vacant)			
34 (not on map)				109 (vacant)			
Reservation 4	1		1	110	97	82	179
35 (vacant)				111	166	95	261
36	109	42	151	112	11	3	14
37	195	235	430	113	51	17	68
38	128	61	189	114	89	19	108
39	127	2	129	115	182	53	235
40	244	7	251	116	106	110	216
41	173	77	250	117	84	641	725
42	91	180	271	118	88	18	106
43	134	87	221	119	142	8	150
44	86	96	182	120	277	71	348
45 (not on map)				121	153	23	176
46 (not on map)				122	155	183	338
47 (vacant)				123	5	65	70
48	2		2	124	7	74	81
49	39	32	71	125 (vacant)			
50	94	22	116	126	181	155	336
51	160	266	426	127	272	74	346
52	76	4	80	North 128 (vacant)			
53	65	4	69	128 (vacant)			
54	135	59	244	129 (not on map)			
55	149	48	197	130 (not on map)			
56	183	76	259	131	39	160	199
57	182	23	205	132	99	136	235
58	50	1	51	133	260	53	313
59	53	159	212	134	202	58	260
60		57	57	135	18	2	20
61		97	97	136	74	12	86
62	18	8	26	North 137 (vacant)			
63	4		4	137	117	20	137
64 (vacant)				138	116	25	141
65	13	71	84	139	268	65	333
66	97	21	118	140	181	511	692
67	79	68	147	141	199	42	241
68	99	52	151	142	151	21	172
69	135	75	210	143	55	6	61
70	173	277	450	144	5	134	139
71	74	11	85	145 (vacant)			
72	238	216	454	146 (vacant)			
73	225	229	454	147		28	28
74	176	72	248	148 (not on map)			
75	260	51	311	149	18		18
76	74	375	449	150	83	187	270
77	309	38	347	151	107	33	140
78	120	53	173	152	254	198	452
79	172	77	249	153	163	36	199
80	149	23	172	South 153 (vacant)			
81	97	178	275	154	45	131	176
82	6	103	109	155	314	96	410
83	3	132	135	156	390	81	471
84	9	91	100	157	206	152	358
85	73	204	277	158	207	90	297
86	221	56	277	159	262	114	376
87		124	124	160	60	9	69
East 87		73	73	161	97	123	220
88	20	79	99	162	260	39	299
East 88 (vacant)				163	112	206	318
89 (vacant)				164	181	14	195
90	56	23	79	165	81	23	104
91	61	9	70	166	226	42	268
92	79	12	91	167	81	37	118
93	244	95	339	168	174	7	181
94	61	17	78	169	90	15	105
95	35	18	53	170	147	38	185
96	56	38	94	171	16	88	104
97	226	67	293	172	9	146	155
98	33	11	44	173		7	7
North 99 (vacant)				South 173		8	8
99	158	258	416	174	45	45	90
100	101	540	641	175	24	6	30
101	260	43	303	176	59	76	135
102	261	40	301	N. 177	37	16	53
103	128	23	151	177	145	36	181
104	119	467	586	178	211	57	268
South 104	26	348	374	179	337	231	568

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Colored.	Total.
180	170	199	369	253	142	19	161
181	207	171	378	254	399	13	412
South 181	25	4	29	255		1	1
North 182	14	3	17	256	70	12	82
182	107	116	223	257	102	49	151
183	146	377	523	258	108	76	184
184	101	158	259	259 (planing mills, etc.)			
185	120	24	144	260 (planing mills, etc.)			
186	60	6	66	261 (not on map)			
187 (not on map)				262 (not on map)			
188 (vacant)				263	262	18	280
South 188 (vacant)				264	336	3	339
North 189	41	11	52	265	257		257
189	89	24	113	266	117		117
190	370	26	396	267 (B. and P. R. R. freight yard)			
191	251	199	450	Southeast 267 (B. and P. R. R. freight yard)			
192	141	33	174	268 (B. and P. R. R. freight yard)			
193	295	41	336	269 (B. and P. R. R. freight yard)			
194	150	242	392	270 (B. and P. R. R. freight yard)			
195	329	131	460	271	245	355	600
South 195	23		23	272	24		24
North 196	20	16	36	273	106	57	163
196	72	223	295	274	187	398	585
197	93	290	383	275	179	120	299
198	142	136	278	276	204	135	339
199	275	59	334	277	199	161	360
200	335	5	340	South 277	37	7	44
201 (not on map)				North 278		11	11
202	152	88	240	278	154	63	217
203	76	18	94	279	178	87	265
204	259	16	275	280	253	49	302
205	147	90	237	281	261	64	325
206	268	439	707	282	170	58	228
207	340	63	403	283	221	35	256
208	510	38	548	284	202	22	224
209	231	528	759	285	341	34	375
210	196	56	252	286	212	65	277
211	226	201	427	287	178	16	194
212	247	57	304	288	368	21	389
213	47	20	67	289	151	12	163
214	194	195	389	290	207	39	246
215	141	15	156	291	145	3	148
216	150	39	189	292	60	21	81
217	262	28	290	293	142	67	209
218	247	58	305	294	13		13
219	141	22	163	295		6	6
220	122	26	148	296	322	61	383
221	118	9	127	297	249	55	304
222	222	16	238	298 (B. and P. R. R. freight yard)			
223	39	1	40	299	106		106
224	71	17	88	300 (Southern R. R. shed)			
225	65		65	301 (not on map)			
226	95	6	101	302	80	231	311
227	146	10	156	303	47	157	204
228	117	58	175	304	46	6	52
229	27	6	33	305	55	140	195
230	29	8	37	306	144	124	268
231	72	27	99	307	60	44	104
232		20	20	308	8	120	128
233	1	1	2	309	17	297	314
234	198	173	371	310	70	96	166
235	216	356	572	311	32	2	34
236	322	26	348	312	164	10	174
237	408	51	459	313	204	87	291
238	324	227	551	314	172	4	176
239	460	35	495	315	224	33	257
240	532	34	566	316	194	42	236
241	269	73	342	317	112	154	266
North 242	63	2	65	318	273	22	295
242	298	50	348	319	377	13	390
243	185	53	238	320	67	6	73
244	3		3	321	92	22	114
245	208	87	295	322	235	2	237
246	43	10	53				
247	347	158	505				
248	350	53	403				
249 (Franklin Square)							
250	453	13	466				
251	20	9	29				
252	242	117	359				

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
323 (new post-office)				397	251	30	281
324	31	29	60	398	167	6	173
325	149	5	154	399	246	32	278
326	128	5	133	400	302	47	349
327	157		157	401	315	45	360
328	82		82	402	236	12	248
329	5	1	6	403	231	6	237
330 (vacant)				404	185	6	191
331	20	294	314	405	214	11	225
332	48	207	255	406	53	10	63
333	45	189	234	407	83	12	95
North 334	54	22	76	408	6		6
334	52	52	104	409	152	1	153
335	91	215	306	410	49		49
336	13	315	328	411	148	202	350
North 337		8	8	412	102	25	127
337	115	98	213	413	143		143
338	103	123	226	414	87	58	145
339	167	9	176	415	7	1	8
340	276	94	370	South 415 (foundry, etc.)			
341	230	86	316	416	128	34	162
342	202	67	269	417	245	18	263
343	133	82	215	418 (not on map)			
344	192	57	249	419	200	94	294
345	338	41	379	North 420	85		85
346	125	2	127	420	135	4	139
347	184	2	186	421	201	5	206
348	176	1	177	422	123	33	156
349	39	10	49	423	140	6	146
350	16	8	24	424	341	18	359
North 351	56	4	60	425	256	31	287
351	186	1	187	426	226	6	232
352	154		154	427	135	23	158
353	249	2	251	428	139	6	145
354	151	2	153	429	169	12	181
355	57	3	60	430 (general post-office)			
356 (ice company's stable)				431	45	16	61
357	157	88	245	432	22		22
358	92	233	325	Agricultural Depart- ment and Smithson- ian Institution	43		43
359		156	156	433	148	1	149
360	136	98	234	434	62		62
361	204	95	299	435	298	39	337
362	418	13	431	436	116	3	119
363	388	85	473	437	182	1	183
364	181	248	429	438	177		177
365	497	24	521	439	196		196
366	359	18	377	South 439	5		5
367	333	126	459	440	47	2	49
368	363	305	668	441	349	241	590
369	414	164	578	442	209	276	485
370	263	26	289	443 (not on map)			
371	169	17	186	444	475	17	492
372	271	34	305	445	362	189	551
373	482	33	515	446	101	2	103
374	443	19	462	447	324	268	592
375	525	33	558	448	368	351	719
376	146	9	155	449	327	338	665
377	269	46	315	450	179	69	248
378	403	77	480	451	208	41	249
379	50	1	51	452	303	39	342
380	56	4	60	453	308	116	424
381	15	7	22	454	286	27	313
382	37	1	38	455	223	25	248
383	344	6	350	456	163	24	187
384	204		204	457	271	36	307
385	156		156	458	109	9	118
386 (B. and P. R. R. freight yard)				459	88		88
387	371	294	665	460	110	8	118
388	141	302	443	461	110	7	117
389	229	95	324	462	404	20	424
390	120		120	463	161		161
391 (warehouse, etc.)				South 463	57	5	62
392 (not on map)				464	90		90
393	202		202	465	484	117	601
394	271		271	466	168	7	175
395	176	56	232	467	363	8	371
North 396 (vacant)				468	219	100	319
396	66	23	89				

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Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
469	339	120	459	Reservation 11	311	99	410
470	170	60	230	Reservation 12	210	44	254
West 471 (machine shop)				Botanical Garden	2	3	5
471	154	131	285	534	173	477	650
472	133	1	134	535	196	284	480
473	43		43	536	87	196	283
474 (not on map)				537 (vacant)			
475	103	71	174	538	79	419	498
South 475	118	48	166	539	130	451	581
East 475	86		86	540	164	335	499
476	155		155	541	224	427	651
477	134	145	279	542	218		218
478	164	76	240	543	140	214	354
479	75	27	102	544	230	166	396
480	157	94	251	545	300	333	633
481	229	24	253	546	662	2	644
482	283	19	302	East 546	24	47	71
South 482 (vacant)				547 (vacant)			
483		1	1	Washington Barracks	475	20	495
West 484 (vacant)				East 547 (vacant)			
484	239	58	297	548 (not on map)			
485	180	4	184	549 (not on map)			
486	209	13	222	550	98	22	120
487	181	7	188	551	248	417	665
488	163	13	176	552	4	17	21
489	126	22	148	West 553	51	93	144
490	192	63	255	553	129	488	617
491	269	21	290	West 554	2		2
Reservation A	524	28	552	554	146	173	319
Reservation B	387	92	479	555	228	18	246
Reservation C	64	183	247	556	24	177	201
Reservation D	306	64	376	557	200	701	901
492	311	56	367	558	53	239	292
493	123	34	157	559	219	266	485
494	263	208	471	560	106	14	120
495	276	25	301	561	148	9	157
496	372	6	378	562	142	45	187
497	414	46	460	South 562	171	76	247
498	387	140	527	North 563	113		113
499	269	90	359	563	206	26	232
500	332	94	426	564	156	117	273
501	249	158	407	565	64		64
502	660	124	784	566	185	49	234
503	595		595	567	203	59	262
504	6		6	568	308	21	329
505 (not on map)				569	206	211	417
506 (not on map)				570	355	26	381
North 507	103	10	113	571	319	72	391
507	157	111	268	572	141	56	197
North 508 (vacant)				South 572	183	11	194
508	81		81	573	129	4	133
509	246	41	287	574	203	2	205
East 509	103	253	356	575	401	30	431
510	306	337	643	576	45	121	166
511	323	172	495	577	77	266	343
512	232	711	943	578	24	48	72
513	348	585	933	579	19	219	238
514	458	98	556	North 580 (vacant)			
North 515	241	103	344	580	69	224	293
515	138	291	429	581	89	316	405
516	387	320	707	582	59	297	356
South 516	257		257	North 583 (vacant)			
517	356	34	390	583	34	330	364
518	590	499	1,089	584	28	202	230
519	11	2	13	585	47	343	390
520	23	124	147	586	43	348	391
521	43	155	198	587	27	373	400
522	14	65	79	588	25	253	278
523	200	82	282	589	13	291	304
524	99	3	102	590	11	203	214
525	51	148	199	East 590 (vacant)			
526	55	100	155	591	19	168	187
527	156	72	228	592	7	180	187
528	149	22	171	593		145	145
529	255	52	307	594	3	238	241
530	160	36	196	595		76	76
531	176	6	182	596	34	130	164
532	287	18	305	West 597	61	107	168
533	397	32	429	597	47	184	231
Reservation 10	632	182	814	598	98	30	128

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
599	6	88	94	East 667 (vacant)			
600 (vacant)				South 667	9	1	10
601	27	16	43	East-South 667		9	9
602	8		8	668	109	35	144
603	2	28	30	669	204	84	288
604 (vacant)				670 (vacant)			
605 (vacant)				671	78		78
606 (vacant)				672	164	47	211
607	6		6	673 (vacant)			
608 (vacant)				674	582	261	843
609	19	13	32	675	1,063	20	1,083
610	2		2	676	393	27	420
611	14	43	57	677	494	354	848
612 (vacant)				678 (lumber yard, etc.)			
613 (vacant)				679	29	19	48
614	47	1	48	680	17		17
615	105	104	209	681 (B. and O. freight yard)			
616	171	239	410	682	118	3	121
617	143	83	226	683	89	6	95
618	183	25	208	684	186	14	200
619	112	4	116	685	374	63	437
620	414	988	1,402	686	222	132	354
621	462	339	801	687 (not on map)			
622	255	4	259	688 (not on map)			
West 623	157	15	172	689	117	17	134
623	660	504	1,164	690	231	81	312
West 624 (vacant)				691	111	9	120
624	300	255	555	692	96	27	123
625	273	97	370	693	297	66	363
626	380	33	413	694	191	68	259
627	15	2	17	Northwest 695 (B. and P. R. R. freight yard)			
628	319	392	711	West 695 (B. and P. R. R. freight yard)			
629	212	46	258	695 (vacant)			
630	77	60	137	696	26	4	30
631	25	7	32	North 697 (vacant)			
632 B. and O. depot				697	110	6	116
633	294	71	365	698 (vacant)			
634	271	21	292	North 699 (vacant)			
635	153	64	217	699	24	82	106
South 635		119	119	700	35		35
636	3	1	4	701	185	19	204
637	14	27	41	702	136		136
638	21	348	369	703	115	51	166
639	18		18	704 (vacant)			
640	9	238	247	705 (vacant)			
641	186	19	205	706	21		21
North 642 (vacant)				707	53		53
642	34	226	260	708	6	8	14
East 642	70		70	East 708 (vacant)			
643	33	254	287	South 708 (vacant)			
East 643		45	45	709	6		6
South 643 (vacant)				710 (vacant)			
644		60	60	East 710 (vacant)			
West 645		149	149	711		4	4
645	45	119	164	East 711	9		9
646 (vacant)				712	6	61	67
647	2		2	713 (vacant)			
648	5		5	714	34		34
649 (vacant)				715	126	65	191
North 650	6	90	96	716	153		153
650	26	484	510	717	122		122
651	17		17	718 (vacant)			
652	79	121	200	719	291	77	368
653	107	32	139	720	204	21	225
654	28	4	32	721	577	9	586
655 (vacant)				722	151	3	154
656	70		70	723	251	9	260
657 (vacant)				724	229	115	344
658	13	3	16	725	405	205	610
659 (not on map)				726	61	6	67
660	4		4	727	194	11	205
661	7		7	728	219	45	264
662	19		19	729 (Congressional Li- brary)			
East 662		37	37	730 (Congressional Li- brary)			
663	9		9	731 (not on map)			
664	28	7	35				
East 664	8	2	10				
665	4	1	5				
666 (vacant)							
667		7	7				

208 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
732	496	51	547	808	223	2	225
733	221	80	301	809	183	1	184
734	162	137	299	810	64		64
735	124	3	127	811	3	1	4
736	200	4	204	812	159	45	204
737	12	262	274	813	108	14	122
738	37	30	67	814	92	2	94
739 (vacant)				815	159	8	167
740	145	4	149	816	121	78	199
741	9	62	71	817	152	5	157
742	83	48	131	818	176	47	223
North 743 (vacant)				819	149	22	171
743	276	271	547	820	113	32	145
744	246	4	250	821	70	98	168
South 744 (vacant)				822	189	5	194
745 (not on map)				823	193	25	218
746 (not on map)				824	87	22	109
North 747 (vacant)				825	66	16	82
747 (vacant)				South 825	144	21	165
748	58	60	118	826		20	20
749	142	36	178	South 826 (vacant)			
750	171		171	827 (not on map)			
751	212	45	257	828	6	17	23
752	257	7	264	829	137	49	186
753	313	180	493	830	40		40
754	276	2	278	831	38		38
755	143	98	241	832	7		7
756	103	7	110	833	116	1	117
757	206	104	310	834	84		84
758	116	1	117	835	115	5	150
759	165	68	233	836	204	35	239
760	247	22	269	837	89		89
761	165	12	177	838	113	11	124
762	139	48	187	839	197	3	200
763	132	14	146	840	114	5	119
764	155		155	841	95	4	99
765	16		16	842	122	1	123
766	114	16	130	843	169	46	215
767	134	21	155	844	160	14	174
768	75		75	845	105	26	131
769	121	1	122	846	170	31	201
770	161	78	239	847	135	31	166
771	27	5	32	848 (not on map)			
North 772	6		6	849	36		36
772	31		31	850 (not on map)			
773 (vacant)				851 (not on map)			
774	154	9	163	852 (not on map)			
775	89		89	North 853	12	116	128
776	215	14	229	853 (vacant)			
777	186	4	190	854 (not on map)			
778	110	78	188	North 855	11	11	22
779	230	55	385	855	290	8	298
780	231	10	241	856	432	22	454
781	101	1	102	857	95	1	96
782	185	13	198	858	229	31	260
783	53	52	105	859	419		419
784	150	30	180	860	221	2	223
785	196	77	273	861	581	36	617
786	172	67	239	862 (vacant)			
787	182	12	194	863	9	38	47
788	190	24	214	864	265	7	272
789	77	1	78	865	121	49	170
790	187	19	206	866	201	2	203
791	49	53	102	867	270	51	321
792	87	113	200	868	294	20	314
793	26	1	27	869	315	9	324
794	75	109	184	870	260	216	476
795	154	19	173	871	120	10	130
796	39	192	231	872	120	3	123
797	134	41	175	873	186	104	290
798	116	34	150	874	235	3	238
799	74		74	875	3		3
800	274		274	876	279	56	335
801	28	19	47	877	311	125	436
802 (not on map)				878	413	353	766
803 (vacant)				879	28		28
804	203		203	880	50	90	140
805	103		103	Reservation 15 and 16 (vacant)			
806	62		62	881	47	123	170

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
882	88	21	109	956	6		6
883 (not on map)				957	3	67	70
884 (not on map)				958	79		79
885 (not on map)				959	80	54	134
886	68		68	960	168	24	192
887	59		59	961	10		10
888	49		49	North 962	7		7
889	164	2	166	962	43		43
890	183	10	193	963	23	7	30
891	138	1	139	964	221	7	228
892	91	1	92	965	198	28	226
893	65	63	128	966	84	2	86
South 893	18		18	967	105	2	107
894	144	22	166	968	128	38	166
895	142	47	189	969	68	3	71
896	148	13	161	970	154	25	179
897	141	17	158	971	108	28	136
898	114	54	168	972	224		224
899	102	1	103	973	232	2	234
900	174	24	198	974	262	17	279
901 (vacant)				975	145		145
902	159	4	163	South 975	101	5	106
903	211	13	224	976	93		93
904	293	9	302	977	140	3	143
905	102	17	119	978	41	9	50
906	157	51	208	979	5	14	19
907	38	47	85	North 980	76	1	77
(Navy-yard)	302	21	323	980 (vacant)			
908	9		9	981	230	5	235
909	59		59	982	151	7	158
910	165	58	223	983	179	101	280
911	62	3	65	984	7	11	18
912	157	31	188	985	4	34	38
913	178	4	182	986	56	46	102
914	42		42	987	288	21	309
915	29		29	988	205	1	206
South 915	128	1	129	989	172	4	176
916	156	55	211	990	281	57	338
917	265	7	272	South 990	46	48	94
South 917	11		11	991	169	1	170
918	56	3	59	992	155	22	177
919	126	2	128	993 (not on map)			
920	137	11	148	994	163	1	164
921	69	3	72	995	194		194
922	63	1	64	996	156		156
923	145	1	146	997	87		87
924	229	29	258	998 (not on map)			
925	111	5	116	999	9		9
926	293	2	295	1000	129		129
927	164	6	170	1001	102		102
928	176	1	177	South 1001		5	5
929	71		71	1002	141	20	161
930	66	12	78	1003	328	268	596
North 931 (vacant)				1004	354	74	428
931 (vacant)				1005	259	8	267
932	51		51	1006	68	10	78
933	111	131	242	1007	70	7	77
934	174	1	175	1008	147	2	149
935	146	3	149	1009	24		24
936	142	1	143	1010	6	111	117
937	78	2	80	1011	91	1	92
938		42	42	1012	109	2	111
939	110	29	139	1013	49		49
940	65	1	66	1014	72		72
941	120	16	136	1015	96	51	147
942	175	4	179	South 1015	5	89	94
943	108	27	135	East 1015		39	39
944	239	11	250	1016 (not on map)			
945	169	71	240	North 1017	3	24	27
946		4	4	1017	30	22	52
947	78	2	80	1018	108	180	288
948	13		13	1019	170		170
949	251	10	261	South 1019	103		103
950	290	25	315	1020	384	69	453
951	120	10	130	1021	68	9	77
South 951	8	3	11	1022	43		43
952	108		108	1023	240	58	298
953	39	55	94	1024 (vacant)			
954 (vacant)				1025 (vacant)			
955 (vacant)				East 1025 (vacant)			

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Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Colored.	Total.
South 1025 (vacant)				1090	41	10	51
North 1026	10		10	1091	3	4	7
1026	245	163	408	South 1091 (vacant)		5	5
1027	198	130	328	1092			
South 1027	24	8	32	South 1092 (vacant)			
1028	66	3	69	1093	6	29	35
1029	351	3	354	1094		11	11
1030	25		25	1095	10	114	124
1031	3		3	1096 (vacant)			
1032 (vacant)				1097	18		18
Northwest 1033	20	33	53	1098		39	39
1033	48	162	210	1099 (not on map)			
1034	24	84	108	1100 (vacant)			
North 1035 (vacant)				1101 (not on map)			
1035	4		4	1102 (vacant)			
1036		28	28	1103 (not on map)			
South 1036 (vacant)				1104 (not on map)			
1037 (vacant)				1105 (not on map)			
1038	29		29	1106 (not on map)			
1039	10	55	65	1107		21	21
South 1039		22	22	1108		62	62
1040	26	43	69	1109 (vacant)			
1041	6	243	249	1110	7	33	40
1042	103	58	161	1112 (vacant)			
East 1042	56		56	Northeast 1113 (vacant)			
1043	153		153	1113	12	14	26
1044	5		5	1114 (vacant)			
1045	25	4	29	Southeast 1114 (vacant)			
1046	71		71	Congressional Cemetery	8	1	9
1047	173		173	1115 (not on map)			
1048	53		53	1116 (not on map)			
South 1048 (vacant)				1117 (not on map)			
North 1049	19	11	30	1118 (vacant)			
1049	110	2	112	1119		8	8
1050	55	3	58	1120 (vacant)			
1051	296	1	297	1121		9	9
1052	95		95	1122 (vacant)			
North 1053 (vacant)				1123 (not on map)			
1053 (vacant)				1124 (not on map)			
1054 (vacant)				1125 (vacant)			
1055		64	64	1126 (vacant)			
1056	4		4	1127 (vacant)			
1057 (vacant)				1128 (vacant)			
1058	83	84	167	1129		10	10
1059		24	24	1130 (vacant)			
South 1059		68	68	1131 (not on map)			
1060	10	167	177	1132 (vacant)			
1061	10	60	70	1133 (vacant)			
1062	3		3	1134 (vacant)			
South 1062 (vacant)				1135 (vacant)			
1063	21		21	1136		7	7
1064 (vacant)				1137			
Northeast 1065 (vacant)				1138 (vacant)			
1065	10		10	1139 (vacant)			
1066	27	1	28	1140 (vacant)			
1067 (vacant)				South 1140 (vacant)			
1068		18	18	1141 (vacant)			
South 1068 (vacant)				1142 (vacant)			
1069	6	14	20	1143 (vacant)			
1070	15	2	17	1144 (vacant)			
1071	4	28	32	1145 (vacant)			
1072		96	96	1146 (vacant)			
South 1072	16	46	62	1147 (not on map)			
1073		26	26	1148 (vacant)			
1074	50	50	100	1149 (vacant)			
1075	77	3	80	1150 (vacant)			
1076	49		49	1151 (vacant)			
1077 (vacant)				1152 (vacant)			
1078	20		20	1153 (vacant)			
1079	23		23	1154 (vacant)			
Southeast 1079 (vacant)				1155 (vacant)			
1080 (vacant)				1156 (vacant)			
1081 (not on map)				1157 (vacant)			
1082		34	34	1158 (vacant)			
1083	18	33	51	1159 (vacant)			
1084 (vacant)				1160 (vacant)			
1085	64	43	107	1161 (vacant)			
1086	9	29	38	1162 (vacant)			
1087		11	11	1163 (vacant)			
1088		55	55	1164 (vacant)			
1089 (vacant)	8		8				

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
1165 (vacant)				Washington Asylum			
1166 (vacant)				Hospital	19	33	52
1167 (vacant)				Workhouse	80	128	208
1168 (vacant)				Employees residing on			
1169 (vacant)				ground	48	10	58
1170 (vacant)				Total	150,414	70,284	220,698
United States jail	56	264	320				
Washington Asylum	30	79	109				

GEORGETOWN, D. C., BY SQUARES.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
1		5	5	66	43	102	145
2		1	1	67		65	65
3 (lumber yards and ice houses)				68	6	70	76
4	8		8	69	19	186	205
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (coal wharves and ice houses)				70	59	117	176
10	2		2	71	75	63	138
11	12	6	18	72	75	5	80
12	34	1	35	73	128	5	133
13	21	28	49	74	225	21	246
14	88	73	161	75	195	9	204
15	11	55	66	76	206	23	229
16	94	37	131	77	128	18	146
17	52	8	60	78	106	124	230
18	161	110	271	79 (vacant)			
19	162	45	207	80	5		5
20	151	102	253	81 (vacant)	185		185
21	97	10	107	83	107	2	109
22	87	11	98	84	138	109	247
23	3	1	4	85	253	10	263
24	40	9	49	86	207	8	215
25	84		84	87	180	17	197
26	81	47	128	88	103	15	118
27	131	109	240	89	85	59	144
28	159	3	162	90	6	92	98
29	106	16	122	91		80	80
30	241	8	249	92	4	138	142
31	46	133	179	93	75	172	247
32	49		49	94	63	86	149
33		5	5	95	23	98	121
34	71		71	96	168	15	183
35	211	10	221	97	60	2	62
36	45	40	85	98 (vacant)	80	6	86
37	171	47	218	99	148	20	168
38	303	65	368	100	93	15	108
39	290	30	320	101	160	22	182
40	148	2	150	102	142	3	145
41	170	14	184	103	76	114	190
42	107	50	157	104	24	16	40
43	148	2	150	105	17		17
44	21	113	134	106 (vacant)			
45	30	167	197	107	96	1	97
46 (vacant)				108	197	69	266
47		11	11	109	81	27	108
48	256	15	271	110	322	134	456
49	111	5	116	111	134	25	159
50	195	5	200	112	291	49	340
51	125	8	133	113	57	11	68
52	72	24	96	114	43	3	46
53	158	35	193	115	25	5	30
54 (vacant)				116 (vacant)			
55 (vacant)				117		74	74
56	231	13	244	118 (vacant)			
57	75	11	86	119 (vacant)			
58	218	2	220	120	52	70	122
59	144	13	157	121	149	29	178
60	72	6	78	122 (vacant)			
61	146	24	170	123	11		11
62	178	19	197	124	27	1	28
63	122	13	135	125	17	1	18
64	93	11	104	126	64	20	84
65	107	51	158	127	68	48	116
				128	57	4	61
				129	204	7	211

212 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
	115	9	124	143 (vacant)			
	26	15	41	144 (vacant)			
				145 (not shown on map)			
	94		94	146 (vacant)			
				147 (vacant)			
	8		8	148 (vacant)			
				149 (vacant)			
				150 (vacant)			
				151 (vacant)			
	5		5	Little River	3		3
				Total	11,751	4,138	15,889

VILLAGES AND ROADS IN COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Village or road.	White.	Colored.	Total.
.....			
.....	109	23	132
.....	2,571	68	2,639
.....	140	19	159
.....	31	18	49
.....	74	106	180
.....	41		41
.....	165		165
.....	17	10	27
.....		486	486
.....	32	95	127
.....	208	84	292
.....	102	2,062	2,164
.....	20	102	122
.....	245	11	256
.....	26	11	37
.....	42		42
.....	36	14	50
.....	55		55
.....	34	6	40
.....	200		200
.....	1,423	315	1,738
.....	491	19	510
.....	61		61
.....	6,014	3,426	9,440
.....	91	54	145
.....	52	20	72
.....	41	14	55
.....	11		11
.....	60	20	80
.....	153	35	188
.....	181	24	205
.....	10	34	44
.....	48	25	73
.....	84	10	94
.....	36	14	50
.....	116		116
.....	34	17	51
.....	358	23	381
.....	12		12
.....	29	57	86
.....	73	27	100
.....	14	16	30
.....	24	10	34
.....	14	4	18
.....	98	48	146
.....	25		25
.....	11		11
.....	27	24	51

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

VILLAGES AND ROADS IN COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued.

Village or road.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Seventh precinct—Continued.			
Rock Creek Ford road	38	133	171
Ridge road	88	2	90
River road	8		8
Tennallytown	758	369	1,127
Thirty-eighth street extended	227	9	236
Tunlaw road	22	3	25
U street extended	73	5	78
Woodley lane	28	12	40
Total	2,844	1,009	3,853
Eighth precinct:			
Bloomingdale	395	8	403
Bunker Hill road	43	18	61
Bates road	23	2	25
Blair road	176	42	218
Blagden's Mill road	2		2
Brightwood Park	272	14	286
Brightwood avenue, Florida avenue to District line	361	60	421
Bellevue court		37	37
Brookland	671	55	726
Brookland, South	194	21	215
Brookland, addition to	24		24
Barnes and Weaver's subdivision	21	6	27
Catholic University	127	7	134
Eckington	213	20	233
Eckington, West	381	9	390
Eckington, Central	204	22	226
Edgewood	9		9
Fort Totten	31	2	33
Gypsy camp, between Glenwood and Brookland	16	2	18
Howard University subdivision	340	2,056	2,396
Harwood road	35	29	64
Highland avenue	15	1	16
James's Gift		26	26
Lamond	43	9	52
Le Droit Park	1,721	146	1,867
Military road	18		18
Morrison street	31		31
Metropolis View	88	11	99
McLaughlin's subdivision	295	64	359
National Park	26	32	58
Piney Branch road	140	50	190
Petworth	53	8	61
Queens Chapel road	7	3	10
Riggs road	78	21	99
Rock Creek Church road	113	28	141
Rock Creek Ford road	5	62	67
Road A	28		28
Sargents road	55	20	75
Sligo Mill road	23	29	52
Spring road	67	66	133
Shepherd road	74	61	135
Sheridan street	132		132
Scott avenue	46	7	53
Soldiers' Home	804		804
Territory bounded by Fourteenth street NW. extended on the east, Florida avenue NW. on the south, Rock Creek on the west, and unnamed road on the north, comprising the subdivisions Mount Pleasant, Lanier Heights, Ingleside, etc.	2,619	1,539	4,158
Territory bounded by Seventh street NW., extended, on the east, Florida avenue NW. on the south, Fourteenth street NW., extended, on the west, and Spring road on the north, comprising the subdivisions Holmead Manor, Todd and Brown's, Columbia Heights, etc.	3,367	2,773	6,140
Territory bounded by Harewood road on the east, Bloomingdale on the south, Howard University subdivision on the west, and Michigan avenue on the north, comprising the Le Droit Park and Dobbins' subdivisions	183	256	439
Terra Cotta	81	5	86
Takoma	165	16	181
University Heights	100	5	105
University Station	14	41	55
Whitney Close	52	7	59
Whitney avenue	87	7	94
Total	14,068	7,703	21,771

212 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., BY SQUARES—Continued.

Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Square, alley, court, or road.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
130	115	9	124	143 (vacant)			
131	26	15	41	144 (vacant)			
132 (not on map)				145 (not shown on map)			
133	94		94	146 (vacant)			
134 (vacant)				147 (vacant)			
135	8		8	148 (vacant)			
136 (vacant)				149 (vacant)			
137 (vacant)				150 (vacant)			
138 (vacant)				151 (vacant)			
139 (vacant)				Little River	3		3
140	5		5				
141 (vacant)				Total	11,751	4,138	15,889
142 (vacant)							

VILLAGES AND ROADS IN COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Village or road.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Third precinct: Unnumbered squares north and west of Florida avenue NW., east of Rock Creek, and south of R street NW	109	23	132
Fifth precinct: Anacostia	2,571	68	2,639
Anacostia road, between Ridge road and Twining City	140	19	159
Bowen road, between Good Hope and Suitland	31	18	49
Bowen road, between Suitland road, near Good Hope, to Ridge road and Nonesuch	74	106	180
Buena Vista Heights	41		41
Congress Heights	165		165
East Washington Heights	17	10	27
Garfield		486	486
Garfield Heights, Hamilton road, and Walker road	32	95	127
Giesboro	208	84	292
Hillsdale	102	2,062	2,164
Hamilton road	20	102	122
Harrison street and Good Hope	245	11	256
Livingston road	26	11	37
Minnesota avenue, south of Twining City	42		42
Naylor road	36	14	50
Nichols avenue	55		55
Ridge road	34	6	40
Twining City	200		200
Government Hospital for the Insane— Patients	1,423	315	1,738
Employees	491	19	510
Wheeler road	61		61
Total	6,014	3,426	9,440
Seventh precinct: Broad Branch road	91	54	145
Brookville	52	20	72
Connecticut avenue extended	41	14	55
Chappell road	11		11
Cleveland place	60	20	80
Canal road	153	35	188
Conduit road, west of Harlem	181	24	205
Chain Bridge road	10	34	44
Daniel road	48	25	73
Fowlers Hill, Canal road	84	10	94
Grant road	36	14	50
Georgetown and Rockville road, south of Tennallytown to Georgetown	116		116
Georgetown and Rockville road, north of Tennallytown to Dis- trict line	34	17	51
Harlem	358	23	381
Klinge road	12		12
Little Falls road	29	57	86
Loughboro road	73	27	100
Military road	14	16	30
Massachusetts avenue extended	24	10	34
Magazine lane	14	4	18
Murdock Mill road	98	48	146
New Cut road	25		25
Pleasant drive	11		11
Pierce Mill road	27	24	51

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

VILLAGES AND ROADS IN COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued.

Village or road.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Seventh precinct—Continued.			
Rock Creek Ford road.....	38	133	171
Ridge road.....	88	2	90
River road.....	8		8
Tennallytown.....	758	369	1,127
Thirty-eighth street extended.....	227	9	236
Tunlaw road.....	22	3	25
U street extended.....	73	5	78
Woodley lane.....	28	12	40
Total.....	2,844	1,009	3,853
Eighth precinct:			
Bloomington.....	395	8	403
Bunker Hill road.....	43	18	61
Bates road.....	23	2	25
Blair road.....	176	42	218
Blagden's Mill road.....	2		2
Brightwood Park.....	272	14	286
Brightwood avenue, Florida avenue to District line.....	361	60	421
Bellevue court.....		37	37
Brookland.....	671	55	726
Brookland, South.....	194	21	215
Brookland, addition to.....	24		24
Barnes and Weaver's subdivision.....	21	6	27
Catholic University.....	127	7	134
Eckington.....	213	20	233
Eckington, West.....	381	9	390
Eckington, Central.....	204	22	226
Edgewood.....	9		9
Fort Totten.....	31	2	33
Gypsy camp, between Glenwood and Brookland.....	16	2	18
Howard University subdivision.....	340	2,056	2,396
Harwood road.....	35	29	64
Highland avenue.....	15	1	16
James's Gift.....		26	26
Lamond.....	43	9	52
Le Droit Park.....	1,721	146	1,867
Military road.....	18		18
Morrison street.....	31		31
Metropolis View.....	88	11	99
McLaughlin's subdivision.....	295	64	359
National Park.....	26	32	58
Piney Branch road.....	140	50	190
Petworth.....	53	8	61
Queens Chapel road.....	7	3	10
Riggs road.....	78	21	99
Rock Creek Church road.....	113	28	141
Rock Creek Ford road.....	5	62	67
Road A.....	28		28
Sargents road.....	55	20	75
Sligo Mill road.....	23	29	52
Spring road.....	67	66	133
Shepherd road.....	74	61	135
Sheridan street.....	132		132
Scott avenue.....	46	7	53
Soldiers' Home.....	804		804
Territory bounded by Fourteenth street NW. extended on the east, Florida avenue NW. on the south, Rock Creek on the west, and unnamed road on the north, comprising the subdivisions Mount Pleasant, Lanier Heights, Ingleside, etc.....	2,619	1,539	4,158
Territory bounded by Seventh street NW., extended, on the east, Florida avenue NW. on the south, Fourteenth street NW., extended, on the west, and Spring road on the north, comprising the subdivisions Holmead Manor, Todd and Brown's, Columbia Heights, etc.....	3,367	2,773	6,140
Territory bounded by Harewood road on the east, Bloomington on the south, Howard University subdivision on the west, and Michigan avenue on the north, comprising the Le Droit Park and Dobbins' subdivisions.....	183	256	439
Terra Cotta.....	81	5	86
Takoma.....	165	16	181
University Heights.....	100	5	105
University Station.....	14	41	55
Whitney Close.....	52	7	59
Whitney avenue.....	87	7	94
Total.....	14,068	7,703	21,771

214 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Census of the District of Columbia—Continued.

VILLAGES AND ROADS IN COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued.

Village or road.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Ninth precinct:	76		76
Avalon Heights.....	75	16	91
Brentwood road.....	30	3	33
Bunker Hill road.....	148	13	161
Bladensburg road.....	321	66	387
Bennings.....	34	133	167
Bennings road.....		148	148
Burrville.....	167	12	179
Cottage Hill.....	3	3	6
Central avenue.....	61	107	168
Deanwood.....		15	15
Deanwood, east.....	37	37	74
Douglass.....		58	58
Glendale.....	52	22	74
Hickey road.....	131	248	379
Ivy City.....	12	1	13
Kenilworth.....	140	25	165
Kendall Green and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	217	6	223
Langdon.....	1	114	115
Lincoln.....	21		21
Mount Olivet road.....	57	19	76
Queen's Chapel road.....	18	10	28
Ridge road.....	1,113	94	1,207
Rosedale.....	144	130	274
Reform School.....	1,356	301	1,657
Trinidad.....	43	161	204
Winthrop Heights.....			
Total.....	4,257	1,742	5,999
RECAPITULATION, COUNTY.			
Third precinct.....	109	23	132
Fifth precinct.....	6,014	3,426	9,440
Seventh precinct.....	2,844	1,009	3,853
Eighth precinct.....	14,068	7,703	21,771
Ninth precinct.....	4,257	1,742	5,999
Total.....	27,292	13,903	41,195

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, accompanied by a detailed statement of its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897:

1 chief engineer.....	\$2, 300
4 assistant chief engineers, at \$1,380 each	5, 520
1 clerk	1, 200
1 fire marshal.....	1, 150
30 foremen, at \$1,150 each	34, 500
20 engineers, at \$1,150 each.....	23, 000
20 firemen, at \$966 each.....	19, 320
8 tillermen, at \$966 each.....	7, 728
30 hostlers, at \$966 each	8, 980
234 privates, at \$920 each.....	2 5, 280
14 watchmen, at \$690 each.....	9, 660
1 machinist in charge of repairs to apparatus.....	1, 150
1 laborer in charge of additional stable.....	480
Repairs to engine houses.....	5, 000
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances.....	5, 000
Purchase of hose.....	9, 000
Fuel.....	4, 500
Horses	9, 000
Forage	10, 000
Contingent expenses	13, 000
1 aerial turntable truck to replace old truck.....	3, 500
6 engines, at \$4,200 each.....	25, 200
7 hose carriages, at \$900 each.....	6, 300
4 aerial turntable trucks, at \$3,500 each.....	14, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, H, and I streets NW.....	45, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Eighteenth, Twentieth, E, and F streets NW.....	20, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, B, and C streets SW.....	30, 000.
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, O, and Q streets NW	22, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Thirteenth, Fifteenth, N, and P streets NW	40, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by First, Fourth, G, and I streets NE.....	25, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by Sixth, Tenth, B, and D streets SW	35, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by Sixth, Tenth, L, and D streets SE.....	22, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, G, and I streets NE.....	20, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by M, O, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fifth streets NW	23, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located on Wisconsin avenue between the Woodley Lane road and the Loughborough road.....	16, 200
Additional stable to be erected in the rear of No. 8 engine house, North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.....	5, 000
Total	757, 968
Appropriation for year ending June 30, 1898	277, 040
Excess.....	480, 928

216 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The items of increase are as follows:

	\$27,558
In salary	
In force:	
2 assistant chief engineers, at \$1,380 each.....	2,760
10 foremen, at \$1,150 each	11,500
6 engineers, at \$1,150 each.....	6,900
6 firemen, at \$966 each	5,796
4 tillermen, at \$966 each.....	3,864
10 hostlers, at \$966 each.....	9,660
102 privates, at \$920 each.....	93,840
6 watchmen, at \$690 each.....	4,140
1 machinist in charge of repairs to apparatus.....	1,150
1 laborer in charge of additional stable.....	480
Repairs to engine houses.....	1,500
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances.....	1,500
Purchase of hose.....	2,000
Fuel.....	1,500
Horses	2,000
Forage	2,000
Contingent expenses.....	3,500
Difference between amount appropriated in deficiency bill to pay six months' salary to men provided for, and amount needed to pay the same men for one year.....	8,480
1 aerial turntable truck to replace old truck.....	3,500
6 engines, at \$4,200 each.....	25,200
7 hose carriages, at \$900 each.....	6,300
4 aerial turntable trucks, at \$3,500 each.....	14,000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, H, and I streets NW.....	45,000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Eighteenth, Twentieth, E, and F streets NW.....	20,000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, B, and C streets SW.....	30,000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, O, and Q streets NW.....	22,000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Thirteenth, Fifteenth, N, and P streets NW.....	40,000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by First, Fourth, G, and I streets NE.....	25,000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by Sixth, Tenth, B, and D streets SW.....	35,000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by Sixth, Tenth, L, and D streets SE.....	22,000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, G, and I streets NE.....	20,000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by M, O, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fifth streets NW.....	23,000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located on Wisconsin avenue, between the Woodley Lane Road and the Loughborough Road...	16,200
Additional stable to be erected in the rear of No. 8 engine house, North Carolina avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.....	5,000
Total increase.....	542,328
Less total decrease.....	61,400
Net increase	480,928

While the increase as above shown amounts to \$542,328, the actual increase over the appropriation for the current year is \$480,928 after allowance is made for the amount of \$61,400, appropriated by the last session of Congress for the purchase of a house, lot, and furniture and six months' salary for the men to equip two engine companies, one to be located in the section bounded by Seventh, Twelfth, C, and F streets NW., the other in Anacostia, and for the purchase of two engines and two hose carriages, which are not included in these estimates.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION.

An increase in the compensation of the force is again recommended. This recommendation has been made, and been approved by the honorable Commissioners, for a number of years, and strong effort has been made to have Congress thus recognize the efforts of the firemen.

The members of our department are required to reside within a reasonable distance of the company to which they are assigned, and rents in these localities are as a rule high. They are required to purchase at least two suits of uniform clothing per year, so that they may be able to present a neat and creditable appearance. Should they respond to an alarm of fire and their clothing get ruined, they have to replace it out of their salary.

During the past fourteen months five men lost their lives at fires, and four died from disease contracted in the service and in the line of their duty. At every death each member is assessed the sum of \$2.50, which constitutes the firemen's relief fund, \$2 being turned over to the widow or nearest relative, and 50 cents retained for the purpose of erecting a headstone to his memory. In addition to this, \$1 per month is deducted from the pay of each fireman, by act of Congress, which dollar so deducted constitutes the firemen's pension fund.

As will be seen from the above, with a salary of \$800 per annum, or rather \$788, it is almost an utter impossibility for the men to obtain anything but the plainest necessities of life for themselves and their families.

It is an undisputed fact that firemen incur more hazards and dangers than any other class of men. The life of a fireman is one continuous battle. No man knows whether after an alarm he will return safe and sound on his apparatus, or cold and quiet in a patrol wagon. Such service should certainly be rewarded at least by an adequate salary, so that a man, after his trying tour of duty of five days is over, may go to a comfortable home and rest the twenty-four hours that he is free. A fireman is on duty continuously five days in every six, and then only in case the full quota of men in the company are on duty. The absence, on account of sickness or otherwise, of one man postpones the days off to every ninth day, and should two men be off duty at the same time, all leaves cease.

Again, it seems an act of injustice to the firemen that other branches of the District government pay so much larger salaries where the risk to life and limb is not nearly so great. For instance, in the police department of our city, the lowest class of privates receive \$100 per annum more than a private in the fire department, while the pay of the men in the other grades is correspondingly higher. No one can or will dispute the fact then when the duties and dangers of the men of the two departments are compared there is a striking discrepancy in the amount of salary paid.

As stated above, the honorable Commissioners, realizing the justness of the claims of the fire department, have, in previous years, recommended an increase in the pay, and, in addition to this, a petition on the same subject containing the signatures of over 26,000 of our representative citizens was sent to the Congress, but without avail.

It is hoped that this recommendation will not receive the fate that others similar to it have met in past years.

INCREASE IN FORCE.

An increase of two assistant chief engineers is recommended, for the reason that our city and its fire department have long since outgrown its number of assistant chiefs. There are but two, who are performing the duties that in other cities are assigned to six or eight men. An assistant chief responds to every alarm of fire that is received, whether it be in Anacostia, Takoma Park, or in any other portion of the city, and it is absolutely essential that they arrive at the scene of the fire at the earliest possible moment, to direct companies, and take charge of the fire in the absence of the chief engineer. The success of a fire department depends to a very large extent upon the number, intelligence, and efficiency of the assistant chiefs. By the rules they are required to visit each of the houses in their battalions once each day; hence they are brought in close contact with the men, and are able to perform important service in this direction alone. With an area of 72 square miles and with 20 companies, which will be our number by the 1st of July next, it is an utter impossibility for these men to look out and properly care for the important matters left to their charge. This increase is needed as much, if not more, than any other increase recommended, and it is earnestly hoped that an appropriation providing for these two men will be allowed.

Congress at its last session placed a clause in the appropriation bill which reads as follows:

Hereafter each of the members of the fire department shall be entitled to leave of absence each year, with pay, for such time, not exceeding twenty days, as the Commissioners shall determine.

Neither the Commissioners nor this office were consulted before the above law was passed, and it would not be possible to comply therewith, and still keep a proper working force on duty in the various houses to enable the department to perform the most effective fire duty, with the number of men at the present time allowed each company. I have therefore asked an appropriation for 30 additional privates, which will enable the firemen to obtain the twenty days' leave allowed them by Congress, and to which they are entitled.

The increase of 10 foremen, 6 engineers, 6 firemen, 4 tillermen, 10 hostlers, and 92 privates is asked to equip the additional companies recommended in these estimates.

It is also estimated for an increase in the number of watchmen—from 8 to 14. There are in the department a number of men who, by reason of long and faithful service, have become incapacitated for performing active fire service, and are not incapacitated to such an extent as to be placed on the pension roll. If this increase is allowed, the department will be benefited in two ways; first, by having young, able-bodied men to fill the positions held at present by these men, and, secondly, they being fully qualified to perform the duties of watchmen, it would not be necessary for a company which has responded to an alarm for fire to leave the house without anyone in charge. It would prove very beneficial if this increase were allowed.

MACHINIST IN CHARGE OF REPAIRS TO APPARATUS.

It is again estimated for one machinist, to be placed in charge of repairs to apparatus. This has been the recommendation for several years, but we have not been able to get an appropriation for this officer, who would prove such a valuable addition to our department. The

department is getting to such a size that an experienced machinist is an absolute necessity. Many times a piece of apparatus is in need of repairs that could be made at once if we had the services of such an employee, thus obviating the necessity of sending it to a repair shop, and losing the use thereof for such length of time as it takes to make the repairs. The amount asked for the compensation of this officer is \$1,150 per annum, and there is no doubt but that that amount would be more than saved every twelve months. Only a few months since an engine after serving at a very large fire was found to need some slight repairs. An experienced machinist was called in and made the necessary repairs at a cost to the District of \$10, and if the engine had been sent to a shop the probabilities are the expense would have been much greater.

He would also be charged with the control and direction of all employees assigned to duty under him, note and report all derelictions or incompetency on the part of such employees, and see that the time of the men assigned him is employed to the greatest advantage to the department. He shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the fire department and the orders of the chief engineer.

It is to be hoped that this increase be allowed.

LABORER IN CHARGE OF ADDITIONAL STABLE.

An appropriation is asked for \$480 per annum for a laborer to take charge of the additional stable, which is asked for in these estimates. This would indeed be a very reasonable compensation for a man who would be required to perform the labors incident to a position of this kind. With the number of horses he would be required to care for, and the condition in which everything appertaining to a stable in the department is required to be kept, his undivided attention at all times would have to be given to this work.

REPAIRS TO ENGINE HOUSES.

There are now occupied by the department sixteen houses, ten used as engine houses, four as truck houses, one as a chemical engine house, and one that, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, will also be used as a chemical engine house. This house is the old No. 2 engine house, located on D street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW. The engine that it is contemplated to locate on these premises is the one now in service in the quarters of Truck Company C, Fourteenth street and Ohio avenue.

During the past year, as is noted in another portion of these estimates, the new house appropriated for to accommodate No. 2 engine company, D street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW., was completed and is now occupied by the above-mentioned company. This house contains all the modern improvements both as to sanitation and fire business, and the company is comfortably situated.

The first session of the Fifth-fourth Congress made appropriation for two houses, one to be located in the vicinity of North Capitol street and Florida avenue, and the other at Brightwood. The second session of the same Congress also made an appropriation for the erection of two houses, one to be located in Anacostia, and the other in the section bounded by Seventh, Twelfth, C, and F streets NW. As will be seen, by the close of the fiscal year 1898, the department will occupy twenty houses, some of them being so old as to need continual repairing.

Congress has allowed the sum of \$3,500 for repairs to engine houses. This amount is not sufficient to meet the demands that are made upon it.

In years past, by the most careful management, we have been able to make the repairs that were most urgent with the small appropriation, but it will be absolutely necessary that an increase in the appropriation be made during the coming year.

The houses of a fire department are occupied continuously and must receive the most careful attention, and be kept in perfect sanitary condition. Our men, as a rule, take the greatest interest in keeping the houses in a neat and clean condition, and when repairs are necessary they should be made at once.

A new house is very much needed for engine company No. 4, located on Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW. This house has been occupied by the department since the year 1870, and it is now almost past repairing. It is not only old, but since its erection many improvements in engine houses that are essential have been made, and as this company responds to a great many boxes in the business district, making it one of our most important companies, they should have every facility known for quick work. It is not estimated for a new house for this company this year, for the reason that additional companies are so badly needed that it was thought to be in the best interests of our city to wait until another time.

An appropriation of \$5,000 is asked for repairs to engine houses, which, if allowed, may enable us to keep the various houses in the good condition they should be.

REPAIRS TO APPARATUS AND NEW APPLIANCES.

The following apparatus is now in use in the department: Twelve engines, 10 in service, 2 in reserve; 13 hose carriages, 10 in service, 3 in reserve; 5 trucks, 4 in service, 1 in reserve; 1 chemical engine, capacity 160 gallons; 1 chemical engine, capacity 170 gallons; 2 fuel wagons in service; 2 supply wagons in service; one 2-wheel hose reel and appliances. Attached to each of 11 carriages are two 6-gallon fire extinguishers; attached to 2 carriages are two 3-gallon fire extinguishers; attached to 2 trucks are four 6-gallon fire extinguishers; attached to 1 truck are two 6-gallon fire extinguishers; attached to 2 trucks are two 15-gallon fire extinguishers. There are also in the department 1 buggy for the use of the chief engineer; 1 buggy each for the use of the 2 assistant chief engineers; 1 buggy for the use of the fire marshal; 1 extra buggy, and 1 hose reel and appliances loaned to the citizens of Tennallytown. The hose reel and appliances loaned the citizens of Brookland have been returned to the department.

The above apparatus will be increased by the appropriations of the Fifty-fourth Congress, which were for 5 engines and 3 hose carriages. All of these, it is expected, will be in service by the beginning of the next fiscal year.

All of our engines and hose carriages are in very good condition at the present time. Truck A was thoroughly overhauled during the past year and is in very fair condition. Truck B is not fit for further service, and a new one to replace it is estimated for. Truck C, having been in service since September 6, 1891, will have to be placed in the repair shop, as it is very much in need of repairs. Truck D was placed in service on the 1st day of March, 1896, and as yet is in good condition. Chemical Engine No. 1 has also been in service since the 6th day of September, 1891, and in consequence requires quite extensive repairs. This engine responds to all boxes centrally located, and is quite an important adjunct to our department. Chemical Engine No. 2, which

is to be located at Brightwood, is not in need of any repairs worthy of mention.

The appropriation allowed by Congress for the present year is \$3,500, which is an increase of \$500 over the amount appropriated for the preceding year. This amount is not sufficient to keep the various pieces of apparatus in the condition they should be. All apparatus and appliance must be kept in the most perfect repair, if the best results are to be obtained. During some of the previous years deficiencies have been had in this appropriation, and during the year just ended some work that was very necessary to be done had to be postponed until the new appropriation became available. It should not be necessary that an extended argument be made for this item as it is self-evident that an adequate appropriation should be made for this purpose.

For the next year \$5,000 is asked, which will be none too much for the purpose for which it will be used.

HOSE.

It is necessary that an increase of at least \$2,000 be made in the appropriation for hose. This increase is asked by reason of the increase that was made in the department during the past year. The equipment of a company with hose costs about \$2,000, and when the department is increased a corresponding increase should be made for this article. It might be added that during the year just ended 2,250 feet of hose was burst, and will have to be replaced. This hose had been in service in the department for a number of years, and had become worn out.

FUEL.

An increase of \$1,500 is asked for the purchase of fuel. During the year just ended, with only 15 companies, a deficiency was had, and with 20 companies to supply, an increase is necessary.

HORSES.

An increase of \$2,000 is also asked in the appropriation for this item. Good horses are a great necessity to a fire department, as its success to a certain extent is contingent upon arriving at the scene of a fire with all possible speed.

It is of the utmost importance that the department should be allowed this increase.

FORAGE.

The increase of \$2,000 in this appropriation is asked by reason of the increased number of companies, which necessitates a slight increase in this appropriation.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

As was stated in the last annual report submitted, all expenditures under this head are conducted upon the most economical principle. Every requisition that is received from the company commanders is carefully scrutinized, and nothing is allowed but what is absolutely essential for the conduct of the department. Congress at its last session increased the appropriation from \$8,000 to \$9,500. This was the first increase allowed since 1890, and then it was only increased by \$500. Nine companies have been provided since 1890, and this fund has been increased by only \$1,500.

In several of the houses the furnishing will have to be renewed, and the buggies used by the executive officers, which are paid for out of this fund, need quite extensive repairs, they having been in use for a number of years without having any repairs made other than those necessary to keep them in service. The harness, also, of a number of the companies is old and not safe, and new will have to be purchased.

It will be seen from the above that with our small appropriation proper facilities can not be had, and in consequence an increase of \$3,500 is asked, which will in a measure relieve our needs.

ONE AERIAL TURNABLE TRUCK.

The truck known as Truck B, located at New Hampshire avenue and M street NW., has been in continuous service in the northwestern section of the city since the 19th day of March, 1877. It is not only out of date, but in consequence of its long service is worn out, and not safe to be used. This truck has been repaired until it is past repairing, and a new one with all the latest improvements is absolutely necessary, not only for the protection of the important district which is covered by this piece of apparatus, but to the men who are required to use it.

An appropriation of \$3,500 is asked to replace this truck, with the hope that it may this year be allowed.

NEW COMPANIES.

Although Congress has within the past few years made appropriations for slight increases in this department, the city of Washington is yet sadly in need of additional engine and truck companies, with the requisite number of officers and men to properly man them.

During the year just closed our city has been very fortunate in that there have been very few large fires, and only upon two occasions was it found necessary to call out the entire department. One was the burning of the large planing mill of Thomas W. Smith, the other the building known as "The Rink," situated on H street and New York avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW., and occupied by the Lansburg Furniture Company, which occurred on the night of December 28, 1896. On this date, at 6.02 p. m., No. 2 engine company responded to a local alarm, and at 6.04 box 143 was sounded for the same fire. Upon the arrival of the department all hope of saving the building was gone, as it was one roaring, seething mass from end to end. A general alarm, bringing all companies to this fire, was sounded. Just prior to the sending in of the general alarm at 6.13 p. m., box No. 617 was received for a fire on the Brentwood road. The immense light showing from this second fire led many to suppose that a large conflagration was also raging in that section of the city, but the good fortune (and it seems impossible to call it by another name) remained with our city, as the fire proved to be only a frame shanty. As is stated above, a general alarm for "The Rink" fire followed immediately upon the sounding of box 617, but had this been reversed there would not have been one piece of apparatus to respond to the second fire, with the exception of Chemical Engine No. 2, which had been transferred to No. 7 engine house. While No. 7 engine company was serving fire from box 617 and the rest of the department at fire from box 143, with the exception of the aforesaid chemical company, another fire occurred at No. 1000 Twenty-second street NW., and the chemical company responded and extinguished this third fire. Had either of the last two named fires been serious, aid would have had to be sent from "The Rink" fire, and by the time such assistance could have reached the scene of the conflagration much damage might have resulted and possi-

bly some loss of life. Had the general alarm been sounded before box 617 was received, when the third fire occurred they would have had to depend upon getting a company from the general alarm fire. The above circumstance is related to show the great and urgent necessity for an increase in this department. Too much can not be said in this connection. From the books of the assessor it may be learned that the assessed value of taxable real estate in the District of Columbia is \$180,376,908, and it should be borne in mind that this does not include the buildings occupied by the United States Government nor their contents, and at the present time there are only 10 engine, 4 truck, and 2 chemical engine companies, with 159 men, all told, to take care of and protect this immense wealth. Something should be done, and that at once. The fire department, above all departments, should be recognized by a large appropriation, for upon its members our citizens depend not only for protection of property, but also of life. Money spent in the support and maintenance of a fire department has proven—not only in our own city, but in every city, town, and village in the United States—a good investment. It can always be depended upon in time of emergency; and there is no doubt that if our legislators were as fully cognizant of the necessity for an extension in the fire service as our citizens—those to whom a large and efficient fire department means so much—there would be no necessity for repeating the earnest pleas for recognition that have been made in the past years. In the endeavor to increase this department by additional companies, it is not done for the self-glorification of any person or persons, but for the good of our city, of which we are all so justly proud.

The first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress made appropriation for an engine company to be located in the vicinity of North Capitol street and Florida avenue, and for the erection in Brightwood of a house to accommodate the chemical engine company in service on Fourteenth street, between Kenyon street and Kenesaw avenue, and one engine to be placed in the house to be vacated by the chemical company, but failed to make appropriation for a hose carriage, or the men for either company. The second session of the above Congress appropriated for the men, not to be available, however, until the 1st of July, 1897, but likewise failed to appropriate for a hose carriage. There are but three extra hose carriages in the department, and one of these will have to be used until such time as Congress provides one in its place.

In my last annual report particular stress was laid upon the manner in which Congress appropriates for our needs. As has been the case in recent years, the houses have been built, and the apparatus standing therein, and we have had to wait months and months before the men became available to place these companies in service. This should not be. The men should be provided for at the same time the rest of the appropriation is ordered. By this method when new companies were ready for service we would have all experienced men to operate them, not be compelled to make transfers of old men to the new companies, thereby, in a measure, crippling the efficiency of several other companies, and during the time intervening between the time the appropriation should become available and the completion of the houses, the men could be assigned to the various companies, and, while they were being properly trained and drilled, the Department would have the benefit of their services, giving us stronger companies, which might, perhaps, enable the Department to render more effective service. There is nothing that would be derived from this manner of making appropriation except that which would be of great benefit to the service, and it is earnestly hoped that in the future some little attention will be given

to this matter. If, on the other hand, the Congress will not listen to this plea, it is hoped that it will at least provide for the men to be available within six months after the appropriations become available for the houses, so that, as soon as the houses are completed and ready for service we may get the use of the companies, which are so badly needed, without any useless delay.

The new house appropriated for by the third session of the Fifty-third Congress, to accommodate Engine Company No. 2, located on D street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW., was completed, and on the 5th day of January the company vacated its old quarters and moved into the new. The old house, located on D street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, has been thoroughly overhauled and put in good condition, and, as soon as is possible, the chemical engine, which is now in service at the house of Truck Company C, Fourteenth street and Ohio avenue, will be transferred and placed in service in this house with a full complement of six men, provision having been made for them at the last session of Congress. This is done to give the business portion of our city the best protection from fire possible.

The second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, in addition to appropriating for the men necessary to operate engines 11 and 12, four men for No. 1 Chemical Company and four men to be assigned to Chemical Company No. 2, also appropriated for two additional engine companies, one to be located in Anacostia and the other in the section bounded by Seventh, Twelfth, C, and F streets NW. The need of these two companies was fully set forth in the last annual report of this department, and it can only be added at this time that when these houses are completed, and the companies ready for service, they will prove to be among the most important additions that have ever been made to the department, as they are located in sections where they are very much needed, and where they will be able to do important service.

No. 2 Chemical Engine Company, located on Fourteenth street, between Kenyon street and Kenesaw avenue, NW., will be transferred to the house erected at Brightwood. To give this section of the District of Columbia, which is being rapidly built up with frame dwellings, the best possible protection from fire, it was the intention to place a hose carriage fully equipped in this house, but as Congress failed to appropriate the money necessary to purchase a hose carriage for the company to be placed in the house to be vacated by the chemical company, and in consequence of which one of our extra carriages will have to be used for this purpose, it will not be possible to place one in service at Brightwood unless Congress provides for a new one. An appropriation of \$900 is therefore asked for one new hose carriage.

The following increase in the number of companies is recommended:
For the erection of 6 engine houses, to be located as follows:

One in the section bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, H, and I streets NW.

One in the section bounded by Eighteenth, Twentieth, E, and F streets NW.

One in the section bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, B, and C streets SW.

One in the section bounded by Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, O, and Q streets NW.

One in the section bounded by Thirteenth, Fifteenth, N, and P streets NW.

One in the section bounded by First, Fourth, G, and I streets NE.

For the erection of 4 truck companies, to be located as follows:

One in the section bounded by Sixth, Tenth, B, and D streets SW.

One in the section bounded by Sixth, Tenth, L, and D streets SE.

One in the section bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, G, and I streets NE.

One in the section bounded by Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, M, and O streets NW.

One on Wisconsin avenue, between the Woodley Lane road and the Loughborough Road.

ADDITIONAL STABLE.

It is recommended that an appropriation of \$5,000 be allowed for the erection of an additional stable in the rear of No. 8 engine house, North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE. This has been found to be not only a great necessity, but of the greatest importance in properly caring for the horses of this department. In a majority of our houses there are only 5 stalls, and in some only 4, so that our extra horses have to be kept at the hospital. For some years the veterinary surgeon of this department, who is the owner of a hospital, has taken not only our extra horses, but also the sick and injured ones from the various houses, and has kept them at his hospital, where treatment has been given them. Our horses must receive the best attention possible, and this can not be given them unless it is done at a stable under the control of the department. The plan has been adopted in many other cities and works to a good advantage.

The ground on which it is proposed to erect this stable is owned by the District of Columbia, and the small expense that would be incurred to build and maintain the stable would be of small moment in comparison to the great benefits that would be derived therefrom.

DISCIPLINE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the department is being steadily increased and that very rigid discipline is constantly maintained, there are comparatively few occasions when it is found necessary to cite a member before the trial committee. The success of a fire department depends to a great extent upon the discipline. During the year the trial committee investigated but 21 charges against members of the department, and of this number 3 cases were dismissed. No frivolous charges have been brought, but when a member has been guilty of the violation of any rule or regulation or of any neglect, he has been promptly dealt with.

The rule governing the appointment of persons to positions in the department was amended on the 6th day of August, 1896, to read as follows:

Persons to be eligible to membership in the department must be citizens of the United States, over 23 and not over 35 years of age, shall weigh not less than 150 pounds, and be not less than 5 feet 8 inches in height, and citizens of the District of Columbia for at least two years preceding the date of their application, possessed of good moral character, and found physically competent to perform the duties of a fireman by the board of surgeons of this department, and never have been convicted of an infamous crime.

This amendment was recommended by me, in order that older, stronger, and more able-bodied men should be the ones to receive appointments, that the department might be enabled, if possible, to do more effective work.

The system adopted—that all persons appointed to membership should serve a probationary term of twelve months—has been enforced during the past year with beneficial effects. During these twelve months, as has been the custom, the men who were appointed have been subjected to four practical examinations—three conducted by the officer in charge of the company in which the appointee is assigned, and the final one by the assistant chief engineer of the company in which the appointee is doing duty. At these final examinations the

men must be proficient in the location of fire-alarm boxes, fire hydrants, route to boxes, perfect in the use of all apparatus and appliances, besides being thoroughly familiar with the modes of extinguishing fires, and well conversant with the rules and regulations, general and special orders, and all matters pertaining to fire business. These examinations are very essential, as all the men are compelled to learn all there is to learn, which gives us a more efficient, and consequently a more effective, fire department. Promotions are made in a like manner, subject to twelve months' probation, but the quarterly examinations are dispensed with.

If at the conclusion of the probationary term an officer or private passes a satisfactory examination, his position is made permanent. If, however, the examination fails to be satisfactory, the member is dropped from the rolls of the department. During the past year only one member was dropped on account of his failing to satisfactorily serve his probationary term.

To keep the standard of the department high must be the constant care, and by the practice of these examinations none but the very best men are enabled to receive permanent appointments or promotions.

The following changes occurred:

June 30, 1896:	
Full complement	167
Total force	<u>167</u>
June 30, 1897:	
Resigned (voluntarily and under charges)	8
Removed (on charges and without charges)	6
Died	<u>4</u>
Total	18
Increased by act of Congress	<u>2</u>
Total	20
Appointments	20

It was found necessary during the past year to discipline members for the following offenses:

Absent without leave	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and making false charges	1
Gross neglect of duty	2
Interfering with the efficiency and discipline of the department	1
Making false charges against the foreman	1
Neglect of duty	1
Reckless driving	1
Reporting for duty in an intoxicated condition	1
Violation of the rules and regulations	1
Violation of rule 10	1
Violation of rule 16	4
Violation of rule 17	3
Violation of rules 16 and 17	1
Violation of special orders No. 178	1
Total	<u>21</u>
Charges dismissed	3
Fined	3
Fined and cautioned	1
Fined and reprimanded	2
Fined and warned	9
Reprimanded	1
Removed	1
Warned	1
Total	<u>21</u>

DECEASED.

During the year the department lost by death 4 members—Assistant Foreman John A. Merriman, Engineer J. D. Angell, Fireman G. A. Maguire, and Hostler John Waldron.

Assistant Foreman Merriman was killed on the night of March 4 by a shifting engine of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was appointed a member of the department March 12, 1893, and promoted to the position of assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 6 on August 1, 1895.

Engineer Angell was appointed October 1, 1869, promoted to the position of fireman June 1, 1874, and that of engineer August 1, 1889. He died on the 12th day of August, 1896, at his company quarters, No. 5 engine house, after an illness of but one hour and twenty-eight minutes.

Fireman Maguire was quite an old member of the department, he having received his appointment as private November 29, 1884, and his promotion on the 9th day of July, 1896. He died on the 25th day of October, 1896, after a long illness.

Hostler Waldron was also connected with the department for a long term of years. He was appointed November 6, 1875, and promoted to hostler January 1, 1879. After a short illness, resulting from a stroke of paralysis, he died on October 16, 1896.

In the deaths of the above named the department and the city sustained a serious loss. They were all tried and true firemen—firemen at heart—and the best evidence of this was that all were officers and had earned their promotions.

Casualties to members of the department.

Company.	Position.	Name.	Date.	Box.	Days off duty.	Injury.
Engine company:						
No. 1.....	Foreman	C. S. Boss.....	Nov. 24, 1896	623	None.	Eyes affected by heat and smoke.
No. 1.....	Assistant foreman.	L. A. Weaver...	.....do	623	None.	Do.
No. 1.....	Private	W. J. Seitz.....	.....do	623	None.	Do.
No. 1.....	.....do	J. M. Wooster..	.....do	623	None.	Do.
No. 1.....	.....do	F. M. Cornwell..	.....do	623	None.	Do.
No. 1.....	.....do	G. Nussbaum...	May 17, 1897	.....	7	Kicked by horse.
No. 2.....	Foreman	James Keliber..	Aug. 15, 1896	16	4	Exhaustion.
No. 2.....	.....do .....	.....do	Nov. 24, 1896	623	6	Eyes burned.
No. 2.....	Private	J. D. Sullivan...	.....do	623	1	Do.
No. 2.....	.....do	S. P. Shipley...	.....do	623	7	Exhaustion.
No. 3.....	Foreman	W. E. Robertson	Oct. 11, 1896	416	11	Stuck nail in foot.
No. 3.....	Private	W. T. Coulter...	Dec. 12, 1896	.....	5	Foot mashed backing engine in house.
No. 3.....	.....do	J. C. Harper.....	Mar. 11, 1897	91	15	Stuck nail in foot.
No. 5.....	Fireman	M. Brown.....	Apr. 6, 1897	.....	78	Broke leg coming down sliding pole.
No. 6.....	Private	J. H. Davidson, jr.	Aug. 3, 1896	.....	.....	Kicked while clipping horse.
No. 6.....	.....do .....	.....do	Dec. 28, 1896	143	19	Burned on back and shoulders.
No. 6.....	.....do	C. T. O'Brien....	Jan. 23, 1897	.....	.....	Finger mashed while drilling.
No. 6.....	.....do	W. F. Lanahan..	Mar. 9, 1897	127	.....	Hand cut by glass.
No. 6.....	Assistant foreman.	J. A. Merriman.	Mar. 3, 1897	.....	.....	Killed by shifting engine of B. and O. R. R.
No. 6.....	Private	J. H. Davidson, jr.	June 20, 1897	.....	5½	Injured while riding bicycle.
No. 7.....	.....do	W. B. Linkins..	Mar. 31, 1897	237	2	Struck on head by play pipe.
No. 8.....	Foreman	J. T. Young.....	Mar. 1, 1896	426	15	Leg hurt.
No. 8.....	Private	A. M. Donaldson	May 18, 1896	139	181	Legs burned.

Casualties to members of the department—Continued.

Company.	Position.	Name.	Date.	Box.	Days off duty.	Injury.
Engine company—C't'd.						
No. 8.....	do.....	A. Malone.....	Nov. 24, 1896	623	.....	Overcome by heat.
No. 8.....	Hostler.....	George Tenley..	Feb. 5, 1897	Local.	.....	Eye cut with harness trip.
No. 8.....	Private.....	A. Malone.....	Apr. 16, 1897	92	$\frac{1}{2}$	Eyes burned by hot ashes.
No. 9.....	Fireman.....	J. D. O'Connor..	June 30, 1896	.....	40	Ankle sprained.
No. 10.....	Private.....	J. F. Willig.....	Sept. 4, 1896	.....	8	Injured by horse.
Chemical 1...	Hostler.....	W. P. Cady.....	Dec. 30, 1896	Local.	4	Hand cut by falling slate.
Truck A.....	Private.....	J. A. Sullivan...	May 18, 1896	139	22	Knee cap cut.
C.....	do.....	P. N. Jeffries...	Oct. 27, 1896	.....	33	Ankle sprained.
C.....	Assistant foreman.	C. A. Kreamer..	Dec. 28, 1896	143	2	Run spike in hand.
C.....	Private.....	D. F. Nolan.....	do.....	143	.....	Hand burned.
D.....	Foreman.....	P. W. Nicholson	Aug. 8, 1896	28	.....	Cut foot with glass.
D.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 13, 1896	215	.....	Right eye burned slightly.
D.....	Private.....	J. E. Hooper....	May 8, 1897	212	.....	Mashed finger while taking ladder off truck.

Casualties to residents.

Name.	Date.	Box.	Location.	Injury.
—— Ritchie.....	Jan. 26, 1897	712	3259 N street NW...	Slightly burned.
Mary Warner.....	Mar. 10, 1897	36	620 19th street NW.	Do.
Dora E. Upshure.....	Apr. 28, 1897	321	607 23d street NW..	Burned to death.
Joseph Mantegari.....	July 16, 1896	129	911 D street NW....	Do.
James Fitzgerald.....	Sept. 29, 1896	Local.	1215-17 Pa. ave. NW	Killed by collapse of building.
E. W. Blout.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Slightly hurt by collapse of building.
George Sutton.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Do.
F. H. Finley.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Do.
Mrs. F. H. Finley.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Do.
B. H. Beatty.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Do.
R. McLean.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Do.
F. Campbell.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Do.
C. Coleman.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Do.
Annie V. Ward.....	Apr. 10, 1897	14	308 E street NW....	Do.
James Hamilton.....	June 5, 1897	124	705 Market Space...	Slightly hurt by falling shed.
William Slason.....	Feb. 3, 1897	Local.	314 Del. ave. NE....	Burned to death.
C. B. Tilden.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Severely burned.
Lydia A. Crabbe.....	May 27, 1897	634	1111 D street NE....	Run over by horse carriage; broke both legs.
Charles Tolson.....	Sept. 30, 1896	Local.	306 D street SW....	Hands and face burned.
Mrs. M. Madlerson.....	Apr. 9, 1897	Local.	627 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ street SW....	Do.
Fred'k W. Lenz.....	Sept. 28, 1896	Local.	3108 M street NW..	Killed by explosion and collapse of building.
Joseph Oliver.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Badly burned by explosion and collapse of building.
Unknown man.....	July 19, 1896	17	326 Pa. ave. NW.....	Injured by jumping off balcony.
Unknown woman.....	do.....	17	do.....	Slightly burned about face.
Unknown child.....	do.....	17	do.....	Do.
Alice Thomas.....	Dec. 14, 1896	214	2103 8th street NW.	Burned to death.
Mrs. S. S. Marr.....	Mar. 31, 1897	.....	1415 10th street NW.	Burned about hands and arms.
Margaret T. Brook.....	Mar. 1, 1897	Local.	2032 17th street NW.	Burned to death.
—— Hessler.....	July 13, 1896	Local.	501 11th street NW.	Badly burned.
Gussie Dodson.....	Sept. 26, 1896	Local.	Brookland, D. C....	Burned to death.
May Dodson.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Do.
—— Dodson.....	do.....	Local.	do.....	Do.
Carrie Dornoff.....	Feb. 12, 1897	Local.	1206 Kirby st. NW..	Badly burned.
Peter Lorine.....	May 8, 1897	212	1254 8th street NW.	Overcome by smoke.

PENSION FUND.

The pension roll at the present time, on which will be found the amount allowed each person per month, is as follows:

Martin Cronin.....	\$50.00	John Kane.....	7.50
Francis Lewis.....	35.00	Annie L. Sullivan.....	30.00
Annie Sweeney.....	30.00	Mary R. Lowe.....	40.00
Calhoun Clark.....	30.00	Mary A. Lowe.....	30.00
William French.....	30.00	Margaret T. Mulhall.....	40.00
William W. White.....	30.00	Rebecca A. Giles.....	40.00
James H. Mahorney.....	30.00	Jane E. Griffin.....	30.00
F. W. Raitz.....	30.00	Mary A. Kettler.....	30.00
Ellen Alber.....	30.00	Catharine Angell.....	30.00
Mary G. Williams.....	30.00	Annie E. Waldron.....	35.00
Barbara M. Lenman.....	30.00	Marion R. Maguire.....	30.00
Lida A. Mastin.....	30.00		
William Kane.....	7.50	Total per month.....	750.00
Catherine Kane.....	7.50		

No matter how brave and energetic a man may be, if he has a wife and little ones dependent upon him for support, he is not so likely to hesitate to perform any duty if he is assured that they will be provided for should he meet with an accident which would result in his death or disable him from performing any labor.

Every fireman who has served as such for a few years has time and again faced death, and to their credit it may be stated that it is a very rare occurrence when one fails to do his duty by reason of fear of the result.

As the amount of fines collected from the police court necessarily vary from year to year, complications might arise should the amount be inadequate to supply any deficiency which might be caused in the fire-department pension fund.

I respectfully recommend that the present law be amended so as to authorize the payment of such money as may be needed to supply any deficiency in this fund out of the revenues of the District of Columbia instead of from police-court fines.

FIRE HYDRANTS.

There is a great necessity for an increase in the number of fire hydrants now in service. For a number of years an increase has been earnestly recommended by this department. This is a matter of vast importance not only to the department but to the property holders of our city. It has been the experience on occasions during the past year that the department has responded to alarms of fire, and on reaching the scene it was found that the hydrants were so far remote that it was necessary to lay out 2,000 or more feet of hose in order to reach the fire. This impedes the working of the department, causes a loss of valuable time, and results in much unnecessary damage.

During the past year 50 new hydrants were erected, making a total of 1,807 now in service in the District of Columbia. It can be readily understood that with an area of 72 square miles this number of fire hydrants is entirely inadequate. The erection of 200 more is recommended, and it is sincerely hoped that this recommendation will not only receive passing attention, but that the hydrants will be purchased and erected in the most advantageous localities.

In this connection it should be stated that the water department of our city has rendered valuable assistance to this department by extending water mains and erecting fire hydrants where the necessity for them was made apparent, and it was not due to them that the depart-

ment was compelled to lay out such a quantity of hose to reach a fire as above stated.

FIRE-ALARM BOXES.

The question of fire-alarm boxes is also one of great importance. More of them is an absolute necessity. There are sections of our city where it is necessary to go eleven or twelve blocks before a fire-alarm box can be reached. Such a state of affairs should not exist. By being compelled to go such a distance from the scene of a fire much valuable time is lost, not only by the time consumed in reaching the box to send in the alarm, but as all companies respond direct to the box, perhaps in a direction entirely different to that in which the fire is located, after reaching the box and learning of the location of the fire there is a loss of time that means much to the citizen whose property is burning. Our department responds to an alarm of fire with all possible speed; but, as long as the fire-alarm boxes are located so distant from each other, it can not be expected that the department will be able to keep the losses down to a figure that it would be possible to if we had more fire-alarm boxes.

During the year just closed but two new boxes were erected, one at Thirteenth and Clifton streets NW. and the other at Garfield Hospital. During the present year it is the intention to erect at least 31.

It is hoped that during the next year many more boxes will be put in service, so that it will be possible for our citizens to receive better protection from fire than is offered at the present time.

HOSE.

The following hose was purchased for the department during the past fiscal year: Paragon brand, 7,000 feet; Maltese Cross brand, 1,400 feet; which was distributed to the different engine companies as follows:

Paragon to—	Feet.	Paragon to—	Feet.
No. 1.....	1,500	No. 7.....	1,000
No. 2.....	1,000	Maltese Cross to—	
No. 3.....	1,000	No. 6.....	700
No. 4.....	1,500	No. 10.....	700
No. 5.....	1,000		

Hose on hand at end of fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Company.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Company.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
No. 1.....	1,450	1,279	650	No. 6.....	1,500	950	442
No. 2.....	1,450	1,300	150	No. 7.....	2,350	700	400
No. 3.....	2,000	700	500	No. 8.....	2,300	600	350
No. 4.....	1,650	250	500	No. 9.....	400	1,750	400
No. 5.....	1,500	700	750	No. 10.....	1,800	425	425

SUMMARY.

Good.....	Feet.
Fair.....	16,400
Bad.....	8,654
Total.....	4,567
	29,621

	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Paragon.....	12,700	4,054	3,125
Keystone.....		400	350
Maltese Cross.....	3,700	4,200	1,092
Total.....	16,400	8,654	4,567

Statement of number of alarms, working hours of engines, ladders raised, hose laid, etc.

Company.	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Third alarms.	General al arms.	Special alarms.	Local alarms.	Hours engine worked.		Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extinguish-ers used.	Transfers.
Engine Company :							H.	M.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		
No. 1.....	93	1	.....	1	.....	35	45	20	15, 650	200	108	10	.....
No. 2.....	69	3	.....	.....	.....	25	44	00	13, 350	50	50	6	.....
No. 3.....	93	1	.....	.....	.....	18	52	00	16, 950	700	12	6	.....
No. 4.....	66	3	.....	.....	1	39	49	20	18, 650	150	186	4	.....
No. 5.....	30	.....	.....	2	.....	14	23	15	8, 450	50	18	4	.....
No. 6.....	93	6	1	2	1	46	39	5	12, 500	300	60	8	.....
No. 7.....	70	2	.....	.....	.....	50	35	35	13, 750	200	132	15	.....
No. 8.....	40	1	.....	1	.....	19	43	15	14, 600	300	78	4	.....
No. 9.....	42	.....	.....	2	.....	19	24	10	13, 250	100	24	4	1
No. 10.....	26	2	1	2	.....	20	32	35	11, 150	200	12	2	.....
Truck Company :													
A.....	78	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 554	4	.....
B.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	914	13	.....
C.....	59	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	916	.....	.....
D.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	713	17	.....
Chemical Company :													
No. 1.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	1, 400	.....	90	2	.....
No. 2.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	1, 550	.....	54	14	3

Total number of alarms, etc., during the year ended June 30, 1897.

Responded to—	
Bell alarms.....	212
Local alarms.....	324
Hose laid.....	feet.. 141, 250
Ladders raised.....	do... 4, 921
Hose burst.....	do... 2, 250
Engines worked.....	hours.. 388 ³⁵ / ₆₀
Extinguishers used.....	times.. 113
Transfers.....	4

List of alarms of fire from 1880 to 1897, and number of buildings and population in 1880 and 1897.

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Build-ings.	Popula-tion.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Build-ings.	Popula-tion.
1880.....	109	30, 474	177, 638	1889.....	168	.....	.....
1881.....	97	.....	.....	1890.....	207	.....	.....
1882.....	125	.....	.....	1891.....	191	.....	.....
1883.....	152	.....	.....	1892.....	218	.....	.....
1884.....	146	.....	.....	1893.....	273	.....	.....
1885.....	185	1894.....	241
1886.....	169	1895.....	256
1887.....	186	1896.....	250
1888.....	174	1897.....	536	58, 504	280, 000

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Description of engines.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight as drawn to fires.	Placed in service.	Cylinder.	Pump.	Gallons per minute.
				<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	
No. 1.....	Double upright crane-neck piston with Clapp boiler.	Second..	Manchester Locomotive Works.	8,200	Dec. 9, 1886	6½ by 8	4½	700
No. 2.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	First...	Clapp & Jones....	8,975	Dec. 6, 1891	9 by 8	5½ by 8	1,000
No. 3.....	do	Third...	do	7,965	Nov. 16, 1889	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 4.....	Silsby crane-neck rotary.	do	American Fire Engine Co.	7,640	Nov. 7, 1892	10½	7½	600
No. 5.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Second..	Manchester Locomotive Works.	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6½ by 8	4½	700
No. 6.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	Third...	American Fire Engine Co.	7,946	Nov. 24, 1896	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 7.....	do	Second..	do	8,005	Oct. 30, 1888	8½ by 7	5 by 7	700
No. 8.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Third...	La France Fire Engine Co.	7,400	May 7, 1895	6½	4½	600
No. 9.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	do	Clapp & Jones....	7,855	Sept. 16, 1893	7½ by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 10.....	do	do	American Fire Engine Co.	7,950	Nov. 9, 1896	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
Reserve 5..	Single horizontal piston.	Fourth..	Clapp & Jones....	6,200	Nov. 17, 1883	8 by 8	4½ by 8	450
Reserve 6..	Double - pump upright crane-neck piston.	Second..	do	7,940	Nov. 18, 1889	8½ by 7	5 by 7	700
Chemical 1.	Double tank	First...	Holloway	6,707	Sept. 6, 1891			
Chemical 2.	do	do	do	7,200	June 22, 1895			

Description of trucks.

Truck.	Ladders.		Built by—	Placed in service.	Weight as drawn to fires.
	Number.	Feet.			
A.....	13	331	La France Fire Engine Co	July 3, 1891	<i>Pounds.</i> 9,000
B.....	11	302	Babcock Manufacturing Co	Mar. 19, 1877	9,500
C.....	13	343	La France Fire Engine Co	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800
D.....	13	335	do	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000
Reserve A.....	12	244	Buckley & Merritt	Feb. 21, 1879	8,855

Extinguishers on hand year ended June 30, 1897.

Hose carriage.	Name of maker.	Number.	Capacity.	Hose carriage.	Name of maker.	Number.	Capacity.
			<i>Us.</i>				<i>Galls.</i>
No. 1.....	Holloway	2	6	Extra 1.....	Holloway	2	3
No. 2.....	do	2	6	Extra 4.....	do	2	3
No. 3.....	do	2	6	Extra 8.....	do	2	6
No. 4.....	do	2	6	Truck A.....	do	4	6
No. 5.....	do	2	6	Truck B.....	do	2	15
No. 6.....	do	2	6	Truck C.....	do	2	6
No. 7.....	do	2	6	Truck D.....	do	4	6
No. 8.....	do	2	6	Truck A extra...	do	2	15
No. 9.....	do	2	6	Chemical 1.....	do	2	6
No. 10.....	do	2	6	Chemical 2.....	do	2	0

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1896.....	\$549.64
Interest on bonds.....	60.75
Proceeds of sale of bonds.....	3,413.50
Donations.....	550.00
Fines of firemen.....	210.00
Fines from police court:	
February.....	\$1,000.00
March.....	600.55
April.....	453.56
May.....	1,300.00
	<u>3,354.11</u>
Retained from pay of firemen.....	2,007.98
Repayments.....	725.00
	<u>10,870.98</u>
Total.....	10,870.98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Payments of pensions.....	10,045.00
	<u>825.98</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	825.98

BONDS ON HAND.

United States 4 per cent bonds.....	50.00
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EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the department, as per book of the auditor of the District of Columbia, for vouchers returned on or before the 30th day of June, 1897, were as follows:

Salaries.....	\$141,684.17
Repairs to engine houses.....	2,950.50
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances.....	1,861.08
Hose.....	7,000.00
Fuel.....	2,510.56
Horses.....	6,000.00
Forage.....	6,054.59
Contingent expenses.....	6,632.53
1 steam fire engine.....	4,200.00
1 steam fire engine.....	4,200.00
1 hose carriage.....	900.00
Exchange old for new engine.....	3,500.00
	<u>187,493.43</u>
Total.....	187,493.43

The above figures do not include the amounts paid during the fiscal year 1897 on account of expenses for previous years.

Salaries of officers and employees.

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.	Officers and employees	Number	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer.....	1	\$2,000	Tillermen.....	4	840
Assistant chief engineers.....	2	1,200	Hostlers.....	16	840
Clerk.....	1	900	Privates.....	101	800
Fire marshal.....	1	1,000	Watchmen.....	8	600
Foremen.....	15	1,000			
Engineers.....	10	1,000	Total.....	169	.....
Firemen.....	10	840			

Location of engine and truck houses.

Company.	Location.
Engine company:	
No. 1.....	K. between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	D. between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW.
No. 3.....	Delaware avenue and C street NE.
No. 4.....	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.
No. 5.....	M. between Thirty-second and Potomac streets NW.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.
No. 7.....	R. between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.
No. 8.....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.
No. 9.....	U. between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 10.....	Maryland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.
Truck company:	
A.....	North Capitol, between B and C streets.
B.....	New Hampshire avenue and M street NW.
C.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
D.....	M street, near New Jersey avenue NW.
Chemical company:	
No. 1.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
No. 2.....	Fourteenth street, between Kenesaw avenue and Kenyon street NW.

The report of the veterinary surgeon shows that the work of his office has increased during the past year. Twenty-two horses were condemned as unfit for further service in the department and turned over to the property clerk for disposal; 28 new ones were purchased out of 39 tested; 192 were sent to the hospital for treatment for the various causes and ailments as set forth in the appended report, remaining at the hospital a total of twenty-two hundred and fifty-three days. In addition to the above the report shows that 351 professional visits were made, also 15 visits to Baltimore for the purpose of purchasing horses.

The report further shows the number and present condition of each horse belonging to the fire department, and the hospital record during the year.

The number of members sick during the year ended June 30, 1897, reported by the board of surgeons was 98; 393 visits were made and 138 office consultations were held; 177 applicants for positions in the department were examined, and of this number 79 were accepted.

Annexed will be found the report of the fire marshal in relation to the storage and grade of illuminating oil, etc.; a report of the number of buildings that were complained of as being in unsafe condition; also a statement of the fires, losses, and insurance for the year ended June 30, 1897.

There were 212 alarms of fire and 324 local or silent alarms, for which no bells were sounded, which were answered by the department, making a total of 536 fires during the year. This is a decrease of 38 bell alarms and an increase of 50 local alarms as compared with the year ended June 30, 1896. The estimated loss entailed was \$297,705, covered by an insurance of \$176,555, against a loss of \$280,049, insurance \$199,619, for the preceding year.

In conclusion, I beg to return my thanks to the Commissioners for the courtesy at all times extended me; to my two assistants and the officers and men under my command; to the major, officers, and members of the police force, and also to the superintendent of the fire alarm, etc., and the operators connected with his office, all of whom have rendered valuable service, making it easier for me to fulfill the various and important duties intrusted to me.

JOSEPH PARRIS,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report to your department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, showing the number of professional calls, number of horses examined for purchase, number of horses purchased, number condemned, the present condition of the horses, and the hospital record of the horses during the past year:

Professional visits	351
Visits to Baltimore (purchase of horses)	15
Number of horses tested	39
Number of horses purchased	28
Number of horses condemned	22
Number of horses in service	92
Number of horses in good condition	64
Number of horses in fair condition	18
Number of horses in bad condition	10
Number of horses at hospital during year	192
Total number of days at hospital	2,253
Average time at hospital (days)	11.78+

Under treatment.	Cases.	Days at hospital.	Under treatment.	Cases.	Days at hospital.
Lameness (various causes)	36	551	Debility	5	43
Colds	7	72	Indigestion	9	94
Influenza	9	132	Impaction	2	50
Colic	8	14	Azoturia	3	23
Injuries	15	238	Corns	1	10
Osteo porosis	12	268	Ophthalmia	1	7
Quitters	2	16	Bursatie	1	63
Paraplegia	1	27	Pneumonia	1	60
Shoulder sprain	1	18	Rest	33	244
Strangles	3	47	On trial	39	241
Pupura hemorrhagica	2	24			
Lymphangitis	1	11	Total	192	2,253

The present condition of the horses will be seen by the following table:

Engine house, etc.	Horse No.	Condition.	Engine house, etc.	Horse No.	Condition.
Truck A	160	Good.	No. 3	147	Good.
	140	Fair.		151	Good.
	232	Good.		133	Good.
	172	Good.		203	Fair.
	123	Fair.		89	Good.
Truck B	96	Good.	No. 4	90	Good.
	110	Good.		72	Fair.
	235	Good.		191	Good.
	223	Fair.		195	Good.
	64	Bad.		199	Good.
Truck C	163	Good.	No. 5	215	Good.
	158	Fair.		216	Good.
	144	Good.		236	Good.
	225	Good.		86	Good.
	165	Good.		32	Bad.
	100	Fair.		91	Bad.
Truck D	189	Good.	No. 6	115	Fair.
	190	Good.		204	Good.
	213	Good.		177	Good.
	141	Bad.		187	Good.
	242	Good.		78	Bad.
No. 1	166	Good.	No. 7	169	Good.
	192	Good.		220	Fair.
	218	Good.		180	Fair.
	230	Good.		183	Fair.
	1	Bad.		65	Bad.
No. 2	238	Good.	No. 8	205	Good.
	224	Good.		237	Good.
	150	Good.		211	Good.
	76	Fair.		221	Good.
	120	Bad.		63	Fair.

Engine house, etc.	Horse No.	Condition.	Engine house, etc.	Horse No.	Condition.
No. 9	137	Good.	No. 12	226	Good.
	184	Fair.		227	Good.
	169	Good.		206	Good.
	175	Fair.		231	Good.
	134	Good.		239	Good.
No. 10	172	Good.	No. 13	219	Good.
	201	Good.		130	Good.
	200	Good.		222	Good.
	168	Good.	Hospital.....	241	Good.
No. 11	197	Good.		208	Fair.
	194	Good.		162	Fair.
	228	Good.		122	Bad.
	229	Good.		124	Bad.
	170	Good.		233	Good.

I would call your attention to the fact that the horses of your department have been kept at the hospital free of cost to the Government, and would recommend that the sum of \$1 per day be paid to cover feed, medicine, and care of these animals, as it is unjust to expect your veterinarian to stand the expense.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

JOSEPH PARRIS, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

REPORT OF BOARD OF SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you herewith a report of the work of the surgeons to the fire department for the year ending June 30, 1897:

Number of patients treated.....	98
Number of visits made.....	393
Number of office consultations.....	138
Number of examinations of applicants.....	22
Number of applicants examined.....	177
Number of applicants accepted	79
Number of applicants rejected.....	98

Very respectfully,

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D., Secretary.

JOSEPH PARRIS,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

During the year I visited and inspected the scene of 212 alarms for fire for which the gongs and bells of the department had been rung, entailing a loss of \$284,980, with an insurance on the same of \$166,955; also the scene of 324 local alarms for which no bells were sounded, causing a loss of \$12,725, with an insurance of \$9,600. Total loss, \$297,705; insurance, \$176,555.

A list of the causes for said fires and alarms, with a detailed statement of the loss and insurance, will be found in this report; also report as to the quality of kerosene oil kept for sale in this city and the number of buildings visited and inspected which were reported in an unsafe condition from cause of fire.

Of the many samples of kerosene oil which were tested during the year all were found to be of good quality, in no instance falling below the requirements.

Complaint was made to this office during the past year of eight different buildings being in an unsafe condition from cause of fire by stovepipes, defective flues, and other causes, all of which were attended to and put in a safe condition.

Following will be found tables showing number of fires and alarms from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897, with causes, and kind of buildings; also showing number of different causes, and how occupied.

I take pleasure in stating that the efficiency shown by the department during the past year speaks well for its management, as during the year there were some very dangerous conflagrations to be overcome.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. O. DREW, *Fire Marshal.*

JOSEPH PARRIS,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

A.—Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Month.	Fires for which alarms were given.			Local or silent alarms.		
	Num-ber of fires.	Loss.	Insur-ance.	Num-ber of fires.	Loss.	Insur-ance.
1896.						
July	16	\$5,565	\$2,510	21	\$515	\$470
August	19	4,145	3,715	22	905	685
September	15	5,995	4,610	29	1,125	595
October	6	11,670	4,270	31	2,380	1,620
November	16	37,080	3,330	22	360	335
December	33	150,115	105,640	44	1,617	1,012
1897.						
January	15	5,980	4,785	32	820	760
February	16	1,120	705	24	710	440
March	17	16,950	14,285	29	556	386
April	30	37,220	15,010	26	1,610	1,270
May	19	5,955	5,625	26	2,022	1,937
June	10	3,185	2,470	18	105	90
Total	212	284,980	166,955	324	12,725	9,600

B.—Record showing cause of fires and alarms for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Cause.	Num-ber.	Cause.	Num-ber.
Leaking gas	3	Burning rubbish	10
Grease on stove	5	Cigar stump	2
Explosion of chemicals	5	Accident	68
Lightning	2	Electric-light wire	7
Explosion of coal stove	4	Sparks from chimney	5
Tinner's pot	1	Explosion of gasoline stove	37
Rekindling of fire	1	Chimney	27
Sparks from locomotive	1	Incendiary	12
Burning forest	1	False alarm	36
Using gasoline near fire	7	Firecrackers	1
Latrobe stove	1	Stove	27
Defective hearth	1	Unknown	103
Upsetting stove	1	Falling lamp	1
Smoky furnace	1	Steam pipe	1
Smoky flue	1	Carelessness	1
Furnace	3	Collapse of building	4
Smoking pipe	1	Light in county	3
Lamp	2	Candle	2
Smoky stove	2	Bonfire	1
Gas jet	16	Open grate	1
Smokestack	1	Stovepipe	4
Upsetting lamp	8	Burning tree	1
Hot ashes	27	Bursting of water back	1
Lamp explosion	19	Defective register	1
Spontaneous combustion	6	Radiator	1
Children playing with matches	12	Explosion of gas	1
Defective flue	17	Burning sulphur	1

C.—Number and kind of buildings where fires originated.

Building.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.	Building.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.
Dwelling	122	161	283	Car shed		1	1
Grocery store	5	18	23	Insurance office		1	1
Steamboat	2		2	Church		2	2
Clothing store		2	2	Cigar store	1	2	3
Public hall	1		1	Dining room		1	1
Lumber yard	1		1	Shoe store		1	1
Tailor's shop	2		2	Hotel		4	4
Drug store		4	4	Tar shed	1		1
Milliner's store		3	3	Liquor store	1		1
Plumbers and gas fitting	2		2	Planing mill		1	1
Stable	14	11	25	Seminary		1	1
Government office		1	1	Commission house		3	3
Masonic Hall		1	1	Furniture store		2	2
Restaurant		4	4	Cord-wood mill	1		1
Storehouse	1	3	4	Rag shop	1		1
Carpenter's shop	1		1	Watchhouse	1		1
Lunch room	2	2	4	Bicycle store	1	3	4
Wood shed	52		52	Piano store		1	1
Steam laundry		2	2	Optician store		1	1
Office building		6	6	Umbrella store		1	1
Feed store	2	3	5	Printing office		2	2
Stationer's store	1		1	Post-office		1	1
Variety store		1	1	Art store		1	1
Paint shop		1	1	Oil room		1	1
Iron foundry		1	1	Sailboat	2		2
Barber's shop		1	1	Railroad depot		1	1
Hardware store		1	1	Dry-goods store		3	3
Candy store		1	1	Porch	1		1
Warehouse	1		1	Express office		1	1
Paint store		2	2	Lodge room		1	1
Bicycle repair shop		1	1	Chicken shed	1		1
Dyehouse		2	2	Milliner's store		1	1
Fence	1		1	Milk dairy		1	1
Shoemaker's shop	1		1	Market house		1	1
Freight car	1		1	Railroad cars	1		1
Tel. office		1	1	Photo gallery	1		1
Ice-cream saloon	1		1	Carpenter's shop	1		1
Boiler room	1		1	Laundry	1		1
Tin and stove store		1	1				

FIRE MARSHAL'S RECORD OF FIRES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JULY, 1896.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	11.39		Box. 148	Alley bet. Mass. ave. and L, 12th and 13th sts. NW.	Frame.	Shed.		C. Stowell	Firecrackers.		
2	3		6.46	35	1201 16th st. NW	Brick.	Drug store.		J. H. Beller	Explosion of chemicals.		
3	4	2.06		623	606 N. Cap. st. NW	Frame.	Dwelling		Anson Brown	Unknown	\$35	
4	4		6.25	142		Frame.	Stables	A. Moran and others	M. Donoghue and others.	False alarm.	300	
5	6		3.38	68	1109-1113 4th st. NE.	Frame.				False alarm.		
6	7		8.33	21		Brick.	Steam laundry.	T. E. Roselle	F. Hill Marshal	Electric light wire.	1,500	\$1,500
7	8		6.25	312	2111 E st. NW	Frame.	Wood sheds	U. S. Government	S. Harris, P. Brown	Unknown.	100	
8	13	1.00		41	220-222 4½ st. SW		Coal sheds.		U. S. Government	Spontaneous combustion.		
9	15	9.22		528	U. S. navy-yard.					Lightning		
10	15		6.44	51	Coast Survey building.	Brick.	Office	do	do	Using gasoline near fire.	10	10
11	16		1.16	129	911 D st. NW	do	Restaurant		G. Mantegara			
12	19	7.11		17	326 Pa. ave. NW	do	Grocery	C. Alexander	C. Myers	Unknown.	2,000	1,000
13	20	5.08		735	In rear of Lyons's mill.	Frame.	Dwelling	Walter Hewitt	Unoccupied.	Incendiary.	1,500	
14	21	10.08		23	423 N. Y. ave. NW	Brick.	do		J. Woodmeyer	Accident		
15	25	11.13		143	1311 H st. NW	do	do		Emma Wheat	Gas jet.	115	
16	27		1.38	12	200 F st. NW	do	do		E. C. Jasper	Explosion of gaso-line stove.	5	
											5,565	2,510

Local or silent alarms.

No.	Date.	Hour.		Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1		1.47	7	2223 9th st. NW	Frame	Dwelling		Susan Pratt.	Accident	\$15	
2	1		2.53	Tr. D	1223 4th st. NW	do	do		Clarence Weaver	Unknown.	5	
3	3	10.55		Tr. B	2207 L st. NW	Brick.	do	Geo. H. Hill	R. M. Clark.	Accident		
4	3		8.46	7	1500 10th st. NW	Frame	Feed store		A. A. Davis	Unknown.	400	\$400
5	3		9.06	Tr. B						False alarm.		
6	5		1.20	4	1119 3d st. SW	Frame	Dwelling		A. Lindsay.	Unknown.	50	50
7	6	3.54		7	2022 7th st. NW	do	Book store.	P. H. Sheedy.	J. R. Hains.	Accident	10	10
8	8		3.54	6	520 3d st. NW	Brick.	Dwelling		E. S. Collins.	Explosion of gaso-line stove.	10	10
9	8		4.48	6						False alarm.		

JULY, 1896—Continued.

Local or silent alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	No. Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
10	8		8. 25	Co. 1 Ch'l	15th and C sts. NW.	Canvas	Tent		Flying Horse Co.	Explosion of gaso-line stove.		
11	12		9. 27	5			Restaurant		Kate Hessler	False alarm.		
12	13		2. 07	2	501 11th st. NW.	Brick				Using gasoline near stove.		
13	15		7. 55	7	1722 7th st. NW.	do	Variety store		William Stein	Gas jet.		
14	15		11. 42	4	Jackson City	Frame	Stable		James Wells	Unknown.		
15	17		4. 53	2	502 11th st. NW.	Brick	Lunch room.		Fred Mister	Grease on stove.		
16	23		2. 22	2	207 12th st. NW.	do	Paint shop.		Rodgers & Moore	Spontaneous combustion.	\$15	
17	23		4. 45	6						False alarm.		
18	27		10. 51	10						do		
19	28		3. 38	Tr. B	2132 Pa. ave. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		Clarence McClure	Explosion of gaso-line stove.	5	
20	30		1. 36	2 Ch'l						False alarm.		
21	31		7. 22	1 Ch'l	1402 B st. NW.	Brick	Iron foundry.	Pettit & Dripps	Pettit & Dripps	Sparks from cupola.	5	
											515	\$470

AUGUST, 1896.

No.	Date.	Hour.		Box.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	2. 00		531	115 Quantrell st. SE.	Frame	Dwelling	Mary E. Ware	Mary E. Ware	Defective flue.	\$200	\$200
2	3		7. 01	212	1022 7th st. NW.	Brick	do		D. J. Burns	Stove.	25	
3	5	1. 50		214	1920 7th st. NW.	do	Grocery	A. S. Clark	A. S. Clark	Unknown.	280	280
4	5		7. 51	314	723 22d st. NW.	do	Barber shop		Arthur Carter	Falling lamp.	10	10
5	7		9. 33	41	116-126 2d st. NW.	Frame	Dwellings		Henry Pollard and others.	Lamp explosion.	500	500
6	8	6. 16		145	1406 Pa. ave. NW.	Brick	Storeroom	D. R. Middleton	Unoccupied	Incendiary		
7	10		8. 02	68	316 K st. NE.	Frame	Dwelling		John Perkins	Lamp explosion.	5	
8	13	10. 01		213	712 R. I. ave NW.	Brick	do		Wm. Palmer	Explosion of gaso-line stove.	25	
9	13		5. 20	16	634 Pa. ave. NW.	do	Hardware store	F. P. May	F. P. May & Co	Lightning	1,700	1,700
10	13		6. 43	416						False alarm		
11	14	2. 27		821	3302 7th st. NW.	Frame	Dwelling		David Barry	Unknown	100	100
12	15		1. 16	15	101 Ind. ave. NW.	Brick	Feed store		Wm. M. Galt & Co.	Steam pipe.		
13	18	10. 21		28	1214 Kirby st. NW.	do	Dwelling		J. Andersen	Child playing with matches.	75	50

14	19	8.11	217	1309-1315 9th st. NW	Frame	Wood sheds		L. Possire and others	Explosion of gaso- line stove.	250	
15	25	11.35	415	913 6th st. SW	Brick	Grocery	Patrick Martin	C. Desmond	Unknown	800	800
16	27	10.00	17	337 Mo. ave. NW	Frame	Wood shed		C. B. Altman	Hot ashes		
17	28	11.49	425	334 Del. ave. SW	Brick	Grocery		B. Diggins	Unknown	25	25
18	29	11.48	425	221-225 D st. SW	Frame	Wood sheds		A. Spencer and others.	do	100	
19	29	8.37	45	Del. ave. and N st. SW	Brick	Grocery		Thomas Condon	Lamp explosion	50	50

4,145 3,715

Local or silent alarms.

1	2	11.36	Co. 4	630 4½ st. SW	Frame	Dwelling		K. Hurewitz	Explosion of gaso- line stove.	\$30	\$30
2	6	11.29	7	1407 R st. NW	Brick	do		W. H. Haywood	Accident		
3	6	12.50	7	1625 N st. NW	do	do		J. Turlam	do		
4	7	9.31	4	Same as for box 41							
5	8	2.00	2								
6	9	3.40	6	821 4th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling		S. T. Bowen	False alarm		
7	10	10.27	2	1014 F st. NW	do	Candy store		Gale Sherman	Accident		
8	13	12.29	2	602 Pa. ave. NW	do	Restaurant		Thos. L. Selby	Leaky gas pipe	5	5
9	13	12.27	8	806 N st. SE	Frame	Dwelling		Anton Mase	Accident		
10	18	8.06	6	53 I st. NE	Brick	Hay warehouse		H. L. Pillsbury	Hot ashes	150	150
11	19		7	Same as for box 217					Unknown		
12	21	7.07	7	1804 7th st. NW	Brick	Paint store		J. E. Young & Co	Accident	500	500
13	21	10.35	9	1319 W st. NW	Frame	Wood shed		A. Bradley	Children playing with matches.	200	
14	21		7	N. J. ave. and R st. NW	Brick	Bicyclerepair shop		H. B. Matchet	Accident	10	
15	22	10.32	8	723 Navy place SE	do	Dwelling		R. M. Coleman	do		
16	22		6	627 4th st. NW	Frame	do		S. P. Dunn	Explosion of gaso- line stove.		
17	26	10.01	6	709 9th st. NW	Brick	Dyehouse		E. K. Plant	Accident		
18	26		6	712 2d st. NW	do	Grocery		Jos. Harbaugh	Unknown	10	
19	28	10.23	9	14th and Clifton st. NW	Frame	Fence		A. Barbor	do		
20	28		8	660 B st. SE	Brick	Dwelling		M. Carroll	Lamp explosion		
21	28		4	Same as for box 425							
22	29		7	415 Warren st. NW	Brick	Dwelling		L. W. Simmons	Burning rubbish		

905 685

SEPTEMBER, 1896.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	6.16		Box 67	Alley bet. G and H and 1st and 2d sts. N.E.	Frame	Dwelling	John Sweeney and others.	Adelia Parker and others.	Unknown	\$1,000	\$1,000
2	2	3.09		239	1201 S st. N.W.	Brick	Grocery		Rowe & Hunt	do	400	400
3	4	5.57		243	1535 14th st. N.W.	do	Dwelling		Saml. Brown	Explosion of gasoline stove.	150	150
4	6	8.41		518	708 G st. S.E.	Frame	do		Chas. King	Unknown	10	10
5	7	10.52		131	709 G st. N.W.	Brick	Shoemaker's shop		J. J. Schenck	Lamp	15	
6	10	9.37		68	1026 4th st., 329-333 L st. N.E.	Frame	Stable and wood sheds.	Michael Murphy and others.	Michael Murphy	Unknown	1,000	700
7	11	8.27		241	1326 Vt. ave. N.W.	Brick	Dwelling		Minnie Schafer	do	50	50
8	14	2.46		135	608 11th st. N.W.	do	Grocery		Carl Jager	do	100	100
9	21	12.22		45	304 N st. N.W.	do	Dyehouse	P. White	John M. Mohl	do	300	300
10	21	10.43		732	3250 K st. N.W.	do	Stable	Geo. W. Cissell	Geo. W. Cissell	Spontaneous combustion.	400	400
11	22	9.52		243	1536 15th st. N.W.	do	Dwelling	Fred W. Pilling	Fred W. Pilling	do	150	150
12	23	8.37		415	628-634 I st. S.W.	Frame	Dwelling and stable.		M. V. Hedeman and others.	Sparks from pipe	2,000	1,200
13	25	1.38		617	Eckington	do	Freight car	B. & O. R. R. Co.	B. & O. R. R. Co.	Sparks from locomotive.	250	
14	25	2.46		39	1833 K st. N.W.	Brick	Dwelling		W. K. Ellis	Child playing with matches.	150	150
15	26	7.31		39	1101 20th st. N.W.	Frame	Grocery		Thos. Goldman	Carelessness.	20	
											5,995	4,610

Local or silent alarms.

No.	Date.	Hour.	No.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
1	1	11.07	1 Ch'l & 1						False alarm		
2	1	11.46	10	1245 to 1253 I st. N.E.	Frame	Wood sheds	J. Powers and others	J. Powers and others	Unknown	\$150	\$150
3	1	8.51	5	1239 33d st. N.W.	Brick	Dwelling		Geo. E. Howard	Hot ashes		
4	2	5.36	10	16th and Gales sts. N.E.	Frame	Stable	C. G. Sloan	C. G. Sloan	Incendiary	100	100
5	4	11.57	8	813 to 819 D st. N.E.	do	Wood sheds		P. J. Connor and others.	Unknown		
6	4	6.51	10	1307 H st. N.E.	Brick	Dwelling		F. P. Smith	Lamp explosion	10	10
7	5	2.17	5	3330 M st. N.W.	do	Grocery		J. E. Dyer & Co.	Electric-light wire	5	5
8	5	4.11	4	Alley bet. 3d and 4½ and H sts. S.W.	do	Dwelling	J. Downey	Mamie Jones	Defective flue	50	50

[illegible]

OCTOBER, 1896.

[illegible]

NOVEMBER, 1896—Continued.

Local or still alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
16	24		6.01	Co. 5	1058 Potomac ave. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		Spencer Gross	Child playing with matches.		
17	25	1.25		1 Ch 1	418 6th st. NW.	do	do		Thos. Fitzgerald	Unknown	\$10	\$10
18	26	10.08		1		Brick	Dwelling		D. L. Sollers	False alarm.	50	50
19	26	11.10		3	148 D st. NE.	Brick	do	H. E. Nelson	Unoccupied.	Incendiary	10	10
20	26		6.56	10	329 8th st. NE.	Frame	Seminary		E. J. Sommers	Gas jet	15	15
21	26		7.15	7	1100 M st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		S. T. Gorman	Stove		
22	30	2.46		2	926 E st. NW.	do	do				360	335

DECEMBER, 1896.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Explosion of gas.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	9.11		131	507 9th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		S. R. Clark	Explosion of gas—line stove.	\$5	
2	1	10.27		41	3d and B sts. SW.	do	Stable		Weaver & Bowers	Unknown	1,500	\$1,500
3	1	10.38		83	2333 Champlain ave. NW.	Frame	Dwelling		Edward Lee	Stovepipe	50	50
4	1	10.48		328	Philips court, bet. M and N and 24th and 25th sts. NW.	do	do		Wm. Tyler	Defective flue	50	50
5	2	6.50		125		Brick	Dwelling		C. E. Simms	False alarm		
6	2		12.32	526	1117 9th st. SE.	do	do		John Roberts	Chimney		
7	2		9.58	62	1114 1st st. NW.	do	do		R. Stinzing	do	250	250
8	6	3.42		412	609 Md. ave. SW.	do	Stable		W. T. Kelly	Unknown	10	10
9	9		1.31	328	2506 L st. NW.	do	Dwelling			Accident		
10	9		5.19	15		Frame	Dwelling		Wm. Boswell	False alarm	150	100
11	9		10.28	426	52 N st. SW.	Brick	do		Jos. Brown	Unknown		
12	10		5.32	531	50 N st. SE.	do	Paint store		Dyer & Compton	Accident	40	40
13	11	12.43		131	515 9th st. NW.	do	Commission house		Wilkins & Co., H. P. Pillsbury.	Unknown	2,000	2,000
14	12		7.23	139	206-208 9th st. NW.	do	and feed store.			do	200	
15	13	2.38		413	621 G st. SW.	do	Stable	Eliza Quill.	Eliza Quill.	do	150	150
16	13		9.32	215	1116 8th st. NW.	Frame	Storeroom	V. T. Elliott.	V. T. Elliott.	do		
17	14	9.16		146	715 14th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	O. T. Duke	O. T. Duke	Hot ashes	10	
18	14	11.23		214	2013 8th st. NW.	Frame	do	Addie Thomas	Addie Thomas	Stove		
19	17		6.47	426	923 1st st. SW.	do	do	Jane Cole	Jane Cole	Upsetting lamp	175	125

20	19	12.17	19	109 Chews alley NW	do	do	Mary Bell	Child playing with matches.	100	100
21	21	12.45	39	1154 19th st. NW	Brick	Grocery	B. King	Lamp explosion	200	200
22	23	8.50	14	732-734 Balls alley NW	do	Dwellings	B. Loving, N. Wallace.	Hot ashes	300	200
23	24	10.03	827	320 Pomeroy st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	R. S. Coons	Child playing with matches.	250	75
24	25	12.39	238	1819-1821 13th st. NW	do	do	R. Price, J. Roberts	Overheated stove	75	10
25	26	5.21	412	311 7th st. SW	Brick	Drug store	J. P. Sullivan	Gas jet	400	30
26	26	7.17	17	466 Pa. ave. NW	do	Cigar store	Scott Bros	Unknown	143,600	100,150
27	27	5.57	68	411 6th st. NE	do	Dwelling	Chas. Kane	Lamp explosion	150	10
28	27	8.05	731	3023 K st. NW	Frame	Eating house	Jas. L. Collins	Stove	10	400
29	28	4.59	24	403 O st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Jas. F. Bundy	Accident from gaso-line.	30	30
30	26	6.04	143	1310 to 1318 H st., 1320 to 1322 N. Y. ave. NW.	do	Furniture store and dwellings.	J. Lansburgh, Dr. Sowers, W. S. Thompson.	Electric-light wire	150	10
31	28	6.13	617	Brentwood road.	Frame	Dwelling	Albert Lee	Lamp explosion	400	400
32	30	10.12	136	1011 12th st. NW	do	Woodshed	J. E. Matheny	Hot ashes	150,115	105,640
33	30	9.56	731	2715 K st. NW	do	Kindling-wood mill.	Wm. J. Zee	Unknown		

Local or silent alarms.

1	Ob.	1.43	9	1803 14th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	C. E. King	Accident	15	15
2	6	7.20	6	822 6th st. NW	Frame	do	Jas. Colver	do	5	5
3	4	10.26	4	Same as for box 41	Frame	Dwelling	Sarah Horsey	Chimney	400	75
4	4	9.41	4	614 2d st. SW	Brick	do	P. J. McDonough	Defective flue	37	37
5	5	8.33	5	2428 I st. NW	do	do	M. Washington	do	10	10
6	6	5.58	6	425 Ridge st. NW	do	do	M. Hahn	Chimney	100	10
7	3	7.53	3	6 B st. NE	Frame	Grocery	D. Woodland	Unknown	100	10
8	4	9.57	4	1227 3d st. SW	Brick	Dwelling	Sarah Carter	do	25	25
9	2	5.58	2	335 13th st. NW	Frame	do	F. Sheede	Stove	100	10
10	8	3.43	8	503 E. Cap. st. SE	Brick	do	J. B. Hartz	do	10	10
11	7	9.40	7	1628 14th st. NW	do	do	Samuel Crown	Accident	100	10
12	Tr. A.	7.04	Tr. A.	215 N. Cap. st. NE	do	do	Wm. Lawson	Unknown	10	10
13	4	4.03	4	630 I st. SW	Frame	Rag shop	Samuel Colton	Accident	25	25
14	9	5.31	9	1535 P st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	A. S. Kendig	Child playing with matches.	100	10
15	4	6.08	4	407 4 1/2 st. SW	do	Furniture store	Alberson & Chase	Unknown	10	10
16	7	4.32	7	1627 14th st. NW	do	Stable	W. A. Creese	Explosion of gaso-line stove.	10	10
17	3	9.47	3	201 Pa. ave. NW	do	Dwelling	Frank Donald	Hot ashes	20	20
18	6	11.17	6	435 I st. NW	Frame	Wood shed	John Hoskins	Accident	20	20
19	8	10.12	8	Same as for box 426	Frame	Dwelling	S. Pollard	Unknown		
20	8	5.45	8	342 8th st. SE	do	do				
21	6	8.42	6	623 L st. NW	do	do				

DECEMBER, 1896—Continued.

Local or silent alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	No. Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
22	15		12.32	Box. 4	515 6th st. SW.	Brick	Dwelling	Catholic Church.	Parsonage.	Oil stove.	\$50	\$50
23	16	6.51		7	922 T st. NW.	do	do	A. V. Bailey.	A. V. Bailey.	Accident.	75	75
24	18	3.07		7	8th st. and R. I. ave. NW.	do	Office	Wheatley Bros.	Wheatley Bros.	Cigar stump.	5	5
25	18		12.27	1	1736 K st. NW.	do	Dwelling		R. T. Bolton.	Defective furnace pipe.	10	10
26	18		12.30	6	1st and H sts. NE.	Frame	Watch box	B. and O. R. R. Co.	B. and O. R. R. Co.	Stove.	20	
27	20		6.12	4	Foot of S. Cap. st.	do	Dwelling		John Martin.	Unknown.	25	
28	21	10.06		1	1818 I st. NW.	Brick	do		James McGlue.	Sparks from chimney.	5	5
29	21		6.53	8	215-217 6th st. SE.	Frame	Wood sheds		W. H. Flathers, F. McClure.	Hot ashes.	15	
30	22	9.16		4	411 8th st. SW.	do	Dwelling		Wm. Jones.	Unknown.	25	25
31	22		3.25	2 Chl	Howard ave. and 17th st. NW.					Burning woods.		
32	24		4.58	7	1600 st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		E. Mitchell.	Chimney.		
33	25	8.48		1	405 19th st. NW.	Frame	do		Chas. Sloan.	Stove.	10	
34	25	11.21		10	619 16th st. NE.	Brick	do		Wm. H. Sullivan.	Explosion of oil stove.	50	50
35	25	11.47		1	1733 R. I. ave. NW.	do	Church	Catholic Church.	Catholic Church.	Accident.		
36	25		2.20	1	1716 R. I. ave. NW.	do	Dwelling		S. C. Palmer.	Chimney.		
37	25		7.22	2 Chl	Fla. ave. and 15th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		J. B. Stone.	Burning tree.		
38	27		2.38	1	1601 I st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling			Accident.		
39	28		6.02	2	Same as for box 143.	Brick	Dwelling		C. D. Clark.	Defective flue.	20	20
40	28		7.29	2 Chl	1000 22d st. NW.					False alarm.		
41	29	10.26		7						do		
42	30	3.44		Tr. R. 2 Chl	1424 Park st. Mt. Pleasant.	Frame	Dwelling		J. L. Prosise.	Unknown.	600	600
43	30		8.14	2 Chl & 9.						False alarm.		
44	31		5.15	1							1,617	1,012

JANUARY, 1897.

1	1		10	Box. 328	Alley bet. 23d and 24th and L and M sts. NW.	Frame	Dwelling		Frank Lee.	Unknown	\$40	
2	3		7.57	625	33 Quincy st. NE.	Brick	do		J. H. Keefer.	Escaping gas.	200	\$50
3	3		8.13	123	607 7th st. NW.	do	Office		C. E. Barber.	Dog upsetting lamp.	1,000	900

4	6	6.55		634	919 C st. NE.	Frame	Dwelling	F. Greenlaw	Unknown	25	25
5	12		5.45	413	441 7th st. SW	Brick	Bicycle store	C. H. Mitchell	Upsetting lamp		
6	14		12.12	72	1517 to 1531 26th st. NW	Frame	Dwellings	Alice Carrol and others.	Unknown	3,000	2,500
7	18		6.53	35	1149 to 1151 17th st. NW	do	do	M. M. Dyatt	Incendiary	400	400
8	18		9.33	131	940 F st. NW	Brick	Restaurant	Hugo Ziemann	Electric-light wire	10	10
9	20		12.04	634	1300 B st. NE.	do	Dwelling	R. F. Wagner	Child playing with matches.	100	100
10	25	9.58		312	2217 B st. NW	Frame	do	Saml. Sanders	Sparks from chimney.	5	
11	26	10.15		72	27th and O sts. NW	Brick	do	Henry Wilson	Stove	100	
12	26		3.03	712	3259 N st. NW	do	Stable	L. W. Ritchey	Unknown	300	
13	27		12.27	217	809 Q st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Elizabeth Croten	do	300	300
14	28	8.19		137	939 K st. NW	Brick	do	Mary McLinden	Stove	100	100
15	29		5.59	518	630 G st. SE.	do	do	Saml. Bieber	Furnace	400	400
										5,980	4,785

Local or silent alarms.

1	2	2.16		Co.	225 5th st. SE.	Brick	Dwelling	J. H. Downey	Unknown	\$400	\$400
2	2		9.35	2	Rekindling of Rink fire.						
3	4		3.48	1	1405 I st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	J. W. Foster	Accident	50	50
4	5	6.46		2	1225 Pa. ave. NW	do	Piano store	Bradbury Co	do		
5	6		1.20	4	706 4 1/2 st. SW	Frame	Dwelling	F. Pumphrey	Explosion of gasoline stove.	25	
6	6		2.58	2 Ch'l	3007 Sherman ave. NW	do	do	Thos. Smallwood	Accident	25	
7	6		7.27	7	1810 4th st. NW	Brick	do	Jas. J. Barker	do		
8	7		4.23	3	312 3d st. NW	Frame	Wood shed	M. Wallin	Hot ashes	10	
9	8	12.58		2	214 6th st. NW	Brick	Optician	H. H. Hempler	Accident		
10	8	10.34		1 Ch'l	1315 C st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	K. Moler	do	100	100
11	8		6.52	2	503 11th st. NW	Brick	Umbrella store	Frank Yager	do	10	10
12	9	10		8	639 East Cap. st.	do	Dwelling	Thos. Wilson	Smoky flue		
13	10		5.48	4	330 F st. SW	Frame	do	Henry Smith	Lamp explosion	25	25
14	12	7.32		1	1928 1/2 Pa. ave. NW	Brick	do	S. T. Cowen	Hot ashes	5	5
15	12		4.42	4	483 E st. SW	do	do	Thos. Sheay	Children playing with matches.	5	5
16	13		3.24	4	363 Dicksons court SW	Frame	do	F. Simpson	Chimney		
17	13		4.05	1	1232 16th st. NW	Brick	do	M. P. Colton	do		
18	15	10.53		5 &					Light in county		
19	18		6.49	Tr. B.	Same as for box 35.						
20	19		11.17	1	1729 Corcoran st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	C. A. Bristow	Lamp explosion	100	100
21	23		8.17	9	1000 Pa. ave. NW	do	Printing office	Stilson Hutchins	Accident		
22	24		7.48	1 Ch'l	Queens alley NW	Frame	Dwelling	Alice Smith	Chimney		
23	26	9.15		4	819 Pig alley SW	do	do	John Simms	do		
24	26	9.45		1	2151 Pa. ave. NW	Brick	do	Thos. Crown	Bursting water back		

MARCH, 1897.—Continued.
Local or silent alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
12	13		4.39	Box. 36	509 20th st. NW.	Frame	Dwelling		John Brent	Accident	\$5	
13	17		9.00	131		Frame	Dwelling		M. Magruder	False alarm	160	
14	18	5.17		721	3202 Grace st. NW.	Frame	Lunch room		W. H. Skinner	Upsetting lamp	350	\$350
15	18	9.20		45	1493 4½ st. SW.	do	Wood sheds and stable.	F. Reed, M. Bewley, and others.	F. Reed, M. Bewley, and others.	Unknown	600	250
16	25		2.38	621	709 to 719 H st.; 727 7th st. NE.	Frame and brick	Sloop	Frank Bailey	Frank Bailey	do	50	
17	27		11.06	531	Potomac River and N. J. ave. SE.	Frame					16,950	14,285

Local or silent alarms.

No.	Date.	Hour.		Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Stove.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1		4.56	9	2032 17th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		Thos. Francis	Stove	\$10	\$10
2	4	5.06		1 Chl.	715 14th st. NW.	do	do		Dr. Quivey	Smoke from stove	25	25
3	5	12.30		6	1208 Blagden alley NW.	do	do		George Bailey	Accident	1	1
4	5		6.00	9	1758 T st. NW.	Frame	do		Chas. Stevenson	do		
5	9	1.59		6	Same as for box 127.							
6	10	11.37		1	Same as for box 36.							
7	11	11.28		3	325 C st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		M. Riely	Explosion of alcohol		
8	12		5.40	7		Brick	Dwelling		C. Redmond	False alarm	5	
9	12		7.44	9	17th and Q sts. NW.	Brick	Hotel	H. W. Willard	John McCarthy	Accident		
10	13		2.20	1	825 Vt. ave. NW.	do	Dwelling			Grease on stove		
11	13		5.13	4		Frame	Dwelling		W. Scott	False alarm		
12	13		6.08	7	1613 8th st. NW.	do	do		Brison Jones	Chimney		
13	17	7.55		1	1741 E st. NW.	do	do			do		
14	18		12.47	5	Same as for box 721.	Brick	Dwelling		J. T. Wilner	Defective flue	75	75
15	22		5.20	7	1316 11th st. NW.	do	do		Areanna Taylor	Stove	5	5
16	22		7.28	10	812 13th st. NE.	do	do		L. P. Stearn	Gas jet		
17	22		12.50	7	1716 9th st. NW.	Frame	do		G. W. Brown	Lamp explosion	5	5
18	23		7.43	Tr. B	2107 L st. NW.	do	do		F. Hurlbuss	Gas jet		
19	23	11.41		8	217 9th st. SE.	do	do		J. C. Howe	Chimney		
20	24		6.52	4	603 Md. ave. SW.	do	do		B. and O. R. R. Co.	Accident	10	
21	25		7.44	3	B. and O. R. R. depot.	do	Boiler room		C. H. Gibson	Unknown	5	
22	26		4.34	10	1202 Linden st. NE.	do	Wood shed		A. C. Holden	Explosion of gasoline stove.		
23	29			7	1724 7th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling			Unknown	100	
24	30	12.28		3	405 2d st. NE.	Frame	Stable	J. Welsh	S. Thompson	Defective flue	250	250
25	30	2.30		4	346 E st. SW.	do	Dwelling		M. Thomas	Gasoline explosion	10	10
26	31	9.30		7	1415 10th st. NW.	Brick	do		T. S. Marr			

MAY, 1897.

[illegible]

Local or silent alarms.

No.	Co.	Address	Material	Value	Remarks	Amount
1	2	901 15th st NW	Brick	9.27	Overheated smoke pipe.	
2	2	2434 P st. NW	Frame	2.58	Accident	\$15
3	9	1613 19th st. NW	do	8.35	Defective flue	5
4	6	111 H st. NW	Brick	12.09	Explosion of gaso-line stove.	
5	6	51 Defrees st. NE	do	8.96	Lamp explosion	
6	6			7.30	False alarm	
7	6	416 1st st. NW	Brick	8.54	Gas jet	15
8	10	1214 I st. NE	do	8.10	Explosion of gaso-line stove.	2
9	4	230 H st. SW	do	8.46	Accident	
10	6	1010 6th st. NW	Frame	10.02	do	25
11	4	335 3d st. SW	do	8.57	Lamp explosion	50
12	7	2354 8th st. NW	do	5.47	Chimney	

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

The portion of the District appropriation bill approved August 6, 1890, which created the office of superintendent of charities, was in terms as follows:

That for the purpose of securing a more equitable and efficient expenditure of the several sums appropriated "for charities" there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, some thoroughly experienced or otherwise suitable person, not a resident of the District of Columbia, whose duties shall be to formulate for the purpose of the expenditures for charities in said District such a system or plan of organized charities for said District as will by means of consolidation, combination, or other direction, in his judgment, best secure the objects contemplated by the several institutions and associations for which such appropriations are made, and for the other charitable work of the District, with the least interference each with the other, or misapplication of effort or expenditure and without duplication of charitable work or expenditure; and all such appropriations shall be expended for the purposes indicated, under the general direction of said superintendent, and in conformity, as near as may be, with such system or plan, subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. And it shall also be the duty of said superintendent to examine into the character of the administration of said institutions and associations, and the condition, sufficiency, and needs of the buildings occupied for such charitable purposes, and also to ascertain in each case the amount contributed from private sources, for support and construction, the number of paid employees, and the number of inmates received and benefited by the sums appropriated by Congress, and to recommend such changes and modifications therein as in his judgment will best secure economy, efficiency, and the highest attainable results in the administration of charities in the District of Columbia. And said superintendent shall, from time to time, report in detail to the Commissioners of the District, who shall communicate the same with their estimates for appropriations to the next session of Congress, his doings hereunder, together with such estimates and recommendations for the future as in his judgment will best promote the charitable work of the District. All estimates submitted hereunder shall be included in the regular annual Book of Estimates.

The first superintendent of charities was Amos G. Warner, esq., who assumed the duties of the office on the 11th day of April, 1891, a few weeks after his appointment by President Harrison.

Superintendent Warner wrote reports for the fiscal years 1891 and 1892. His resignation was sent to the President, in care of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the 4th of March, 1893.

He was succeeded by Col. John Tracey, who wrote and compiled the reports for the years 1893 to 1896, inclusive. Colonel Tracey died on the 16th of May, 1897.

The present superintendent was appointed on the 8th of June, and took the oath of office on the 3d of July, 1897.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: In the preparation of this report I have been at the disadvantage of having to give an account of the work done under the supervision of my predecessor in office without knowledge of his efforts toward the formation of such a plan of organized charities for the District as is contemplated by the law of 1890, by which the office of superintendent was created, and without special knowledge of the sufficiency and needs of many of the institutions and associations herein mentioned, except such as it has been possible for me to acquire since the close of the year for which this report is submitted. This is offered as the reason for the absence from this report of any connected or trustworthy account of the operations and condition of the institutions with which the superintendent has to do, except in so far as such accounts will be found in the reports of the institutions themselves and in a few tables.

The quarterly reports heretofore made to this office do not furnish information of such uniform character as to make its tabulation possible or to justify any extensive comment upon it. The annual reports, which are for the most part reproduced in full, are such as the reporting officers have seen fit to make, without extensive suggestions from me as to what they should contain, and are therefore without uniformity of intention or construction, and are by so much less valuable and instructive than it is hoped they may hereafter be.

Indeed, the wide diversity of forms, methods of disbursing public appropriations, and rendering accounts is the most striking thing about the returns for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1897, as they came into my hands as the first matter demanding attention in connection with the office of superintendent of charities. It was seen at once that to bring these accounts into such condition that the expenditures which they represent could be classified and intelligently compared would involve the creation of new records and the adoption of wholly new methods at many of the institutions.

A similar difficulty was no less apparent in the matter relating to the reception and discharge of inmates and treatment of patients. Slight experience, however, with the various associations whose reports pass through my hands justifies the belief that an understanding can be reached and a rational and approximately uniform system of accounting and reporting can be completed and adopted with the assent and to the advantage of all concerned.

Consulting the records of the office, I find that the first matter pertaining to the work of the fiscal year 1897 which was officially dealt with by the superintendent was the allotment of the appropriation of

\$13,000 "For relief of the poor," in which matter the following recommendation was made:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1897.

SIR: I respectfully recommend the following distribution of the appropriation "For relief of the poor" for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

For physicians to the poor.....	\$7,200
For medicines and printing prescriptions for the physicians to the poor.....	3,700
For the Woman's Dispensary.....	500
For the Aged Women's Home.....	300
For coffins for the indigent dead.....	300
For emergency relief of cases investigated through the police department on order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on recommendation of the superintendent of charities, to be distributed in provisions, fuel, or clothing, through the police.....	1,300
Total.....	13,000

The health officer informs me that medicines and printing prescriptions for the homeopathic physicians to the poor can be supplied out of the standard allowance, there having been an unexpended surplus at the close of the last fiscal year. To carry out this arrangement it will be necessary for the health officer to designate a homeopathic dispensary to supply medicines to fill prescriptions of the physicians of that school, in like manner as dispensaries are designated and prescriptions filled for other physicians to the poor.

There is nothing in the current appropriation act to diminish the need for a fund for coffins for the indigent dead.

Three years' experience has convinced the present superintendent of charities that distribution of supplies for relief of the destitute is conducted through the police department more economically and promptly, and at least as impartially and effectually, as through any other channel, and that the small sum of \$1,300 available for such use will be carefully husbanded and do much good under the plan proposed.

I have received application for allotments from some of the newly established institutions; but it does not seem advisable that the list of institutional beneficiaries of this fund should be increased now. On the contrary, it is desirable, and in accord with the present policy of Congress, as illustrated by recent legislation, that the fund should be more and more directly devoted to the relief of the sick and indigent through strictly official channels; and it is my purpose to recommend, at the next session of Congress, the transfer of the Aged Women's Home and the Woman's Dispensary to the list of specific appropriations. It would, however, work hardship and injustice to withdraw the long-established institutions from the allotment list until such appropriations are made. I therefore recommend their retention in your distribution for the current year.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

Hon. JOHN W. ROSS,
President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

This recommendation received the approval of the Commissioners, and the allotment was made accordingly.

Toward the close of the year it was found that an unexpended balance would remain from the amount allotted for "medicines and printing prescriptions for the physicians to the poor," and the following order was made by the Commissioners:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1897.

Ordered, That \$500 of the apportionment "for medicines and for printing prescriptions for physicians to the poor," out of the appropriations "for the relief of the poor," 1897, is hereby transferred to the apportionment for the same year "for emergency relief in cases to be investigated by the police department," and \$500 more of said apportionment is transferred to the Home for Friendless Colored Girls.

Official copy furnished auditor of the District of Columbia.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, Secretary.

Two hundred and twenty-six written communications were sent from the office during the year, about half of which were addressed to officers of institutions, and were short notes in which the superintendent begged for more prompt reports as to their operations.

How many personal inspections of the institutions were made, with what results, what the conclusions of the superintendent were regarding them, or what criticism or commendation of them he would have offered, I have no means of knowing.

I have taken up the quarterly reports received at the office during the year, and the annual reports intended to show the operations of the year, and tried to reconcile them, and so prepare the information which it is desirable should be published that it would be reliable and easily understood. This task I have abandoned in despair. It was found that in but few instances could the quarterly and annual reports be reconciled. For some institutions two treasurers were receiving and disbursing money at the same time, as, for instance, where a "board of lady visitors" secured funds toward the support of the institution, expended part of it on their own responsibility, had their own treasurer, kept their own accounts, paid to the bonded treasurer as much as they thought best, and made their report for the calendar year instead of for the fiscal year, for which all public accounts must be rendered. In another instance the accounting officer made an estimate of the value to the public of the services rendered by the institution and reported the amount so estimated as expenses, showing a large deficit each quarter. Reports made in this way have been accepted, apparently without question, year after year. Still others were found to have assumed that reports regarding the use of the appropriation only were required; that what they had in the way of accumulated endowments and what they received from their friends were not proper subjects of inquiry on the part of the superintendent of charities. These difficulties have been offset by evidences of real desire on the part of most of the accounting officers to do all that could be reasonably expected of them in bringing together at the close of the year the information herein regarding the finances of the various institutions, and I believe that the next annual report will bear evidence of approaching harmony and uniformity.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1899.

Below is submitted a table showing the present appropriation for charitable and reformatory service in the District, so far as such service is provided for in the bill making appropriation for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, together with requests by the various institutions for appropriations for the ensuing year, the recommendations of the superintendent of charities, and the amounts submitted by the Commissioners. The estimates for reformatories and prisons, the support of the insane, and instruction of the deaf and dumb were considered, and recommendations made concerning them, at the request of the Commissioners; those in the schedule "for charities" in compliance with statutory requirements.

262 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

	Present appropria- tion.	Asked for by applicant.	Submitted for 1899.	Recom- mended by Commis- sioners.
Office superintendent of charities:				
Superintendent	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Traveling expenses		150.00	150.00	150.00
Clerk	840.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,000.00
Washington Asylum:				
One intendent	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
One visiting physician	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00
One resident physician	480.00	480.00	480.00	480.00
One clerk	720.00	900.00	840.00	840.00
One property clerk	600.00	900.00	840.00	840.00
One matron	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
One baker	420.00	420.00	420.00	420.00
One overseer	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Six overseers, \$600 each	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
One male keeper for female workhouse		600.00	600.00	600.00
One chief engineer	600.00	900.00	900.06	900.00
One engineer, for hospital department		540.00	480.00	480.00
First assistant engineer	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Second assistant engineer	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Seven watchmen, \$365 each	1,825.00	2,555.00	2,555.00	2,190.00
One night watchman	548.00	548.00	548.00	548.00
One blacksmith	300.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
One carpenter	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Driver for dead wagon		365.00	365.00	365.00
One hostler and driver	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00
One female keeper at workhouse	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Do	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
Four cooks, at \$120 each	480.00	480.00	480.00	480.00
Two cooks, at \$60 each	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
Trained nurse	420.00	420.00	420.00	420.00
Do				365.00
Pupil nurses, not less than five	300.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
For contingency expenses, including fuel, provi- sions, forage, dry goods, groceries, meats, shoes, lumber, hardware, drugs and medi- cines, gas, ice, repairs, tools, tailoring, extra services, and other necessary articles based on a daily average of 528 persons supported the past year, at \$100 each per annum	44,000.00	52,800.00	52,800.00	50,000.00
For the erection of a building for nurses' home, including heating and bathing facilities		4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
For beds, bedding, and general furniture for the same, for ten persons		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
For erection of a crematorium (including run- ning expenses for one year) for the disposal of bodies in connection with potters' field, with vault attached for the reception of bodies held for identification		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
For general repairs to buildings, including paint- ing, glazing, repairs to steam-heating and cook- ing apparatus, and completion of resurfacing walls and floors of almshouse and workhouse		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
For the erection of a building for the care of the colored women in the almshouse department, now housed on the fourth floor of that building		7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Reform School:				
Superintendent	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Assistant superintendent	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Teachers and assistant teachers	5,040.00	5,040.00	5,040.00	5,040.00
Matron of school	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
4 matrons of families, at \$180 each	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00
3 foremen of workshops, at \$660 each	1,980.00	1,980.00	1,980.00	1,980.00
Farmer	480.00	480.00	480.00	480.00
Engineer	396.00	396.00	396.00	396.00
Assistant engineer	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Tailor, cook, and shoemaker, at \$300 each	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Laundress	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
2 dining-room servants, seamstress, 1 chamber- maid, at \$144 each	576.00	576.00	576.00	576.00
Watchmen, not exceeding 6 in number	1,410.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	1,620.00
Secretary and treasurer to board of trustees	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
1 baker	300.00	420.00	420.00	420.00
1 florist	360.00	540.00	540.00	360.00
1 dairyman		420.00	420.00	

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

	Present appropria- tion.	Asked for by applicant.	Submitted for 1899.	Recom- mended by Commis- sioners.
Reform School—Continued.				
Support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm imple- ments, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, paint- ing, glazing, medicines and medical attend- ance, stock fencing, repairs to buildings, and other necessary items, including compensa- tion, not exceeding \$900, for additional labor or services, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suit- able homes for discharged boys, not exceeding \$500, all under control of the Commissioners...	\$26,000.00	\$26,000.00	\$26,000.00	\$26,000.00
Construction of assembly hall, including steam heating, gas fixtures, etc.....	.....	9,750.00	9,750.00	9,750.00
Dairy building and dairy appliances.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Stable building.....	.....	600.00	600.00	.....
Purchase of cows.....	.....	750.00	750.00	.....
Support of the insane:				
For support of the indigent insane of the Dis- trict of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided in sections 4844 and 4850 of the Revised Statutes.	109,278.96	110,517.60	110,517.60	110,517.60
Instruction of the deaf and dumb:				
For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia under section 4864 of the Revised Statutes, or as much thereof as may be necessary, and all disbursements for this object shall be accounted through the Depart- ment of the Interior.....	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00
FOR CHARITIES.				
For relief of the poor.....	13,000.00	.....	2,000.00	15,000.00
For physicians to the poor, for medicines to be fur- nished on prescriptions of such physicians, for printing prescriptions, and for coffins for deceased paupers.....	.....	.....	11,200.00	.....
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Grand Army of the Republic:				
Maintenance.....	2,500.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Woman's Christian Association:				
Maintenance.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital:				
Maintenance.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	18,000.00
Children's Hospital:				
Maintenance.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
For painting, plastering, renewing spouting, asbestos pipe covering, laundry appliances, gas pipe and fixtures, underpinning east wall of south wing, for retaining wall along drive- way to south wing, and for sundry other minor repairs and improvements.....	.....	6,465.00	6,465.00	6,465.00
National Homeopathic Hospital:				
Maintenance.....	8,500.00	.....	8,500.00	8,500.00
Washington Hospital for Foundlings:				
Maintenance.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Church Orphanage Association of St. John's Parish:				
Maintenance.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00
German Orphan Asylum:				
Maintenance.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00
National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.....	9,900.00	9,900.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
To complete grading of the grounds, for con- struction of area and retaining wall, and for other necessary repairs.....	.....	1,100.00	.....	.....
St. Ann's Infant Asylum:				
Maintenance.....	5,400.00	5,400.00	.....	5,400.00
Association for Works of Mercy:				
Maintenance.....	1,800.00	3,000.00	.....	1,800.00
House of the Good Shepherd:				
Maintenance.....	2,700.00	3,000.00	.....	2,700.00
St. Rose's Industrial School:				
Maintenance.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00
St. Joseph's Asylum:				
Maintenance.....	1,800.00	5,000.00	.....	1,800.00

264 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

	Present appropria- tion.	Asked for by applicant.	Submitted for 1899.	Recom- mended by Commis- sioners.
Young Woman's Christian Home:				
Maintenance	\$1, 000. 00	\$2, 500. 00	\$1, 000. 00	\$1, 000. 00
Hope and Help Mission:				
Maintenance	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00
Purchase of house and lot		5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00
Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society:				
Maintenance	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00
Eastern Dispensary:				
Maintenance	1, 000. 00	2, 500. 00	1, 000. 00	2, 000. 00
For purchase of property to be used as an emer- gency hospital		10, 000. 00	.....	.....
For equipment and maintenance of hospital		5, 000. 00	.....	.....
Washington Home for Incurables:				
Maintenance	2, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00
Municipal Lodging House and Wood and Stone Yard:				
Maintenance, including rent	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00
Repairs to building		500. 00	500. 00	500. 00
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asy- lum:				
Maintenance	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00
Repairs and furniture	2, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00
Freedmen's Hospital:				
For subsistence	22, 500. 00	22, 500. 00	22, 500. 00	22, 500. 00
For salaries and compensation of superintend- ent, who shall reside at the hospital, not to exceed \$3,000; assistant superintendent, \$900 (this position to be filled by a nonmedical grad- uate or student); five interns, at \$120 per an- num; superintendent of nurses, clerk, engi- neer, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers	16, 000. 00	16, 000. 00	16, 000. 00	16, 000. 00
For rent of hospital buildings and grounds	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00
For fuel, light, clothing, bedding, forage, trans- portation, medicines, and medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, and other necessary expense	11, 500. 00	11, 500. 00	11, 500. 00	11, 500. 00
Reform School for Girls:				
Superintendent	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00
Treasurer	300. 00	.....	300. 00	600. 00
Matron	600. 00	.....	600. 00	600. 00
Two teachers, \$480 each	960. 00	.....	960. 00	960. 00
Overseer	720. 00	.....	720. 00	720. 00
Engineer	480. 00	.....	480. 00	480. 00
Night watchman	365. 00	.....	365. 00	365. 00
Laborer	300. 00	.....	300. 00	300. 00
For groceries, provisions, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, freight, furniture, beds, bedding, sewing ma- chines, fixtures, books, horses, harness, vehi- cles, cows, stationery, stables, sheds, fences, repairs, and all other necessary items	6, 000. 00	.....	6, 000. 00	6, 000. 00
Industrial Home School:				
Maintenance	11, 000. 00	11, 000. 00	11, 000. 00	11, 000. 00
Repairs and improvements to buildings		2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00
For new greenhouse and other improvements of plant for industrial training		1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00
Board of Children's Guardians:				
For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July 26, 1892, namely: For administrative expenses, including sala- ries for two agents not to exceed \$1,500 each, expense in placing and visiting children, and sundry office expenses	4, 000. 00	6, 510. 00	6, 500. 00	6, 500. 00
For the care of feeble-minded children, board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transported from place to place	23, 400. 00	25, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00

Some things to be seen from examination of these estimates seem to call for explanation and comment and others do not.

There is an increase asked for the administration of the office of the superintendent which is sure to be regarded as the small end of a

wedge, calculated to create an opening through which further increases may be secured hereafter. If that should be the case, good and not harm will come from it. I have a very high idea of the importance and value of such work as should be done in the way of supervision and direction of the charitable work of the District of Columbia. Legal, political, moral, financial, sociological, and medical questions come before the superintendent of charities for his judgment, and if he is to accomplish anything, his judgment must be sound and his recommendations well advised on all such subjects. He must be able to see the end from the beginning of any line of policy. If he can not see further and more clearly over the whole field of his activity than any other person he will be a failure, and every dollar spent on his office will be worse than wasted. He must not only know the local situation thoroughly, but he must be familiar with what is being done elsewhere. He should be able to visit and inspect such institutions as achieve notable success in other localities, and should have a wide acquaintance with workers in similar lines elsewhere. He must know the state of general public feeling regarding charities and the important questions touching their organization and support as well as what reforms and advances will be sustained by the community which he serves. These things are essential to his usefulness. It is expected that the office itself will in time give place to other arrangements, but while it remains it must be adequately supported.

Reformatories and prisons.—Washington Asylum, Reform School of the District of Columbia, Reform School for Girls, House of the Good Shepherd, Association for Works of Mercy.

I have recommended a few increases in salaries at the Washington Asylum. They are justified by increased duties performed. Every report of this institution for several years has emphasized the necessity for a change in the system of nursing at the asylum hospital. There can be no question of the urgent need of better nursing, and it is the plain duty of everyone having anything to do with the institution to insist upon the appropriation of the money necessary to pay for better service and to provide suitable quarters for the nurses when off duty.

Several apparently new salaries are estimated. The fact is, that persons are already employed in the several positions apparently new and are paid out of the contingency fund. The changes are for the sake of uniformity and consistency.

I am satisfied that my estimate for the contingent (support) fund is too high. Other figures were prepared, but in the absence of sufficient information, and to avoid the risk of too low an estimate, that offered by the intendant was accepted.

I have urged the appropriation for the nurses' home for reasons stated above.

I am not prepared to urge the erection of a crematorium, although it is evident that additional means for the disposal of bodies of deceased paupers must soon be provided. The matter has been made the subject of special mention in the report of the health officer, of whose department it would probably be made a part.

For the erection of a building for the accommodation of the colored women in the almshouse department \$7,000 is asked. This is not a new request, and I am prepared to indorse all that heretofore may have been said in favor of it. It is a much-needed extension of a strictly public institution, and should no longer be delayed.

There are increases in the salary list of the Reform School of the District of Columbia amounting to \$930 and estimates for new buildings

amounting to \$13,000. These improvements and extensions appear to me to be highly desirable, but not absolutely necessary.

Absence of several members of the board of trustees of the Reform School for Girls made it impossible to secure an expression of the wishes of the board with regard to appropriations for 1899. I could only present as a tentative estimate the several amounts appropriated for the current year. I shall, however, take pleasure in advocating the enlargement and improvement of the institution as soon as plans can be perfected and agreed upon. The institution will, no doubt, fill a highly important place among the public reformatory agencies of the District.

The House of the Good Shepherd and the House of Mercy are under "sectarian or ecclesiastical control," and therefore of the class debarred, by recent enactment, from participation in appropriations after the 30th day of June, 1898.

Their requests are presented, and their annual reports and financial statements show their operations for the year.

St. Rose Industrial School is neither a reformatory nor properly to be classified as a child-caring institution. Only girls of good character and above 14 years of age are admissible. Being a church institution, it also must be considered as being prohibited from participation in appropriations beyond the current year.

The medical charities.—Physicians to the poor, Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Children's Hospital, National Homeopathic Hospital, Eastern Dispensary, Washington Home for Incurables, Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, Woman's Dispensary.

An estimate for salaries and expenses of physicians to the poor now appears in the schedule "For charities" for the first time, and the item "For relief of the poor" is reduced from \$13,000 to \$2,000. This is also an adjustment and not a new item. The amount estimated is the same as that allotted by the Commissioners for the present year.

In general it was my intention to leave the medical charities, in their relation to the public appropriations, for the present, in the condition in which I found them. When considered in connection with the two great hospitals provided for in the sundry civil bill, the Washington Asylum hospital, the various and extensive hospitals and dispensaries wholly private, and the liberal appropriation made for the physicians to the poor, they furnish provision for the sick and injured which for variety, comprehensiveness, and distribution will hardly be found equaled in any American city. They furnish medical and surgical service of high order, and the need is fully met.

I was urged to recommend appropriations for the reestablishment of a hospital in connection with the Woman's Dispensary, in the Minor Institute, on Four-and-a-half street SW., and for the purchase of the property on Delaware avenue occupied by the Eastern Dispensary and for the establishment therein of an emergency hospital. Some of the persons urging these matters upon me are my personal friends, and with the views of all of them it would be a delight to agree if that were possible. I can not resist the belief, however, that expensive hospital appliances and sets of surgical instruments have been duplicated often enough. Neither of the buildings proposed to be used as additional hospitals is fit for such purposes. They could be made to serve after extensive improvements, but would always be discreditable makeshifts and monuments of a disconnected patchwork policy, and I could not support the request for either of these appropriations.

The reports and estimates for the Central Dispensary and Emergency

Hospital and the National Homeopathic Hospital were not received in time for any consideration before the estimates were to be submitted to the Commissioners, and I therefore submitted as a tentative estimate the same amounts as were appropriated for the present year.

For the Children's Hospital it seemed necessary to provide a fund for somewhat extensive repairs. The amount was determined after careful examination of the property by competent mechanics, and is the sum of amounts estimated by them for various improvements imperatively necessary for the preservation of the property and the health of those who occupy it.

With reference to the urgent request for \$5,000 for furniture and repairs at Columbia Hospital, and in the absence of detailed statements as to what was required, I could do no better than to estimate the amount which appears to be necessary from a tolerably careful examination of the property. If it can hereafter be shown that the amount estimated is not sufficient, I shall take pleasure in seeking to secure the appropriation of a larger sum.

The Washington Home for Incurables seeks an increase in the amount now appropriated. It seems to me that it exhibits a tendency to lean more and more upon public support, and that to encourage this tendency would be wrong to the institution. Its promoters and managers have done nobly. They have merited, and no doubt will receive, the gratitude of the entire community in which they have labored. They feel a just pride in the institution. It is a charity which, being properly presented, will impress persons able to give to it and enlist their assistance. It should soon acquire a sufficient endowment and speedily disappear from the list of those depending upon the bounty of the Government.

The child-caring charities.—Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish, St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Washington Hospital for Foundlings, German Orphan Asylum, Newsboys and Children's Aid Society, the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, the Board of Children's Guardians, St. Ann's Infant Asylum.

In considering the appropriations to be recommended for the support of this group of institutions, one is confronted at the outset by a condition which does not prevail with regard to any other group of charities.

In the first place, it was in this group that a radical change was made five years ago in the creation of the Board of Children's Guardians. Again, the declaration by the Congress that it is "the policy of the Government of the United States to make no appropriation of money or property for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding, by payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church or religious denomination, or any institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control," and the enactment "that from and after June 30, 1898, no money appropriated for charities in the District of Columbia shall be paid to any institution or association which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control" affects this group of charities very extensively.

It has been urged that this enactment was for political effect only; that one Congress has no power to bind another, and that the declaration of policy will be set aside as lightly as it was made. For such views those who urge them must be responsible. I do not consider myself at liberty to assume that Congress is passing and the President approving laws for their own amusement or for the remote political effect which some body may imagine them to have. I hold myself as

bound to obey this enactment so far as it affects any action which I am called upon to take.

As to which institutions are under sectarian or ecclesiastical control, it seems but fair to so regard those administered by religious orders which wear a distinctive garb. They are the Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish, St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, and St. Ann's Infant Asylum.¹

In regard to these institutions, therefore, I presented their requests for appropriations, but left them unsupported by any favorable recommendation. This left to be considered the private undenominational institutions and those of a strictly public character.

My experience and observation in the District of Columbia and elsewhere has convinced me that the subsidy system for the support of charities is almost wholly bad. It is condemned by every writer and speaker worthy of an attentive hearing throughout the United States. It is defended only as a temporary expedient or for the reason that it has become so firmly fixed that it can not be uprooted without danger. Strong expressions of disapproval of it abound throughout the literature of the subject. No State, having abandoned it, has ever gone back to it. Outside of a few cities on the Atlantic Seaboard and the States of New York and California and the District of Columbia, it has met with scant approval in the United States. The effects of it are unfortunate in many ways.

With regard to the child-caring institutions of the District of Columbia, it is no longer necessary, for there are in existence public agencies fully able to deal with all the white children who can be shown to be really and necessarily dependent, for whom no other provision is offered. For the support of part of the colored children a special arrangement is proposed.

The law creating the office of superintendent of charities requires that officer to make such recommendations concerning the charities of the District as in his judgment will promote real usefulness, prevent waste and duplication, and best secure the accomplishment of the ends sought by Congress in making appropriations for the support of charities.

Therefore, in view of experience and history, and in obedience to the law requiring me to present the best methods of administration, I recommended that hereafter the money which is shown to be necessary for the support of dependent children in the District of Columbia be placed at the disposal of the strictly public agencies created for the purpose of caring for them; except that a separate appropriation was recommended for the support of the aged women, and children under 12 years of age, received at the asylum of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children prior to June 30, 1898. In this case it is proposed to use the appropriation only for the purpose of paying, at a fixed rate, for the support of aged women, and children under 12 years of age, a list of whose names must be filed with the superintendent of charities on or before the 30th day of June, 1898; and the association to be prohibited from receiving, wholly on its own authority, any other children to be supported from public funds after that date.

There are two good reasons for making this exception:

First. There is no room in the almshouse for these aged and helpless

¹ The Association for Works of Mercy and the House of the Good Shepherd are considered in the classification "Reformatories and prisons." St. Rose Industrial School is considered separately.

women, and, if crowded in there, they would be housed on the fourth floor of a building where, in case of fire, no human power could prevent loss of life. The rate proposed to be paid for their support is the same as the estimated per capita expense at the almshouse.

Second. Whereas there are at least eight private institutions in the District which devote their resources exclusively to the care of white children, there are but two for colored children, one of which has such limited resources as to amount to practically nothing, and the other is the one under consideration; and it has no private income. Whatever may be said of the propriety and desirability of insisting upon a division of responsibility for, and the burden of support of, white children, does not apply to the colored. The arrangement proposed, if carried into effect, will make the special appropriation smaller and smaller each year until it will disappear when the youngest child in the institution on June 30, 1898, reaches the age of 12 years. In the meantime, all new admissions will be through the Board of Children's Guardians.

The following was suggested as a proviso in the matter of the appropriation for the support of this asylum:

For the National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, nine thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this sum, or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended for the maintenance, at the asylum conducted by said association, of aged and destitute women and such children under twelve years of age as shall have been received at the asylum prior to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; that the president of said association shall certify to the superintendent of charities the names of aged women and the names and ages of all children under twelve years of age to be maintained from this appropriation; that thereafter said association shall be entitled to receive compensation from this appropriation at the uniform rate of twenty-five dollars per quarter for each aged woman and each child under twelve years of age maintained at the asylum conducted for such purpose, and not otherwise; that from and after the said thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, no children shall be received solely upon the authority of said association and that all applications for the admission of children shall be referred to the Board of Children's Guardians.

The public agencies for the care of children are the Industrial Home School and the Board of Children's Guardians.

Of the first of these it is unnecessary to say more than that I examined the estimates submitted by the board of trustees, that I am familiar with the workings of the institution and its needs, and that I found no reason for changing the estimate in any particular. The institution shows a progressive spirit, and the plans of the trustees, if carried out, will, in my judgment, bring about satisfactory methods for the reception and discharge of children, which is the only matter now seriously demanding attention.

For the administrative expenses of the Board of Children's Guardians I have recommended a decided increase. It is through this department, and by means of this agency, that children are rapidly removed from institutions, where they are wholly dependent upon charity, to the homes of persons suitable to receive them; where, as household servants, farm workers, objects of affection or adopted children they are independent.

Within reasonable limit, every dollar spent in this sort of work prevents the necessity for the expenditure of three dollars somewhere else. This increase should be strongly urged. There is nothing in the charities schedule more important.

For the care of children under the board I recommended an increase of \$6,000 over the appropriation for the present year.

The necessity for this increase will depend very much upon whether

other recommendations herein are favorably considered. If the direct subsidies heretofore given private institutions be continued and the increase asked for the employment of placing and supervising agents under the board be granted, \$10,000 may be deducted from the amount recommended. If, however, these subsidies be withheld, the number of applications for the care of children by the board will probably be considerably increased, and the full amount should be appropriated.

Temporary homes.—The Municipal Lodging House and Wood and Stone Yard, the Woman's Christian Association, the Young Woman's Christian Home, the Hope and Help Mission, the Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.

In the amounts to be appropriated for the support of this group of charities no changes were recommended. They have heretofore been considered in detail, and the reasons which induced their establishment, under public patronage, will no doubt continue to control the actions of the Congress toward them.

The Municipal Lodging House and wood and stone yard is a strictly public institution conducted in private property, for the use of which no rent is paid.¹ The property has been occupied for present purposes for over four years and is in great need of repairs. The owner can not be expected to keep the property in proper condition under the present arrangement, and the \$500 asked for repairs should be appropriated.

The appropriations recommended in aid of the others, which are all private corporations, can not be defended on business principles. They are part of the subsidy system, which has grown to such large proportions and which is a tremendously difficult thing to deal with. The several amounts recommended bear no proportion to the public service which the institutions render, and there are no means by which the value of such service could be accurately estimated, even if it were admitted that the public is morally bound to pay every institution which may be established for the work which it volunteers to do.

Those of them which receive and care for unmarried mothers and their children and encourage and assist such mothers to assume and perform the real duties of maternity, instead of abandoning their children, are likely to be especially useful during the next few years. For the present, and with reference to this particular group, I have nothing better to propose than the estimates presented.

CONDITIONS TO BE MET IN WASHINGTON.

There is considerable truth in the contention that because of conditions peculiar to Washington the problem of the proper administration of both public and private charities here is different from what it is in other cities.

This is neither a commercial nor a manufacturing center, and it is therefore much more difficult to secure employment of certain sorts than in other cities of a different character.

The unemployed to be provided for here are also largely from a class of persons unused to manual labor and incapable of earning a living at anything except such light employment as may be found in offices and stores.

There is a large colored population dependent both by instinct and training, and the moment it becomes known that food, clothing, or

¹ Rent is paid for adjoining property, used for storage of fuel.

money for rent is being "given out" the giving agency is likely to be swamped by them. Very many of them live only from hand to mouth, are continually on the ragged edge of distress, and during cold weather they undoubtedly suffer.

The shifting character of the population must also be reckoned with. This makes it difficult to secure a steady and sufficient income for local charities, or to know when sufficient provision has been made for the poor and distressed who belong to the District. It also considerably increases the demands made upon Washington charities, for no provision has been made for the compulsory return of transient paupers to the localities from which they come and in which they should be supported.

It has been asserted, and probably with some truth, that public dependents, such as insane persons, dangerous cranks, imbeciles, epileptics, deserted children, and unmarried mothers, are systematically "unloaded" upon Washington.

Many persons come here seeking Government employment or the adjustment of claims against the Government, or pensions, or simply with the vague notion that they will somehow be cared for. They are disappointed, discouraged, beaten, and they drift into the care of our hospitals and charitable institutions.

There is no law in the District which can be readily applied compelling parents to support their children, and instances are known and on record in which fathers who own property and have considerable income have pushed off upon charitable institutions children whom they might and should have supported, or they have simply neglected them until for their protection they have been taken in charge.

On the other hand, let an appeal be made for assistance in the relief of distress during a hard winter, or for the support of a charity which has merit and is properly presented, and a response is forthcoming which emphasizes the appreciation of the people of Washington of just these conditions, and is evidence of their willingness to meet them. In the number, variety, and resources of its charities Washington is not, to my knowledge, surpassed by any American city of equal size. Probably the cash payments of the Government to employees residing in Washington are at least equal to any likely to be made on account of any set of commercial enterprises to be found in a city of equal population, and the volume of money in circulation is not less than would be found in a greater commercial or manufacturing center. We are free of industrial disturbances, and have no mass of population perilously near the brink of pauperism because of the closing of shops or bad business conditions.

One thing which has made it less easy to secure, from private sources, support of useful charities has been the ease with which public appropriations have been secured. Like most other enterprises, charities tend to follow lines of least resistance, and as long as it is easier to secure support from public than from private funds that is the support which is most diligently sought. Success in this seeking reacts unfavorably upon the community; so that appeals to individuals for help toward the support of this or that charity are not infrequently met by such an answer as, "Why don't you go to Congress?" "It is the policy of Congress to appropriate money in support of all charities that can be shown to be doing good. If you can't get an appropriation, there must be something wrong about your administration." This is a difficulty which is not necessarily permanent. It will disappear when the unofficial

charitable work of the District becomes private in fact as well as in name and when the public work of like nature is done through public agencies.

On the whole, the problem of the wisest and most efficient administration of charities is probably not more difficult here than elsewhere.

NOTES ON TABLES.

Included with this report are certain tables compiled principally from information secured from the institutions after the close of the year. They deal with local charities in groups and exhibit the total work of the several sorts accomplished, so that a study of them will make possible more reliable judgment as to the needs of enlargement or addition to the number of institutions than can be formed from consideration of any one institution or from the apparent situation in any one locality.

They show the financial operations of each institution, the owner of the property occupied, the investment of public funds in the real estate of each institution, the entire expenses of maintenance, the daily average number of inmates maintained, and the annual cost per person supported.

An effort has been made to eliminate from the several amounts reported as cost of maintenance all payments for extraordinary repairs and improvements, additions to endowments or sinking funds, and payments on debts, while retaining all such payments as were made for the purpose of making good the ordinary wear and tear of buildings and property which are legitimate current expenses.

The same grouping that has been followed in the estimates, and the notes thereon, is continued in the tables, which are of two sorts: (A) Exhibiting the financial operations and conditions of the institutions by groups and (B) work done.

Table A, Group I—Reformatories and prisons.—Comparison of these figures with those shown in annual reports of institutions will bring to light several differences. For instance, the intendant of the Washington Asylum reports the daily average number of persons maintained at that institution as 528 and the per capita cost \$83.29, while by these tables the total daily average number of inmates in the three departments of the institution is 479 and the per capita cost is \$128.24. The intendant computes the cost per inmate after eliminating from the total expenses of conducting the institution all amounts paid for salaries. He also uses as the basis of his calculation a daily average including officers and employees. There does not seem to be any good reason for leaving out of the calculation here presented the payments for salaries, and this and all other legitimate operating expenses are included. Calculations for all institutions are made on the basis of number of inmates, the daily average number in no case including officers and employees.

No division in the estimated value of the property occupied by the Washington Asylum seems to be practicable, and in each of the groups in which are included branches of this institution this has been ignored. In this group the estimated value of property, exclusive of the workhouse, is \$444,850, in which the original investment of public funds was \$235,622.70.

The private income, earnings, contributions, and balances in this group amounted to \$11,347.62, which is 11.94 per cent of the whole income. The appropriations made for the support of the institutions

included amounted to \$83,640.73, which is 88.06 per cent of the whole income. A daily average of 557.08 persons were maintained for an expenditure of \$94,988.35 for current expenses, an average per capita cost of \$165.66.

Table A, Group II, Industrial Schools.—In this table will be found reference to St. Rose Industrial School, which does a work different from that of any other institution. The industrial features of the Industrial Home School have not been sufficiently developed to bring it properly into this classification.

The annual report of St. Rose Industrial School will be found on page 55 of this volume. Its financial statement will be found to be peculiar, showing a considerable excess of expenditures over receipts. This form of statement has been used for several years, yet no report is made of the accumulation of outstanding indebtedness, or the source from which funds are received with which to make up the deficiency. The report of the school for 1896 was made the subject of unfavorable comment before the Joint Select Committee on Charities and Reformatory Institutions of the District of Columbia last spring, and in order that all cause for such comment might be removed, I have endeavored to secure a more complete report to be presented herewith. This effort has been unsuccessful. Correspondence relating to the matter will be transmitted to the Commissioners.

Table A, Group III, Medical Charities.—In the consideration of this table it must be borne in mind that most of the institutions do both hospital and dispensary work; that in some the hospital work predominates and is most expensive considered as a whole, while in others the dispensary costs much more than the hospital. It is impossible to divide the expenses in any cases between the two branches of work done. Another complication arises from the fact that per-capita expense of hospital work varies greatly with different classes of patients treated; so that an institution which takes in a large number of patients for surgical treatment, keeping them but for short periods, will naturally cost more than another whose patients while under treatment for chronic diseases remain longer periods, although the daily average number of inmates may be the same. Therefore, to base a per-capita cost on total hospital work done alone, or on total dispensary work, would produce results simply grotesque; while any attempt to effect a combination of the two sorts of work as a divisor, total cost being taken as a dividend, still gives most unsatisfactory results.

The physicians to the poor report to the health department, and an account of their work will be found in the report of that department; but since a comprehensive view of the medical charities of the District can not be obtained without consideration of their work, I have obtained from the health officer, for publication herewith, a statement of the number of their office consultations and visits to patients, together with the amounts paid for salaries, and for medicines and printing. The reports of these physicians, as now rendered to the Health Department, do not show the number of different persons treated, but merely the number under treatment from week to week; and a patient remaining under treatment for a portion of two weeks will appear in the report and be counted as two. In like manner whenever a person returns to a dispensary for treatment of a malady different from that for which he was formerly treated, he counts as a new patient. The same conditions govern the counting of patients admitted to the hospitals. It is therefore impossible to ascertain the number of different individuals treated during a given period, or to make intelligent comparisons of different

institutions as to economy of operations, and I have left blank in Table A, Group III, the column devoted to per-capita costs.

What has here been said of the methods of counting cases must be kept in mind in any consideration of Table B, Group III.

There were in the several hospitals reporting to the Commissioners a daily average of 401.02 patients. The dispensaries gave 58,867 treatments, amounting to a daily average of 161.28. The physicians to the poor held office consultations and made calls to the number of 28,052, an average of 76.85 per day. The total average number of persons treated per day was, therefore, 539.15. This work was done at an expense, public and private:

For hospitals and dispensaries.....	\$155,377.30
For physicians to the poor and medicines, and printing for same.....	9,707.42
A total expense of.....	165,084.72

The total income of these charities, for the year, was \$169,713.46, of which \$131,324.37 was appropriated by Congress, and \$38,389.09 was made up of balances from previous years, pay for hospital treatment, earnings of nurses sent out on hospital account, proceeds from fairs, entertainments, etc., and private contributions.

From the total fund, expenditures were made:

For rent.....	\$4,700.00
For salaries.....	53,879.60
For all other items of current expense.....	106,505.12
For payment on debts.....	1,557.75
Reverted to United States Treasury.....	52.46
Balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	3,018.53
Total.....	169,713.46

The proportion of public to private income, at the various institutions, is clearly shown in the tables.

Table A, Group IV, the Child-Caring Charities.—The total amount received by this group was \$85,219.07, of which \$30,463.15, or 35.74 per cent, was made up of balances, earnings, contributions, and all receipts from private sources; and \$54,755.92, or 62.42 per cent, was appropriated by Congress.

From the appropriation of the Board of Children's Guardians is deducted the amount expended for the care of the feeble minded and for the administrative expenses of the board, which items do not affect the maintenance of children by the board, but are apportioned to those residing in family homes and not an expense for maintenance, and to the feeble minded, which are a class apart.

The nine institutions included expended during the year 1897 for salaries \$17,446.06, and for other items of current expense the sum of \$58,141.43. The amount expended directly in the care of children was, therefore, \$75,587.49. The total average number of children maintained was 772.86, and the average per capita cost for the year was \$97.80.

It will be noticed that the cost per child at the different institutions varies from \$50.61 to \$223.31. Part of this difference, as also others less extreme, is to be accounted for by the fact that some institutions receive many contributions of food, clothing, and supplies upon which no cash value is ever placed and of which no account is taken in making reports, but which very materially reduce the necessity for cash outlay.

It is to be feared also that some of the institutions are devoting their available resources to too large a number of children—purchasing sup-

plies which are very cheap, and therefore of a very poor quality. Institutional accounts recently examined indicate as much. On the whole, the average cash expenditures per child would not be considered excessive if they were higher by \$20 to \$25.

Washington Humane Society.—A statement of the work done by the officer detailed by the Commissioners to assist this society in the enforcement of the act of 1885, for the protection of children in the District of Columbia will be found on page 208. This work was conducted during the year in about the same manner as heretofore. It consists principally of investigation of cases in which admission of children to some institution is desired or in which complaints of abuse or improper surroundings of children have been made. In this it closely resembles the work done by the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians with applications made to the board on behalf of children to be taken in charge.

From the report it appears that 231 cases were investigated. Of these twelve were taken into court and the children committed to the Board of Children's Guardians, as provided by law. Eight others were handed over to the agent of the board for further examination and proper recommendation to the court or for temporary care pending investigation. One hundred and twenty-four were placed in institutions willing to receive them upon the authority of the agent of the society.

Officer Wilson's report brings out, in a rather striking manner, additional evidence of the lack of facilities for the proper care of colored children, which I have emphasized in another part of this report. Of the 124 children for whom he secured admission to the institutions without the intervention of the Board of Children's Guardians and the courts, 18 were colored and 106 white. Of the 20 in whose behalf he sought the assistance of the board and the courts, 19 were colored and 1 white.

Table A, Group V, Temporary Homes.—The financial condition and operations of this group of institutions, seven in number, will be found exhibited at the end of Table A.

The total estimated value of the property occupied, exclusive of the almshouse department of the Washington Asylum, is \$135,200. There was \$2,193.29 contributed from private sources toward their support last year. They earned \$6,136.73 and received other amounts from miscellaneous sources. Their total income from private sources, including balances from the previous year, was \$10,032.19. The public appropriations toward their support amounted to \$36,871.90, making their total income \$46,904.09, of which the Government contributed 78.63 per cent and private income and earnings amounted to 21.56 per cent. Their several expenditures and balances are clearly shown by the tables.

The daily average number of inmates was 410.35. The total cost of conducting the institutions was \$45,639.35, amounting to \$111.08 for each three hundred and sixty-five days' board and care furnished an inmate.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The appropriation for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1897 included an item of \$13,000 for "Relief the poor." Of this amount \$1,000 was first allotted by the Commissioners for outdoor relief in "cases investigated through the police department on order of the Commissioners or recommendation of the superintendent of charities, to be distributed in provisions, fuel, or

clothing through the police." To this was subsequently added \$500 from the same appropriation "For emergency relief in cases to be investigated by the police department." An account of the distribution by the police department from this appropriation is given in the report of the major and superintendent of police.

Early in December, 1896, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia sent the following letter to a number of citizens of the District, inviting them to become members of a committee to take charge of and disburse such private contributions as might be made for the relief of the poor:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 4, 1896.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia respectfully invite you to become a member of a committee, to be known as "the central relief committee," to provide for the urgent needs of the deserving poor of the District of Columbia during the present winter.

They would also be greatly obliged to the members of the committee so constituted, if they will, at their convenience, consider and report to the Commissioners an effective plan for permanent relief of the poor of the District of Columbia, including such measures of relief as may come from the erection in Washington of convenient and comfortable homes to be let at reasonable rentals to persons of small means, having specially in view proper sanitary and healthful surroundings.

The Commissioners hope that it may be convenient for you to serve upon this committee, and, in view of the urgency of the situation, that you will meet the other members of the committee at the rooms of the Board of Trade, 1410 G street NW., at 4 o'clock p. m., on Monday, December 7, 1896, for organization.

Very respectfully,

WM. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

In response to this invitation the following-named persons met at the time and place appointed for the purpose outlined by the Commissioners: John F. Cook, C. B. Church, Rev. W. E. Parsons, James W. Somerville, James E. Fitch, Henry F. Blount, B. T. Janney, Hugh T. Stevenson, Col. John Tracey, Louis W. Ritchie, M. D., Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, Rev. Charles Alvin Smith, Mrs. J. W. Babson, Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland, George S. Wilson, Mrs. Frederick McGuire, William Redin Woodward, A. T. Britton, Hon. Beriah Wilkins, Bishop Satterlee, John A. Boker, and T. A. Lambert.

After temporary organization and informal discussion it seemed to be the opinion of those present that the committee to be organized was in reality a former committee which was to be reorganized with additional members and some new duties. Hon. Charles C. Cole, who had been chairman of the former committee, was unanimously elected chairman. Permanent organization was completed by the election of George S. Wilson as secretary and Hon. Beriah Wilkins as treasurer, and the appointment of subcommittees to have in charge the special matters mentioned by the Commissioners, and such other matters as the committee might from time to time deem necessary.

At a meeting of the full committee on December 14 the subcommittee on plans of work submitted a report in part as follows:

Your subcommittee, appointed to consider plans of work, beg leave to report, and recommend the following:

- First. That disbursements are to be made upon the recommendation of one agency.
- Second. The Associated Charities to be that agency.

* * * * *

In explanation of why the committee recommended the Associated Charities to be the sole agency for information, we beg leave to state that one of the great troubles and dangers of the past has been from the fact that so many different agencies were employed, duplicating information and work, leading to a great deal of trouble and sometimes triple distribution to the same parties. If one agency only is employed and we depend on that solely, investigation will be more thorough and can more reliably be depended upon, and frauds will to a great degree be prevented.

It will also prevent the influx from the neighboring States of an army of mendicants, who for the past few years have invariably flocked to the city, robbing our deserving poor of that to which they are entitled, when the community in which these wandering vagrants reside should care for them. * * *

S. WOLF.
MRS. BABSON.
H. L. BLOUNT.
JAS. E. FITCH.
JOHN F. COOK.

Submitted and unanimously adopted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary*.

The foregoing clearly outlines the plans proposed to be followed by the central relief committee in providing outdoor relief.

On March 12, 1897, a meeting was held, which seems to have been considered the final one of the year, for consideration of this particular matter. The following reports show with what satisfaction it was possible to regard the results of plans formed in the beginning:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION.

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1897.

Your committee on distribution begs to submit the following report:

In accordance with the resolutions passed by the central relief committee at its organization we have used the Associated Charities as the means of investigating and reporting on cases of need, and have granted relief only to families recommended by the agents of that society. We are pleased to state that we have found this arrangement very satisfactory. It has prevented almost entirely the duplication of relief, and at the same time has enabled us to relieve the really needy.

We found that the vast majority of applicants for relief were already known to the agents of the Associated Charities, and those cases could be quickly passed upon, while those families that were not already known were promptly visited and the circumstances were examined by the agents of the society. Through this personal knowledge not only was fraud and imposition prevented but the lady visitors were able to find and relieve those families who frequently are unwilling to make known their condition. Frequently those who are loudest and most persistent in their demands for relief suffer less than the quiet, self-respecting families, who shrink from making their wants known at a crowded relief agency. Through the agency of the lady visitors we were able to reach these families quietly in their homes and relieve their necessities.

We have not opened any central distribution agency, but have required applicants to go to the District office in the section of the city in which they reside. This arrangement we have found most satisfactory. It prevented congestion and confusion, always found at a large central distribution agency, where people from all parts of the city come to clamor for relief. Besides, it has enabled the agents to deal much more intelligently with the applicants, because each applicant was required to make his application at the District office in the section of the city in which he resided, and the agent in charge, being constantly in touch with the people in her division, knew their circumstances and was better able to deal with the cases in hand than could any person who had not formerly known anything of these people and their history.

The work has been done very quietly, but it has been done effectively. Up to date relief has been granted to something over 2,000 separate families. We believe that few cases indeed of real suffering has been unrelieved, and so far as we can learn but little complaint has been made as to the manner in which the work has been done.

Not only has the work been effectively but it has been most economically conducted. We have never refused to aid a family where it was deemed necessary or wise to grant relief, and yet, with a fund of a little over \$8,000, we have been enabled to do the work of the winter and have left a considerable balance, which can be used for cases of emergency that arise during the summer months.

We feel confident that the work of your committee will commend itself to the public who have supplied the means to enable us to carry it on, so that if in the near future you should find it necessary to appeal to the public for support it would be most generously given.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY F. BLOUNT, *Chairman*.

Unanimously approved.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Your committee have to report that in the discharge of their duties during the past winter they accepted three methods of appeal to the public for funds for the relief of the poor. First, a general appeal through the press, second, a personal appeal by circular letter, necessarily limited to a comparatively few, third, an appeal to the several Departments of the Government for direct contributions. The response to these appeals was prompt and generous, and from the Department of Agriculture \$12,500.00, being pecuniarily secured and enabled to be used for the purchase of a house for the poor. The total receipts, as shown by the statement of the Board of Finance, were \$2,000.00, of which a balance of \$4,500.00 was carried over to the next year, and the balance of \$4,500.00 was carried over to the next year.

The committee also had papers were always open to us, and by their earnest and intelligent support of our appeals they rendered us invaluable aid.

JAMES E. FITCH, Chairman.

GEO. S. WILSON, Secretary.

That the relief of distress, both real and apparent, was attended with its most favorable result last winter than in recent years is scarcely open to doubt. Progress was made toward the concentration of control, which is necessary if effective and safe work of this sort is to be done.

It must be apparent to everyone that as long as there are in any community a number of agencies through which relief can be secured, each of them proceeding in its own way, regardless of what others are doing, there will be the possibility of overlapping, duplication, imposture, waste, and the fostering of pauperism. The danger attending outdoor relief is precisely this: That it will create and continue the very condition it is intended to ameliorate unless it is administered with wisdom and upon business principles.

Dependence is a disease which may be either chronic or acute, but in either case it is highly infectious and requires for its proper diagnosis and treatment in every case the same skill, attention, and previous training as we expect of the family physician. A person who from want of training is likely to be deceived by plausible tales and surface appearances is not the person to control the giving of relief; neither is a sentimentalist or a person who has no other resource than the order for coal, food, or clothing. Outdoor relief should be regarded—and is regarded by the well-informed—precisely as a physician regards morphine. It may be given under skillful direction to prevent suffering until extreme conditions can be modified, but it never cures disease; and the practitioner who has no other resource had better have his license revoked as speedily as possible.

The societies known in various cities as provident aid associations, charity organization societies, and associated charities undertake to train and keep in service persons found suitable for receiving such training in the giving of relief and the promotion of thrift and self-help through active friendly interest in the poor, and the application of the special remedy indicated as required in every individual case. They also undertake to secure the largest possible measure of cooperation among relief giving societies and through accurate knowledge of all the conditions, needs, and resources of a community to provide that no willful chronic pauper shall be housed, clothed, and fed, except at the workhouse, while no unavoidable distress shall remain unattended.

In just so far as the control of relief giving is concentrated in the hands of these associations will the evil effects of unwise charity be avoided and the greatest measure of good be accomplished.

Charity is the manifestation of interest and the giving of whatever is best under the circumstances. The best way of doing good to the poor is not by making them easy in poverty, but by leading or driving them out of it.⁷

THE SUBSIDY SYSTEM.

I have said that the support or part support of private charitable institutions by means of appropriation of public money is almost wholly bad, and I have recommended that as to one group of institutions in the District of Columbia it be discontinued. It is perhaps desirable that something further should be said upon that subject by way of explanation.

By a private institution I mean one whose board of control is a private corporation or association, whose officers and employees are selected by and are only responsible to such corporation, and vacancies among the membership of which are filled by selection by the remaining members, so that it is both self-controlling and self-perpetuating.

By public money is meant the revenues of the District of Columbia, contributed by the people of the District in the form of taxes levied upon their property, or by the Federal Government in lieu of taxes on practically one half of the property in the District.

I am not unmindful of the fact that an attempt to divert from such private institutions the appropriations which they have been accustomed to receive and to apply them to the accomplishment of the same work through public agencies will be exceedingly unpopular in certain quarters and will lead to serious contention; but I do not know of any reform ever having been accomplished without contention, neither do I understand that a public officer, required by law to advocate those measures and those methods of support and administration which his experience and judgment lead him to believe to be right and necessary to the real welfare of the community in its relation to the charities maintained by it, should fail to do so because his judgment will be unpopular and may be held to be erroneous. No man or set of men is wise enough to select those statements of truth which had better be suppressed. If it can be shown that objections to the subsidy system are deduced from erroneous or insufficient information its friends will have little trouble in disposing of them; if not, it will be well to consider what can be done with it.

It has heretofore been defended mainly upon the contention that it secures to the Government the advantage of gratuitous services of a considerable number of persons who give their efforts to the management of institutions in which public dependents are cared for at less cost than would be encountered in public institutions in which all officers and employees receive salaries, and that, further, the Government is relieved of the heavy expense involved in providing itself with lands, buildings, and appurtenances for the accommodation of its dependents.

Regarded as a matter of simple administrative detail for one year or for one institution, there is considerable plausibility in such a statement. Regarded as a general system operating through a period of, say, twenty years, it is utterly erroneous, without force, and contradicted by facts. It may be true that an appropriation of \$1,800 per year toward the support of an institution which takes care of an average of a hundred children is a small contribution, but to suppose that it is so it is necessary to suppose also that all the children in the institution are proper subjects of public charity, which never has been and never can be shown to be the case.

In every place where it has been tried it has been found that under the subsidy system the number of public dependents has increased to such an extent that, far from being an economical plan, it has proven the most expensive. It has been so here.

Financial considerations are most likely to impress the business man

and the legislator, and I assign as reasons for the abandonment of the subsidy system in the District of Columbia, so far as it applies to the child-caring institutions, the following:

First. It imposes an ever-increasing public burden, outstripping the increase of expenditures in all other departments and far in advance of increase in population and need. The population of the District was, by the census of 1880, 177,624, and by the police census of 1897, 277,700, an increase of 56 per cent. In 1883 the gross amount appropriated for the support of children in private asylums was \$16,500. For 1897 it was \$36,700, an increase of 122 per cent. Not only so, but there were in operation in 1880 no public institutions for the care of such children, while in 1897 there were such public agencies, and the appropriations made for their support amounted to \$38,400, so that the total increase in appropriations for the support of dependent children amounted to \$58,600, or 355 per cent in seventeen years.

The city of New York followed the subsidy plan until the contributions to private asylums for the care of children amounted to \$1 per person for every man, woman, and child in the city.

The State of California follows it to the tune of more than half a million dollars for each biennial period, while the State of Michigan, with 850,000 more population than California, conducts its own business in this line with an average expenditure of \$35,000 per annum, in a climate and under conditions of life far harsher than those to be met in California. (See Senate Report 741, to accompany S. 1782.)

Second. It builds up the private institutions at the expense of those owned and controlled by the District. During thirteen years ending 1892 there was spent for extension and permanent improvements of the property of private charitable institutions in the District of Columbia \$300,813 of public funds, while during the same period there was spent for the enlargement or improvement of like institutions owned by the District only \$88,231.

Third. It exhausts the resources of this locality in the care of white children, leaving hundreds of the colored for whom no provision is made, and who from total lack of salutary home surroundings are growing up in this community under circumstances which can not fail to add them to the pauper and criminal classes. Just in proportion to present neglect of these will be the future danger and expense caused by them.

Fourth. It fosters the spirit of sentimentality, which tends to devote itself exclusively to the hopeful, promising, and pleasant, leaving without sufficient consideration the idiotic, defective, and crippled, for whose care it is increasingly difficult to procure sufficient funds.

Fifth. It facilitates the abandonment of children by their parents. The barriers which operate to prevent the inordinate increase of children in institutions, either public or private, entirely ceases to operate under a system of private control and public support. The private institution operated at private expense is likely to set about itself all necessary safeguards to prevent its being overcrowded.

The way into the public institution is through the courts or the approval of a public officer, either of which must know and must record that admission is necessary for the protection and welfare of the child. In addition, all parental rights are set aside when all parental duties are removed. A parent who secures maintenance of his children in a public institution can only secure their return when he can show when, how, and by what means the conditions making public support necessary in the first place have been removed. The public agency is not, therefore, likely to be imposed upon by that class of persons who seek

to push off the burden of the support of a family without real necessity, intending to take the children back as soon as they become able to earn wages. But when an institution, public as to support, is regarded as a private charity; when statements made in support of application for admission of children do not have to be verified; when persons making such application do not have to be identified; when the charity dispensed gives the institution no legal hold upon the child and no legal right to refuse to comply with a demand for its release, then the system offers every inducement for parents to relinquish their children to the care of the institution at public expense.

More than 65 per cent of the children who go into the private institutions of the District of Columbia are received at the request of parents or relatives, and more than 60 per cent of those who go out from them are restored to parents and relatives. What does this indicate but that hundreds of parents accept this charity without real necessity, thereby neglecting their most sacred duties, or that hundreds of children are being thrust back into the very conditions from which it was deemed an act of charity to take them.

"That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride—from mendicity its salutary shame."

Sixth. Its tendency is to deprive the children of one of their most sacred rights—the right to a happy, healthy, normal childhood as members of somebody's family, surrounded by the conditions and face to face with the struggles of life as they are to be met.

If they are returned to the homes of depraved parents all the work of the institution is lost, and every dollar spent on them is a dollar wasted. If they are passed up from one institution to another, as they are advanced in age through all the years of childhood, they suffer irreparable injury.

The task to be accomplished with children is twofold. They are to be kept from knowledge and practice of vices, and they are to have built up in them stalwart individual character if they are ever to be made fit for the performance of civic duties.

The first part of this task the institution can perform but not the second, because the tendency of the institution is toward the merging of the individual into the class. This is the suppression and not the cultivation of individuality, and when continued too long does harm and not good.

Seventh. It lacks everything it should have. The work done under it is without authority. It can not touch a child of a drunken or unfit parent nor take a little girl from a brothel. It is without power to apply any pressure to neglectful parents to induce or compel them to carry the burdens they have produced.

Under it no uniform test of dependency or necessity must be met as a condition precedent to charitable care.

It is without continuity. When a child leaves one of the subsidized institutions, that is usually the end of responsibility for that child. Nobody knows, from personal examination, how he fares thereafter or what sort of life he leads.

It is devoid of business principles and justice. The amount to be appropriated in aid of any given institution is not determined by merit or ascertained value of public services, but the appropriation is doled out on the general supposition that persons applying are entitled to consideration and that their institutions are doing good. It is probably not open to doubt that the Sanitary Improvement Company, the East Washington Citizens' Association, the Knights of Pythias, and the Anti-Saloon League are "doing good." How would the public

regard the proposition to devote a portion of the revenues of the District of Columbia to their support?

The only way in which the work for dependent children done at public expense can be brought into satisfactory condition is by complete separation from that done by private parties. When that is done the private institutions will go on with their good work untouched by officialism. Their property will be exempt from taxation, and nobody will interfere in the matter of which or how many children they receive to be cared for in their own way. Where they leave off for want of resources or from lack of authority, there will the public agencies take hold with the resources and authority of the Government and guarantee that all that must be done will be done. The Government will then determine for itself in which cases conditions are present which justify the bestowal of its bounty, and when and where the line has been crossed beyond which it is unsafe to tolerate parental custody of children.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,

Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—FINANCES.

GROUP I.—Reformatories and prisons.

	Reform School, D C. (for boys). <i>a</i>	Reform School for Girls. <i>a</i>	Washing- ton Asy- lum, work- house branch. <i>a</i>	House of the Good Shepherd. <i>b</i>	Associa- tion for Works of Mercy. <i>c</i>	Total.
Estimated value of property . . .	\$300,000.00	\$35,000.00		\$65,000.00	\$43,850.00	\$444,850.00
Amount of public funds invested . .	82,330.70	37,700.00	\$71,450.00	23,000.00	21,142.00	235,622.70
Accumulated endowment, sinking fund				1,500.00		1,500.00
INCOME FROM—						
Balance . . . . .				.15		.15
Interest						
Contributions, donations, fairs, etc				100.00	1,474.25	1,574.25
Pay inmates	2,435.60			623.40	114.97	3,173.97
All other sources	d 4,768.80			1,830.45		6,599.25
Total private income	7,204.40			2,554.00	1,589.22	11,347.62
Appropriation	42,242.00	9,925.00	26,973.73	2,700.00	1,800.00	83,640.73
Total public and private income	49,446.00	9,925.00	26,973.73	5,254.00	3,389.22	94,908.35
Percentage of income from pri- vate sources	14			49	47	11.94
Percentage of income from ap- propriation	86	100	100	51	53	88.06
EXPENDITURES.						
Salaries	\$16,242.00	\$4,425.00	(<i>e</i>)		\$432.00	\$21,099.00
Current expenses	30,669.56	5,496.60	\$26,823.55	\$5,262.93	2,935.73	71,188.37
Total maintenance	46,911.56	9,921.60	26,823.55	5,262.93	3,367.73	92,287.37
Daily average	223	24.25	209.08	82	18.75	557.08
Cost per capita	\$210.41	\$405.00	\$128.24	\$64.15	\$176.94	\$165.66
Reverted to United States Treas- ury	2,534.84	4.40	150.18			2,689.42
Balance				f 8.93	21.49	12.56

a Title of property vested in United States.

b Title of property vested in Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

c Title of property vested in trustees.

d Refund from Department of Justice.

e Salary account can not be separated.

f Deficit.

GROUP II.—*Industrial schools.*

	St. Rose Industrial School. <i>a</i>		St. Rose Industrial School. <i>a</i>
Estimated value of property.....	\$35,000.00	Percentage of income from appro-	
Amount of public funds invested.....	22,500.00	priation.....	58
Income from industries.....	2,660.26	EXPENDITURES.	
All other sources.....	376.52	Salaries.....	\$1,116.00
Total private income.....	3,036.78	Current expenses.....	9,424.39
Appropriation.....	4,500.00	Total maintenance.....	10,540.39
Total public and private income.....	7,536.78	Daily average.....	65
Percentage of income from private		Cost per capita.....	\$161.60
sources.....	42	Balance.....	<i>b</i> \$3,003.61

a Title to property vested in Sisters of Charity.*b* Deficit.GROUP III.—*Medical charities.*

	Physicians to the poor.	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hos- pital. <i>a</i>	Children's Hospital. <i>b</i>	National Homeo- pathic Hospital. <i>a</i>	Columbia Hospital. <i>c</i>	Freed- men's Hos- pital. <i>d</i>
Estimated value of property.....		\$75,000.00	\$185,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$272,800.00	\$60,000.00
Amount of public funds invested.....		42,250.00		35,500.00	30,420.53	7,760.00
Accumulated endowment, sink- ing fund.....			75,000.00			
INCOME FROM—						
Balance.....		645.15	862.62	21.25	83.19	
Interest.....			4,649.39	300.00		
Contributions, donations, fairs, etc.....		2,106.63	5,245.94	1,590.48		
Pay inmates.....				5,341.06	3,825.00	
All other sources.....		50.90	1,089.49	1,478.83		
Total private income.....		2,802.68	11,847.44	8,731.62	3,908.19	
Appropriation.....	\$10,900.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	8,500.00	<i>e</i> 20,000.00	54,000.00
Total public and private income.....		17,802.68	21,847.44	17,231.62	23,908.19	54,000.00
Percentage of income from pri- vate sources.....		15	54	50	16	
Percentage of income from ap- propriation.....	100	85	46	50	84	100
EXPENDITURES.						
Rent.....						\$4,000.00
Salaries.....	\$7,200.00	\$5,369.51	\$7,162.82	\$6,124.56	\$8,143.79	16,000.00
Current expenses.....	2,507.42	12,407.45	12,883.80	10,746.46	15,760.32	34,000.00
Total maintenance.....	9,707.42	17,776.96	20,046.62	16,871.02	23,904.11	54,000.00
Daily average.....	76.85	<i>f</i> 10	64.67	23.60	47.84	140
Payment on debts.....			\$1,557.75			
Reverted to United States Treas- ury.....						
Balance.....	\$1,197.58	\$25.72	243.07	\$360.60	\$4.08	

a Title to property vested in trustees.*b* Title to property vested in board of directors.*c* Title to property vested in the United States.*d* Title to property vested in Howard University.*e* Not including \$5,000 for repairs.*f* Daily average for dispensary not included.

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GROUP III.—*Medical charities*—Continued.

	Washington Home for Incurables. <i>a</i>	Washington Asylum, hospital branch. <i>b</i>	Eastern Dispensary.	Woman's Dis- pensary. <i>c</i>	Total.
Estimated value of property.....	\$68,783.38	.....	\$10,000.00	\$12,741.00	\$759,324.38
Amount of public funds invested.....	.....	\$36,000.00	.....	.....	145,930.53
Accumulated endowment, sinking fund.....	14,082.00	.....	.....	.....	89,082.00
INCOME FROM—					
Balance	2,305.31	.....	3.38	240.87	4,161.77
Interest	1,291.36	.....	.....	.....	6,240.75
Contributions, donations, fairs, etc	2,595.25	.....	620.65	470.31	12,609.26
Pay inmates.....	2,351.18	.....	.....	.....	11,517.24
All other sources.....	1,240.85	.....	.....	.....	3,860.07
Total private income.....	9,783.95	.....	624.03	691.18	38,389.09
Appropriation.....	2,000.00	9,424.37	1,000.00	500.00	131,324.37
Total public and private income	11,783.95	9,424.37	1,624.03	1,191.18	169,713.46
Percentage of income from pri- vate sources.....	83	.....	38	58	22.62
Percentage of income from ap- propriation.....	17	100	62	42	77.38
EXPENDITURES.					
Rent .....	.....	.....	\$400.00	\$300.00	\$4,700.00
Salaries	\$3,458.92	.....	300.00	120.00	53,879.60
Current expenses.....	7,505.40	\$9,371.91	791.75	530.61	106,505.12
Total maintenance	10,964.32	9,371.91	1,491.75	950.61	165,084.72
Daily average	42	72.91	.....	.....	477.87
Payment on debts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,557.75
Reverted to United States Treas- ury .....	.....	\$52.46	.....	.....	52.46
Balance	\$819.63	.....	\$132.28	\$240.57	3,018.53

a Title to property vested in trustees.*b* Title to property vested in the United States.*c* Title to property vested in Minor Institute.

GROUP IV.—Child-caring charities.

	Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish. <i>a</i>	St. Ann's Infant Asylum. <i>b</i>	St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum. <i>c</i>	Washing- ton Hos- pital for Found- lings. <i>c</i>	German Orphan Asylum. <i>a</i>
Estimated value of property.....	\$60,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$44,401.00	\$100,000.00	\$52,400.00
Amount of public funds invested.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	9,100.00	25,000.00
Accumulated endowment, sinking fund.....	22,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Income from—					
Balance.....	66.64	.....	139.28	153.43	714.77
Interest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460.00
Contributions, donations, fairs, etc..	3,031.60	1,478.50	4,242.66	1,303.43	2,397.86
Pay, inmates.....	.....	1,428.06	281.00	.....	100.81
All other sources.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222.23
Total private income.....	3,098.24	2,906.56	4,662.94	1,456.86	3,895.67
Appropriation.....	1,800.00	5,400.00	1,800.00	6,000.00	1,800.00
Total public and private income...	4,898.24	8,306.56	6,462.94	7,456.86	5,695.67
Percentage of income from private sources.....	63	34	72	19	67
Percentage of income from appropriation	37	66	28	81	33
EXPENDITURES.					
Salaries.....	\$300.00	\$2,761.00	\$548.05	\$2,779.50	\$1,333.81
Current expenses.....	4,027.75	5,425.03	5,888.97	3,919.70	3,406.92
Total maintenance.....	4,327.25	8,186.03	6,437.02	6,699.20	4,740.73
Daily average.....	85.50	130.00	107.00	30.00	43.00
Cost per capita.....	50.61	62.97	59.22	223.31	110.25
Balance.....	570.99	120.53	25.92	757.66	954.94
	Newsboys' and Chil- dren's Aid Society. <i>d</i>	District of Columbia Industrial Home School. <i>e</i>	National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children. <i>a</i>	Board of Children's Guardians.	Total.
Estimated value of property.....	\$30,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$70,000.00	.....	\$481,801.00
Amount of public funds invested.....	.....	47,200.00	43,200.00	.....	134,500.00
Accumulated endowment, sinking fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,600.00
Income from—					
Balance.....	780.39	.....	2,318.24	.....	4,172.75
Interest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460.00
Contributions, donations, fairs, etc..	1,682.86	.....	2,447.77	.....	16,524.68
Pay, inmates.....	1,968.34	3,070.46	789.08	.....	7,637.75
All other sources.....	1,371.75	.....	73.99	.....	1,667.97
Total private income.....	5,743.34	3,070.46	5,629.08	.....	30,463.15
Appropriation.....	1,000.00	9,900.00	9,900.00	\$17,155.92	54,755.92
Total public and private income...	6,743.34	12,970.46	15,529.08	17,155.92	85,219.07
Percentage of income from private sources.....	85	24	36	.....	35.74
Percentage of income from appropriation	15	76	64	100	64.26
EXPENDITURES.					
Salaries.....	\$1,358.31	\$4,817.19	\$3,548.20	(<i>f</i>)	\$17,446.06
Current expenses.....	4,507.07	7,668.97	8,086.41	\$15,211.11	58,141.43
Total maintenance.....	5,865.38	12,486.16	11,634.61	15,211.11	75,587.49
Daily average.....	46.25	104.50	100.00	126.61	772.86
Cost per capita.....	139.77	119.48	116.34	120.14	97.80
Reverted to United States Treasury.....	.....	484.30	.....	1,944.81	2,429.11
Balance.....	877.96	.....	3,894.47	.....	7,202.47

a Title to property vested in association.*b* Title to property vested in Sisters of Charity.*c* Title to property vested in trustees.*d* Title to property vested in society.*e* Title to property vested in District of Columbia.*f* Salaries and office expenses paid by the board are not part of the expense of maintaining children.

GROUP V.—Temporary homes.

	Washing- ton Asylum (almshouse branch). <i>a</i>	Municipal Lodging House. <i>b</i>	Tempo- rary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Women's Christian Associa- tion. <i>c</i>	Young Women's Christian Home. <i>d</i>	Hope and Help Mission. <i>e</i>	Aged Wom- en's Home. <i>d</i>	Total.
Estimated value of property.....		\$12,600.00	\$14,000.00	\$53,600.00	\$30,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$135,200.00
Income from—								
Balance.....				496.33	359.96			856.29
Interest.....				50.00			244.00	294.00
Contributions, donations, fairs, etc.....			20.00	195.61	551.25	1,426.43		2,193.29
Pay inmates.....				3,292.21	2,705.14	139.38		6,136.73
All other sources.....			36.88	515.00				551.88
Total private income.....			56.88	4,549.15	3,616.35	1,565.81	244.00	10,032.19
Appropriation.....	\$24,071.90	4,000.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	300.00	36,871.90
Total public and private income.....	24,071.90	4,000.00	2,556.88	8,549.15	4,616.35	2,565.81	544.00	46,904.09
Percentage of in- come from pri- vate sources.....			2	53	78	60	44	21.56
Percentage of in- come from appro- priation.....	100	100	98	47	22	40	56	78.63
EXPENDITURES.								
Rent.....		\$300.00	\$390.00			\$300.00		\$990.00
Salaries.....	(<i>f</i>)	1,887.72	603.00	\$1,706.00	\$1,145.46	360.00		5,702.18
Current expenses..	\$23,937.87	1,592.20	1,563.88	5,972.22	3,275.19	1,905.81	\$700.00	38,947.17
Total main- tenance.....	23,937.87	3,779.92	2,556.88	7,678.22	4,420.65	2,565.81	700.00	45,639.35
Daily average.....	186.50	58.00	22.62	56.75	26.00	28.00	13.00	390.87
Cost per capita.....	123.24	65.16	113.03	136.00	170.03	91.63	53.85	116.76
Reverted to United States Treasury..	134.03	220.08			.07			354.18
Balance.....				870.93	195.63		<i>g</i> 156.00	910.56

a Title to property vested in United States.*b* Title to property vested in Night Lodging Association.*c* Title to property vested in association.*d* Title to property vested in home.*e* Title to property vested in Corcoran estate.*f* Salaries can not be separated.*g* Deficit.

B.—WORK DONE.

Hospitals.

Institution.	Total treated.	Daily average.	Nonresidents.	Discharged.			Surgical operations.	Births.	Deaths.	Ambulance calls.
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.				
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	511	10	78	171	288	3	1,989	1	58	475
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.....	679	47.84	198	512	30	54	269	243	36	....
Children's Hospital.....	431	64.67	81	264	57	16	136	.....	30	....
Freedmen's Hospital.....	2,480	140	1,915	1,256	945	33	419	207	209	215
National Homeopathic Hospital.....	467	23.60	123	337	80	10	150	39	16	....
Hospital Department of the Washington Asylum.....	767	72.91	577	258	309	17	279	21	121	....
Washington Home for Incurables.....	60	42	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	....
Total	5,395	401.02	2,972	2,798	1,709	134	3,242	511	486	690

Dispensaries.

Name of institution.	Medical.			Surgical.			Total new cases.	Total revisits.	Prescriptions compounded.
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.			
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital....	3,275	6,444	9,719	2,887	2,297	5,184	14,903	29,654	51,517
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.....	127	189	316	514	829	1,343	1,559	1,865	8,644
Children's Hospital	872	2,254	3,126	97	41	138	3,264	7,763	8,070
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.....	735	1,482	2,217	127	258	385	2,602	6,496	3,467
National Homeopathic Hospital.....	569	1,085	1,654	128	288	416	2,070	7,137	7,687
Eastern Dispensary.....	506	758	1,264	240	384	624	1,888	2,230	5,888
Women's Dispensary	206	920	1,136	50	147	197	1,333	3,722	3,876
Total.....	6,290	13,142	19,432	4,043	4,244	8,287	27,619	58,867	89,149

REPORT OF THE INTENDANT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 20, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you the regular annual report of the operations of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, together with estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

For contingent expenses, including provisions, fuel, forage, groceries, meats, dry goods, shoes, lumber, hardware, drugs and medicines, gas, ice, repairs, tools, tailoring, extra services, and other necessary articles, based on a daily average of 528 persons supported the past year, at \$100 each per annum.....	\$52, 800. 00
For the erection of building for nurses' home, including heating and bathing facilities.....	4, 500. 00
For beds, bedding, and general furnishing for the same for 10 persons...	1, 000. 00
For the erection of (including running expenses for one year) a crematorium for the disposal of bodies in connection with potter's field, with vault attached for the reception of bodies held for identification.....	25, 000. 00
For general repairs to buildings, including painting, glazing, repairs to steam heating and cooking apparatus, and completion of resurfacing walls and floors of almshouse and male workhouse.....	2, 500. 00
For the erection of a building for the care of the colored women of the almshouse department, now housed on the fourth floor of that building.	7, 000. 00
For salaries:	
One intendant	1, 200. 00
One visiting physician	1, 080. 00
One resident physician.....	480. 00
One clerk.....	900. 00
One property clerk.....	900. 00
One matron.....	600. 00
One housekeeper, for hospital department.....	365. 00
One baker	420. 00
One overseer.....	900. 00
Six overseers, at \$600 each.....	3, 600. 00
One male keeper for female workhouse	600. 00
One chief engineer	900. 00
One first assistant engineer.....	350. 00
One second assistant engineer	300. 00
One engineer for hospital department.....	540. 00
Seven watchmen, at \$365 each.....	2, 555. 00
One night watchman.....	518. 00
One carpenter.....	600. 00
One blacksmith and woodworker.....	400. 00
One driver for dead wagon.....	365. 00
One hostler and driver	240. 00
One female keeper at workhouse	300. 00
One female keeper at workhouse	180. 00
One trained nurse.....	420. 00
Four cooks, at \$120 each.....	480. 00
Two cooks, at \$60 each.....	120. 00
Five nurses, at \$180 each.....	900. 00
Total	113, 043. 00

The male prisoners at the workhouse have been divided into several gangs, and principally employed in grading streets, alleys, etc., in the eastern section of the District, under the direction of the engineer department.

A large amount of work has thus been accomplished for the benefit of the District which could not have been done otherwise, there being no funds available for this purpose.

The railroad gang was employed during the year in grading in the vicinity of Nineteenth and B and East Capitol and Twentieth streets SE. The time made by them was 17,486 days' work for men, 1,306 days for officers, and 1,097 days' work for horses.

The street gang No. 2 was employed on Massachusetts avenue from July 1, 1896, up to the month of April, 1897, and on the 27th of that month was transferred to Rock Creek Park for the remainder of the year. The time made by this gang was 5,613 days' work for men, 761 days for officers, and 890 days for horses.

Another gang was employed from July to September in grading at Twining City. This gang made 520 days' work for men, 125 days for officers, and 38 days for horses.

From November, 1896, to June, 1897, a gang was employed in grading at K and Water streets SE., and accomplished a large amount of important work for the public benefit. The time made by this gang was 3,435 days' work for men, 469 days for officers, and 269 days for horses.

A small gang has been employed on an average of about three times a week in cleaning and removing the débris collected around the Eastern and Western markets, and has removed 134 wagonloads of refuse material, making 507 days' work for men, 134 days for officers, and 268 days for horses.

The male prisoners not employed in street grading, etc., have been at work in the shops and in cultivating the farm connected with the institution, performing 8,973 days' work.

The estimated value of labor performed by the prisoners is shown by the following table:

	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Amount.	Total.
In grading streets:				
Officers	2, 661	\$1. 00	\$2, 661. 00	
Men	27, 054	1. 00	27, 054. 00	
Horses	2, 294	1. 00	2, 294. 00	\$32, 009. 00
In cleaning markets:				
Officers	134	1. 00	134. 00	
Men	507	1. 00	507. 00	
Horses	268	1. 00	268. 00	909. 00
In shops, stables, etc.....	4, 284	. 50	2, 142. 00	
On farm.....	4, 689	. 50	2, 344. 50	
In laundry.....	4, 710	. 50	2, 355. 00	
In sewing room.....	1, 836	. 50	918. 00	7, 759. 50
Total				40, 677. 50

The work of the female prisoners consists in making garments for the use of the inmates, laundry work, scrubbing and cleaning the various buildings connected with the institution, and general service.

The following table is an exhibit of the principal articles of clothing made in the sewing room during the year:

Workhouse coats.....	137	Jean coats.....	22
Workhouse pants.....	236	Jean pants.....	137
Workhouse vests.....	88	Jean vests.....	15
Melton coats.....	60	White shirts.....	291
Melton pants.....	63	Check shirts.....	541
Melton vests.....	53	Women's shirts.....	19
Bedticks.....	55	Dresses.....	119
Pillowticks.....	106	Workhouse gowns.....	72
Pillowcases.....	405	Chemise.....	139
Sheets.....	337	Women's drawers.....	67
Crash towels.....	312	Underbodies.....	12
Curtains.....	3	Frocks.....	10
Overalls.....	4	Aprons.....	81
Shirts.....	141		

In addition to the above a large number of articles were repaired.

The amount and estimated value of produce, etc., raised on the farm and consumed on the place are as follows:

Articles.	Quan- tity.	Esti- mated value.	Articles.	Quan- tity.	Esti- mated value.
Hay.....tons..	6	\$90. 00	Pease.....barrels..	20	\$50. 00
Potatoes.....bushels..	75	67. 50	Parsnips.....do....	15	22. 50
Onions.....do....	100	90. 00	Turnips.....do....	25	25. 00
Onion sets.....do....	15	45. 00	Lettuce.....heads..	2, 500	50. 00
Beans, string.....barrels..	30	60. 00	Eggs.....dozen..	1, 350	297. 00
Cabbage.....heads..	5, 000	200. 00	Chickens.....	200	50. 00
Celery.....do....	7, 500	375. 00	Milk.....gallons..	7, 000	1, 400. 00
Beets.....bushels..	100	40. 00	Pork.....pounds..	14, 340	860. 40
Grapes.....pounds..	200	10. 00	Veal.....do....	305	18. 30
Carrots.....bushels..	250	125. 00	Beef.....do....	1, 379	96. 53
Tomatoes.....do....	300	150. 00			
			Total.....		4, 122. 23

The receipts from sale of old material sold at auction under direction of the property clerk and turned over to the collector of the District amounted to \$112.55.

RECAPITULATION.

Credit due institution for labor, etc.:	
Grading streets.....	\$32, 009. 00
Cleaning streets near markets.....	909. 00
On farm.....	2, 344. 50
In shops, etc.....	2, 142. 00
In laundry.....	2, 355. 00
In sewing room.....	918. 00
Old material sold.....	112. 55
Burial of pauper dead of the District.....	1, 500. 00
Total.....	42, 290. 05

In my last annual report, asking for a building for the colored female inmates of the almshouse to cost \$7,000, and which I again renew and urge the necessity for its construction, I stated, and now beg leave to quote:

The building asked for in giving estimates is for the aged colored women of the almshouse, and is very much needed, as during the winter months the present building is very much crowded. As many as seven beds are at times placed in one small room. Nearly all of these old women are unable to go up or down stairs. They are carried to their rooms, and there remain until again carried out. They would be infinitely more comfortable in a low, plain building, with wide porches, where they could be put out in the open air in pleasant weather. In the present condition great danger of serious loss of life exists in case of fire, as it would be impossible to get them out if fire should make any headway in their quarters. I ask your approval and interest in this subject upon humane grounds, knowing that it will add much to the comfort and safety of all the inmates of the almshouse.

The same conditions are present to-day. I trust your honorable board will urge the necessity for the immediate erection of the building, as I deem it the most important of all improvements asked for.

The item of \$25,000 asked for the erection of a crematorium for the disposal of the indigent dead of the District I also deem a very important matter, as the remaining grounds are fast filling up. The number of burials for the past year was 679. Of this number only 55 were inmates of this institution, the remainder having been gathered from other institutions and from the District at large. On this subject I beg leave to call your attention to the report of Dr. W. C. Woodward, health officer of the District. As the disposition and burial of all bodies comes directly under the orders of the health officer, he fully understands the need for such crematorium, and his recommendations on the subject should have great weight with Congress.

Coffins were issued as follows:

On order of the health officer	690
For deceased inmates of the institution.....	39
Total.....	729

The estimate of \$4,500 for the erection of a building for the accommodation of a corps of nurses is strongly urged by Dr. Hickling, visiting physician to the institution, who favors the establishment of a nurses' training school at this hospital. ✓

I am not prepared to say that I am in favor of such school at present, but I am strongly in favor of a corps of efficient nurses, and before they can be comfortably maintained a suitable building is necessary for their living quarters. I therefore trust that the recommendation for its erection may meet with your approval, and that Congress may make an appropriation for a building suitable for the accommodation of twelve nurses and the medical staff dining room.

The item for special repairs includes the resurfacing of about 1,000 yards of flooring in the male workhouse and the painting of about 1,000 squares of tin roofing, all of which is necessary for the preservation of the buildings.

The storm of September 29, 1896, damaged the following buildings:

The entire tin roof of the intendant's house, together with the chimneys and about one-half of the rafters and sheathing, was carried away.

The entire south half of the tin roof of the male workhouse was carried off, including sheathing, rafters, framework, and chimneys, with 250 feet of galvanized-iron cornice and spouting.

At the horse barn the entire western half of the tin roof, together with about one-quarter of the sheathing, rafters, and framework of the building, was carried off.

At the cow barn the entire tin roof, with portions of the side wall, one-half of the sheathing and rafters, with part of the roof frame, were carried off.

At the almshouse a large skylight was blown off and destroyed, 30 pairs of blinds damaged, and about 350 lights in the greenhouse and almshouse were broken. About 200 feet of high board fencing was blown down, and many choice trees ruined.

The roofs of the female workhouse, old men's home, together with the spouting and gutters of the blacksmith shop, were slightly damaged.

All damages have been repaired and the buildings put in good shape. This entirely used up the appropriation for repairs, and a sum was paid from the contingent fund. No relief was asked from the emergency fund on this account.

No inmate or employee was injured in the least, and all the stock and animals escaped unharmed.

The following changes have taken place among the officers and employees during the year, viz:

Name.	Occupation.	When appointed.	Resigned or discharged.
Joseph Coghlan.....	Watchman	Nov. 12, 1891	July 7, 1896
Rose Brown.....	Cook.....	May 1, 1894	Sept. 30, 1896
W. B. Dorsett.....	Ambulance driver.....	Sept. 10, 1894	July 4, 1896
Calvin Wineberger.....	Hostler	Oct. 1, 1894	Apr. 30, 1897
Paul Boese.....	Cook.....	Jan. 7, 1896	July 10, 1896
H. A. Dunn.....	Resident student	Jan. 23, 1896	May 1, 1897
John Gillian.....	Carpenter	July 1, 1896	Dec. 8, 1896
H. S. Halstead.....	Ambulance driver.....	July 5, 1896	Oct. 5, 1896
A. M. Nichols.....	Watchman	July 8, 1896	Dec. 31, 1896
J. A. Gill.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1896	Oct. 23, 1896
J. C. Stevenson.....	do	July 20, 1896	July 31, 1896
Ellen Smith.....	do	Aug. 1, 1896	Nov. 30, 1896
Mary Pendleton.....	do	do	Mar. 15, 1897
Nellie Carter.....	do	Oct. 1, 1896	Nov. 16, 1896
Lewis J. Gardner.....	do	Oct. 23, 1896	Nov. 30, 1896
Mary Madden.....	do	Nov. 17, 1896	Dec. 31, 1896
W. T. Shields.....	do	Dec. 1, 1896	Do.
Caroline Frazier.....	do	do	
J. A. Dailey.....	Carpenter	Dec. 14, 1896	
S. B. Moore.....	Resident student	Dec. 30, 1896	June 30, 1897
J. R. Keetch.....	Watchman	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1897
Jno. J. Veazie.....	do	Jan. 4, 1897	
Mary Mackey.....	Cook.....	Jan. 1, 1897	
Jas. C. Stevenson.....	do	do	Mar. 30, 1897
Louise Tasker.....	do	Mar. 16, 1897	June 30, 1897
Jno. L. Tate.....	do	Apr. 1, 1897	
James Sullivan.....	Hostler	May 1, 1897	
Chas. H. James.....	Resident student	May 3, 1897	
Emory Wallingsford.....	Night watchman	July 1, 1896	
Annie Wood.....	Cook.....	Mar. 1, 1896	July 31, 1896

During the past summer the bakehouse was enlarged by an addition of 18 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 7 inches, which space was much needed by the increased work in that department of the institution.

The painter has been employed during the season in painting the hospital wards inside and out, dispensary and sleeping quarters for the medical staff, almshouse, intendant's house, roof of barn, and cow house, and glazing wherever necessary.

The walls of the old men's home building have been resurfaced with plaster and the wooden ceilings removed. A poultry house was built last fall, from old material, and the piggeries were reroofed with tin in place of the felt roof destroyed by the storm.

I desire to call your attention to and renew my recommendation of last year for an increase in the compensation of the blacksmith and woodworker, who is a skilled mechanic, and who has been employed in repairing cars, carts, wagons, and farm implements, besides shoeing all the horses employed in the place and doing general blacksmithing, at a great saving to the District, and who receives at present a compensation of only \$25 per month.

The appropriation of \$4,000 of last year for a central heating station for the buildings comprising the hospital department of the institution having been found insufficient for the purpose intended, no work was done in that direction last year; but an additional sum of \$4,500 having been appropriated to finish the work, on the 29th of June last excavating was commenced for the central station, and the plant is now well on its way to completion.

The appropriation of \$6,000 for grading streets, alleys, and roads by inmates of the Washington Asylum, was expended for that purpose under the direction of the engineer department of the District.

The \$300 for the relief of the poor, was expended in the purchase of material for the manufacture of coffins, etc.

The live stock consists of 22 horses, 24 cows, 3 heifers, 1 bull, 10 brood sows, 2 boars, 25 young pigs, and 49 grown hogs. Fourteen thousand three hundred and forty pounds of prime pork, 1,379 pounds of beef, and 305 pounds of veal raised on the place, have been killed and consumed by the inmates.

Five hundred and seven pairs of shoes were repaired at the workhouse, together with such harness as required mending, thus effecting quite a saving in that line.

Religious services have been held each Sunday morning and afternoon during the year by the different religious denominations of the city at both almshouse and workhouse, and have been productive of much benefit to the inmates and prisoners.

The sanitary condition of the almshouse, workhouse, and hospitals has been satisfactory. There have been some cases of malaria, probably owing to the proximity of the institution to the marshes of the Eastern Branch, but otherwise the health of the inmates has been fairly good.

I herewith transmit the annual report of Dr. Bovee, visiting physician, and hope that his recommendations for the improvement of the medical department of the institution may meet your approval.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

WORKHOUSE.

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1896.....	162
Prisoners committed.....	4,043
Prisoners recaptured.....	12
	<hr/> 4,055
Total.....	4,217
Prisoners discharged.....	3,953
Prisoners escaped.....	20
Prisoners died.....	1
	<hr/> 3,974
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1897.....	243

Color and sex.

White males.....	1,299
White females.....	103
Colored males.....	2,050
Colored females.....	603
Total.....	<hr/> 4,055

Social relations.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Can read and write.	Can not read or write.	Total.
White males.....	1,106	193	1,299	1,218	81	1,299
White females.....	81	22	103	88	15	103
Colored males.....	1,565	485	2,050	1,445	605	2,050
Colored females.....	513	90	603	336	267	603
Total.....	3,265	790	4,055	3,087	968	4,055

Ages.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15 years and under.....	13	.....	148	16	177
16 to 20 years.....	160	1	671	172	1,004
Over 20 years.....	1,126	102	1,231	415	2,874
Total.....	1,299	103	2,050	603	4,055

Nativity of inmates.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
NATIVE.		NATIVE—continued.	
District of Columbia	1,881	Mississippi	2
Virginia	695	Arkansas	2
Maryland	467	North Dakota	1
Pennsylvania	151	Montana	1
New York	147	New Hampshire	1
Massachusetts	47	Kansas	1
North Carolina	46		
South Carolina	40		3,766
Ohio	37	FOREIGN.	
Illinois	29	Ireland	142
New Jersey	25	England	49
Georgia	25	Germany	43
West Virginia	24	Scotland	12
Tennessee	18	Canada	7
Alabama	17	Italy	7
Connecticut	16	Russia	4
Kentucky	15	Switzerland	3
Indiana	10	Cuba	3
Michigan	7	Sweden	3
Florida	6	Denmark	2
Louisiana	5	West Indies	2
Texas	5	Poland	2
Colorado	5	Nova Scotia	2
Iowa	6	Norway	1
Missouri	6	Wales	1
Wisconsin	4	Greece	1
Minnesota	4	Austria	1
Nevada	4	British Columbia	1
California	4	France	1
Delaware	4	Unknown	2
Vermont	3		
Rhode Island	3		
Maine	2	Total	4,055

Occupation.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborer	1,712	Peddler	11
Laundress	439	Paper hanger	9
Servant	217	Steam fitter	9
Driver	186	Boiler maker	9
Painter	77	Hod carrier	8
Seamstress	68	Horseshoer	8
Waiter	59	Ironworker	8
Newsboy	51	Domestic	8
Cook	45	Molder	7
Hostler	40	Gardener	7
Carpenter	39	Housekeeper	7
Huckster	39	Nurse	7
Shoemaker	39	Paver	7
Bricklayer	38	Porter	7
Tinner	37	Schoolboy	7
Soldier	36	Merchant	6
Clerk	35	Paper finisher	6
Plumber	34	Jockey	6
Printer	29	Lather	6
Barber	28	Weaver	6
Sailor	28	Musician	5
Fireman	25	Broom maker	5
Baker	23	Grocer	5
Plasterer	22	Awning maker	5
Tailor	21	Tinker	5
Whitewasher	20	Brakeman	5
Bootblack	19	Box maker	5
Machinist	19	Photographer	4
Blacksmith	17	Druggist	4
Butcher	16	Bookkeeper	4
Messenger	14	Upholsterer	4
Cigar maker	14	Railroader	4
Stonecutter	13	Electrician	4
Engineer	12	Confectioner	4
Farmer	11	Carriage trimmer	4
Coachmen	11	Artist	4

Occupation—Continued.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Salesman	4	Saddler	1
Bartender	4	Shirt maker	1
Produce dealer	4	Wood worker	1
Glass molder	6	Canvasser	1
Fisherman	4	Cutler	1
Florist	4	Decorator	1
Cabinetmaker	3	Leather dresser	1
Junk dealer	3	Pipe fitter	1
Laundry keeper	3	Ragpicker	1
News dealer	3	Coach painter	1
Teamster	3	Bookmaker	1
Harness maker	3	Pattern maker	1
Hatter	2	Brush maker	1
Draftsman	2	Bell boy	1
Pressman	2	House servant	1
Chair caner	2	Ivory worker	1
Telegraph operator	2	Lithographer	1
Sailmaker	2	Paper maker	1
Bridge builder	2	Puddler	1
Cotton spinner	2	Riveter	1
Fruit dealer	2	Switchman	1
Wire-worker	2	Steel etcher	1
Billposter	1	Steward	1
Brickmaker	1	Cornice maker	1
Dyer	1	Coat presser	1
Groom	1	Claim agent	1
Grinder	1	Engraver	1
Horticulturist	1	Fresco painter	1
Marine	1	Miner	1
Saloon keeper	1	Metal polisher	1
Shopboy	1	Shoe laster	1
School-teacher	1	Tanner	1
Shucker	1	Actor	1
Attorney	1	Bronze plater	1
Grainer	1	Clay-pipe worker	1
News agent	1	Slater	1
Carriage maker	1	Butler	1
Pensioner	1	Fish dealer	1
Core maker	1	Milk dealer	1
Cloth finisher	1	Storekeeper	1
Cooper	1	Beer bottler	1
Stenographer	1	Tobacconist	1
Brewer	1	Well digger	1
Foreman	1	No occupation	171
Hawker	1		
Meat cutter	1	Total	4,055

Charges.

Charges.	Number.	Charges.	Number.
Disorderly assembly	1,819	Fast driving	2
Vagrancy	1,418	Unlicensed restaurant	1
Profanity	443	Throwing missiles, and destroying public property	1
Violating police regulations	82	Violating garbage regulation	1
Indecent exposure	76	Fast driving, and cruelty to animals	1
Throwing missiles	47	Refusing to pay hack hire	1
Destroying private property	30	Violating health regulations	1
Cruelty to animals	23	Disorderly, and destroying public property	1
Unlicensed bar	20	Vagrancy, and fast driving	1
Trespass on park	15	Profanity, and trespass on park	1
Maintaining a nuisance	11	Throwing missiles, and refusing to pay hack hire	1
Fast riding	10	Playing ball in street	1
Disorderly, and profanity	9	Calling business on street	1
Unlicensed bar	8	Keeping barber shop open on Sunday	1
Destroying public property	6	Eloped and recaptured	12
Disorderly, and throwing missiles	3		
Disorderly, and destroying private property	4	Total	4,055
Disorderly, and vagrancy	2		
Disorderly, and indecent exposure	2		

Number of times committed.

Number of times.	White males.		White females.		Colored males.		Colored females.	
	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.
1 time.....	855	855	27	27	1,307	1,307	326	326
2 times.....	117	234	9	18	227	454	56	112
3 times.....	34	102	5	15	48	144	18	54
4 times.....	7	28	2	8	13	52	19	76
5 times.....	8	40	1	5	7	35	4	20
6 times.....	5	30	1	6	5	30		
7 times.....			1	7	4	28	1	7
8 times.....			1	8			1	8
9 times.....			1	9				
10 times.....	1	10						
Total	1,027	1,299	48	103	1,611	2,050	425	603

ALMSHOUSE.

In almshouse July 1, 1896.....	182
Received.....	172
	354
Discharged	174
Died	2
	176
In almshouse June 30, 1897.....	178

Color and sex.

White males.....	70
White females	31
Colored males.....	51
Colored females	20
Total	172

Nativity.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
Virginia.....	43	Germany	5
Maryland.....	32	Canada	3
District of Columbia.....	31	England	3
New York.....	11	Switzerland	2
Pennsylvania.....	3	Russia.....	1
Georgia.....	3	Wales.....	1
Louisiana.....	3	West Indies.....	1
Illinois.....	2	Unknown	1
Florida.....	1		
Connecticut.....	1	Total	172
Ireland.....	25		

Daily average number of inmates for the year ending June 30, 1897.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Workhouse	80	10	99	30	219
Almshouse.....	46	27	70	44	187
Hospital	24	13	22	14	73
Total.....	150	50	191	88	479

Average number maintained during the year, including employees.....	528
Cost per capita.....	\$83. 29

Detailed account of salaries paid at the Washington Asylum from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

SALARIES.

W. H. Stoutenburgh, intendant.....	\$1,200.00	J. J. Veazie, watchman.....	\$179.46
J. W. Bovee, visiting physician.....	1,080.00	C. Wineberger, hostler.....	199.80
T. B. McDonald, resident physician...	480.00	J. Sullivan, hostler.....	40.20
D. Tindall, clerk.....	720.00	R. Ratherdale, blacksmith.....	300.00
G. Martin, clerk.....	600.00	M. Wall, keeper, female workhouse....	300.00
J. W. Ritchie, matron.....	600.00	M. Youst, keeper, female workhouse...	180.00
E. McClanahan, trained nurse.....	420.00	W. Robinson, cook.....	120.00
H. Miller, baker.....	420.00	R. Brown, cook.....	30.00
W. C. Thompson, overseer.....	900.00	A. Wood, cook.....	10.10
C. C. Bury, overseer.....	600.00	J. C. Stevenson, cook.....	18.90
A. Youst, overseer.....	600.00	E. Brown, cook.....	60.00
C. J. Mahoney, overseer.....	600.00	J. A. Gill, cook.....	18.75
J. H. Thornton, overseer.....	600.00	P. Boese, cook.....	6.20
M. J. Fitzgerald, overseer.....	600.00	E. Smith, cook.....	39.80
F. Bloomer, overseer.....	600.00	M. Pendleton, cook.....	74.60
J. Gillian, carpenter.....	262.54	N. Carter, cook.....	15.32
J. A. Dailey, carpenter.....	329.35	L. Gardner, cook.....	6.20
J. N. Alexander, engineer.....	600.00	M. Madden, cook.....	14.68
J. D. C. Stoutenburgh, assistant engi- neer.....	350.00	C. Frazier, cook.....	70.10
B. C. Sears, assistant engineer.....	300.00	W. T. Shields, cook.....	5.05
E. Wallingsford, night watchman.....	548.00	M. Mackey, cook.....	60.00
W. H. Arnold, watchman.....	365.00	J. L. Tate, cook.....	15.00
J. Coghlan, watchman.....	6.95	L. Tasker, cook.....	35.30
A. M. Nichols, watchman.....	175.55	E. Smith, nurse.....	60.00
F. M. Everett, watchman.....	365.00	A. Lucas, nurse.....	60.00
J. Sullivan, watchman.....	365.00	M. E. Jackson, nurse.....	60.00
W. Erskine, watchman.....	365.00	L. Unstein, nurse.....	60.00
		J. Williams, nurse.....	60.00

The appropriations for the support of the institution for the past year were as follows:

For contingent expenses.....	\$44,000.00
Expended.....	\$42,350.36
Outstanding bills, estimated.....	1,631.12
	<u>43,981.48</u>
Unexpended.....	<u>18.52</u>
For salaries.....	16,163.00
Expended.....	16,151.85
Unexpended.....	<u>11.15</u>
For relief of poor.....	300.00
Expended.....	298.17
Unexpended.....	<u>1.83</u>

Very respectfully,

WALTER H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, ASYLUM HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1897.

SIR: The statistical report of the conduct of this hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, is hereby submitted:

The total number of patients in the hospital is slightly smaller than last year and the results have been very good. The number of deaths was 121, over 44 per cent of them being in people beyond the age of 60 years and dying from conditions either peculiar to the aged or profoundly complicated by age.

In fully 30 per cent of the total number treated overindulgence in alcohol in various forms was the principal cause of the difficulty for which treatment was required, and in 20 per cent the condition was alone due to that intoxicant. Of these, 4 died. Consumption was the cause of death in 25 cases, and the full extent of the ravages of malaria does not clearly appear in this report, as most cases were affected by that disease. However, the microscopical examinations made at the hospital and the extremely large quantity of quinine given during the year to patients

therein bear very strong evidence of the great prevalence of malarial poison in the vicinage of the flats and marshes of the Eastern Branch of Potomac River and adjoining Washington Asylum.

I wish to again ask the continuance of your earnest endeavors toward securing for this hospital better wages for nurses, that better service in nursing may become a possibility. At least eight nurses, at \$180 each per annum, besides the regular skilled nurse at \$420 per annum, are needed.

The new operating table, one of the best in existence, is a marked addition to the armamentarium chirurgicum of the hospital and is worthy of our pride.

The central heating station for the hospital, now building, will be of great benefit to the institution, as hot water and heat will be abundantly supplied, fuel will be saved, and we will be able to dispense with the coal stoves in all the wards.

In closing this my eighth annual report I wish to thank you very sincerely for the kind consideration you have shown me, and for the ready assistance you have so often given me during my service in this hospital.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. WESLEY BOVÉE,
Visiting Physician.

Hon. W. H. STOUTENBURGH, *Intendant*.

STATISTICS.

Number patients remaining in hospital July 1, 1896.....	73
Number patients admitted during the year.....	673
Number births during the year.....	21
Total number patients to be accounted for.....	767
Number patients discharged during the year.....	577
Number deaths during the year.....	121
Number patients remaining in hospital July 1, 1897.....	69
Total accounted for.....	767

Sex and color classification.

Males, white.....	285
Females, white.....	97
Males, colored.....	227
Females, colored.....	158
Total.....	767
Daily average for the year.....	73
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	18,467

Causes of deaths.

Aortic aneurism.....	1	Lobar pneumonia.....	2
Aortic regurgitation.....	4	Mitral regurgitation.....	7
Acute Bright's disease.....	1	Mitral stenosis.....	1
Acute mania.....	1	Myelitis.....	1
Carcinoma of stomach.....	2	Nephritis, chronic.....	10
Carcinoma of superior maxilla.....	1	Osteo-myelitis.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	9	Paraplegia.....	1
Chronic dysentery.....	1	Phthisis.....	25
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	Sarcoma of thigh.....	1
Concussion of brain.....	1	Senile gangrene.....	1
Congenital debility.....	2	Senility.....	33
Delirium tremens.....	3	Syphilis.....	4
Delirium tremens and pneumonia.....	1	Uremia.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1	Total.....	121
Intestinal obstruction.....	1		
Intermittent fever.....	3		

Nativity of patients treated.

DOMESTIC.

Alabama.....	3	New Jersey.....	2
Connecticut.....	4	New York.....	29
District of Columbia.....	190	Nevada.....	1
Georgia.....	5	North Carolina.....	12
Illinois.....	2	Ohio.....	8
Indiana.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	37
Iowa.....	2	Rhode Island.....	1
Kentucky.....	4	South Carolina.....	4
Louisiana.....	1	Tennessee.....	1
Maine.....	3	Texas.....	1
Maryland.....	147	Virginia.....	191
Massachusetts.....	10	West Virginia.....	1
Missouri.....	3	Total.....	665
New Hampshire.....	1		

Nativity of patients treated—Continued.

FOREIGN.

Assyria.....	2	Nova Scotia.....	1
Canada.....	1	Pern.....	1
China.....	1	Russia.....	1
Cuba.....	1	Switzerland.....	2
England.....	13	Scotland.....	4
France.....	3	Turkey.....	1
Germany.....	9	Wales.....	1
Greece.....	2		
Ireland.....	58	Total.....	102
Italy.....	1		

Medical cases treated.

Abortion, threatened.....	1	Intercostal neuralgia.....	2
Alcoholism.....	94	Mania, acute.....	1
Amenorrhœa.....	1	Masturbation.....	1
Aneurism of aorta.....	2	Metritis.....	2
Angina pectoris.....	2	Mitral regurgitation.....	10
Aortic stenosis.....	2	Mitral stenosis.....	1
Aortic regurgitation.....	2	Morphinism.....	2
Asthma.....	2	Nasal catarrh, chronic.....	1
Asthma, cardiac.....	3	Paraplegia, traumatic.....	2
Bronchitis, acute.....	4	Pharyngitis, acute.....	2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	5	Poliomyelitis.....	1
Cholera morbus.....	1	Pleurisy, acute.....	3
Cirrhosis of liver.....	3	Pleurisy, chronic.....	2
Conjunctivitis, acute.....	1	Pneumonia, lobar.....	8
Cystitis, chronic.....	2	Pneumonia, lobular.....	2
Diabetes insipidus.....	1	Pseudocyesis.....	1
Delirium tremens.....	3	Psoriasis.....	1
Dementia.....	25	Purpura.....	2
Dysentery, acute.....	3	Rheumatism.....	28
Dysentery, chronic.....	1	Remittent fever.....	2
Eczema.....	1	Senility.....	84
Enteritis.....	1	Stomatitis, ulcerative.....	2
Epilepsy.....	10	Syphilis.....	34
Endocarditis.....	1	Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	42
Gastralgia.....	1	Tuberculosis, general.....	10
Gastritis.....	1	Thermic fever.....	1
Hysteria.....	1	Tonsillitis.....	2
Hemorrhage.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	3
Hemiplegia.....	9	Urticaria.....	1
Influenza.....	2	Urine, incontinence of.....	2
Intermittent fever.....	42		

Surgical conditions treated.

Abortion.....	1	Frostbite.....	5
Abscesses.....	25	Gangrene, senile.....	1
Adenitis suppurative.....	21	Gonorrhœa.....	15
Burns:		Hemorrhoids.....	2
First degree.....	4	Hernia, inguinal.....	1
Second degree.....	2	Hernia, strangulated.....	10
Third degree.....	5	Lacerated cervix uteri.....	1
Cancer of stomach.....	5	Lacerated perineum.....	10
Cellulitis.....	10	Lupus of face.....	1
Chancroids.....	4	Lymphangioma.....	1
Concussion of brain.....	1	Necrosis of inferior maxilla.....	1
Dislocations:		Osteomyelitis.....	2
Ankle.....	1	Paraphimosis.....	8
Clavicle.....	2	Phimosis.....	12
Shoulder.....	3	Phlegmon.....	19
Thumb.....	3	Prolapsus uteri.....	1
Dysmenorrhœa.....	3	Pregnancy.....	27
Endometritis.....	1	Retroversion and adhesions of uterus.....	1
Epistaxis.....	4	Sarcoma of thigh.....	1
Epithelioma, nasal.....	1	Tuberculosis, peritoneal.....	2
Erysipelas.....	8	Tuberculosis, laryngeal.....	2
Fractures:		Ulcer of leg, chronic.....	20
Ulna.....	1	Wounds (contused and incised):	
Ribs.....	4	Scalp.....	23
Tibia.....	1	Face.....	15
Colle's.....	3	Hand.....	28
Fibula.....	1	Arm.....	9
Thumb.....	2	Wounds, stab:	
Humerus.....	2	Arm.....	2
Scapula.....	1	Thorax.....	4
Nasal bones.....	1	Abdomen.....	8
Hip, intracapsular.....	1		

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with law, I submit on behalf of the Reform School of the District of Columbia reports covering the operations of the school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, giving completely and in detail information as to the inmates; the number of employees on duty during the fiscal year, and the salary paid to each; the amount of money received from the sales of surplus farm products and from the various industries carried on at the school for the instruction of the boys, with the disposition made of those sums; an inventory of all the personal property of the school, and an itemized statement of receipts and payments of the treasurer of the school.

During the year covered by this report a number of improvements have been made at the school. A new bakery building, equipped with modern improvements, has been erected, the second floor of which is used for a manual training school—the sloyd system. The steam-heating system has been overhauled, new pipes put in wherever needed, and all pipes laid in brick trenches instead of wooden boxes. Repairs of various kinds have been made in the main and family buildings, an auxiliary cooking range installed, and the system of water-supply pipes overhauled and amended. Necessary repairs have also been made to the boilerhouse, the workshops, greenhouse, etc. New fencing has been put up and the old repaired; sewers have been enlarged and extended; the roadways drained, resurfaced, and curbed; school rooms, the boys' dining room, and dormitories have been painted. On all of this work the boys have been employed wherever practicable.

Very respectfully,

CECIL CLAY,
President, Board of Trustees, Reform School.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
October 1, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1897, as follows:

Total number of boys received since opening.....	2, 262
Total number of deaths since opening.....	12

Rate of mortality, less than five-eighths of 1 per cent.

Average age of boys received since opening.....	13. 3
Number of boys in the school June 30, 1896.....	218

Received during the year:

By commitment police court District of Columbia.....	76
By commitment supreme court District of Columbia.....	6
By commitment United States district courts.....	31
By commitment president board of trustees.....	13
	126

Total population during the year.....	344
---------------------------------------	-----

Number discharged during the year:

By order of the board of trustees.....	89
By expiration of sentence (United States district courts).....	22
By order of the district courts.....	3
By escape and still absent.....	6
	<hr/> 120

Number remaining June 30, 1897..... 224

Maximum number of boys during the year.....	232
Minimum number of boys during the year.....	213
Average number during the year.....	223
Average age of boys received during the year..... years..	13.9
Time in which honorable discharge may be secured..... months..	24
Possible reduction by "good time" allowance..... do....	4
Number received on first commitment.....	119
Number received on second commitment.....	5
Number received on third commitment.....	2

Total number received 126

Average time served by boys discharged within the year: Two years, one month.

Record as to personal habits of boys when received:

Number having kept bad company and used tobacco	66
Number having a bad or doubtful record.....	53
Number having a fairly good home record	77

Total 126

How employed prior to commitment:

Number not employed in any way	80
Number employed part of the time.....	36
Number who attended school regularly	10

Total 126

Causes of commitment:

Assault	4
Burglary	3
Breaking into post-office	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1
Depredation of private property.....	2
Embezzlement, United States mail.....	4
False pretense	1
Horse theft	4
Housebreaking	3
Incorrigibility	41
Indecent assault	2
Larceny	49
Larceny from the person	1
Robbery	2
Violation of United States postal laws.....	8
Violation of United States revenue laws	2
Vagrancy	3

Total 126

Parental relations of boys when received:

Number having both parents living.....	68
Number having lost father by death	30
Number having lost mother by death	12
Number having lost both parents by death	12
Number who do not know any parental relation.....	2
Number having parents living but not married.....	2

Total 126

302 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Religious association of boys when received:	
Parents attend Baptist Church services.....	58
Parents attend Catholic Church services.....	11
Parents attend Episcopal Church services.....	2
Parents attend Christian Church services.....	4
Parents attend Congregational Church services.....	1
Parents attend Methodist Church services.....	27
Parents attend Presbyterian Church services.....	5
Parents attend Lutheran Church services.....	2
Parents attend Dunkard Church services.....	1
Parents attend Jewish Church services.....	2
Parents do not attend any religious services.....	13
Total	126

Nationality of boys received during the year:	
Number having native-born parents.....	105
Number having parents born in Germany.....	7
Number having parents born in Ireland.....	9
Number having parents born in England.....	3
Number having parents born in Italy.....	1
Number having parents born in Russia.....	1
Total	126

Educational acquirements of boys when received:	
Number who did not know alphabet.....	7
Number who knew the alphabet only.....	4
Number who could spell in one syllable.....	19
Number who could read in primer.....	49
Number who had been in second school grade.....	24
Number who could read tolerably well.....	23
Total	126

Number who had no knowledge of penmanship.....	58
Number who could write name only.....	26
Number who could write a cramped hand.....	18
Number who could write fairly well.....	24
Total	126

Number who had studied arithmetic.....	69
Number who had practiced in addition.....	36
Number having advanced to long division.....	11
Number who had practiced decimal fractions.....	10
Total	126

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The superintendent has received from various sources and has turned the same over monthly during the year, in lawful money of the United States, to Samuel W. Curriden, treasurer of the school, who has covered the same into the United States Treasury for the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia jointly, as follows, viz:

Received from gains in the paper-box industry.....	\$2, 050. 00
Received from sales of surplus farm products.....	38. 75
Received from sales from greenhouses.....	98. 83
Received from miscellaneous sources.....	248. 01
Total receipts	2, 435. 00

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

G. A. SHALLENBERGER, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1897.*

SIRS: I have the honor to submit herewith report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School during the fiscal year ended June 30, last:

Current expenses:

Appropriated, salaries.....	\$16,242.00
Appropriated, support.....	26,000.00
Refund, Department of Justice.....	4,768.80
Total	47,010.80
Expended as per statement herewith.....	46,911.56
Leaving a balance of.....	99.24

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being revenue derived from the labor of inmates, the sum of \$2,435.60. In accordance with the act of Congress approved February 25, 1885, I have paid the same into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

Very respectfully and truly,

S. W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE GIRLS' REFORM SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 23, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: For your information I inclose herewith a copy of my letter of the 22d instant, giving a list of estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, for the Girls' Reform School.

Very truly, yours,

FRANK STRONG,
Vice-President Girls' Reform School.

HERBERT W. LEWIS, Esq.,
Superintendent of Charities, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 22, 1897.*

SIR: I have delayed the transmission of estimates for the Girls' Reform School, District of Columbia, pending the approval and direction of the board of trustees, but owing to the lack of a quorum (due to vacancies in the board and absence of members from the city) it has been thus far impracticable to secure a meeting. I therefore deem it proper to forward such estimates without further delay, and herewith transmit them, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. There is no doubt of the approval of the trustees of said estimates:

Salaries:

Superintendent	\$1, 000
Matron	600
Two teachers, at \$480 each	960
Overseer	720
Engineer	480
Night watchman	365
Laborer	300
Treasurer	600
	<hr/> \$5, 025

Maintenance:

For groceries, provisions, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicine, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, freight, furniture, lumber, beds, bedding, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harnesses, cows, pigs, fowls, stables, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items..	6, 000
Total	<hr/> 11, 025

Improvements:

For addition to main building, 90 or more cells	50, 000
For painting exterior and interior of building	1, 200
For cementing floor of cellar	500
Storage house for vegetables, etc.	2, 500
Total	<hr/> 65, 225

Deficiency appropriation:

Salary of treasurer of the school, from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897, at the rate of \$50 per month, to be available at once	600
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In the annual report of President Endicott to the Attorney-General, he has explained these estimates as follows:

New building.—On behalf of the trustees of the school I desire to emphasize again the necessity of obtaining from Congress additional appropriations in order to increase the efficiency of the school and enable the trustees to run the institution upon a more economical basis. If Congress will appropriate \$50,000, ninety or more cells could be added to the school, and if this is done no additional force would be

necessary to run the school, except possibly two teachers. The experience of the past year has shown that the present force, though it may seem large to care for the present number of inmates, is absolutely essential in order to oversee the girls properly in their work and to prevent them from escaping from the institution. The present building could be much improved upon as a reformatory institution, and if Congress should decide to increase the capacity of the school and appropriate the above-named sum, I would respectfully suggest that the plans for such an addition to the school, when carefully prepared by an architect under the direction of the board of trustees of the Girl's Reform School, be submitted to the Attorney-General of the United States and the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia for their approval.

Painting.—The gutters, cornices, window frames, and doors of the exterior of the building are in need of paint. Owing to the change last year of the heating system, the interior walls which have never been painted are much disfigured. Congress is asked to appropriate \$1,200 to enable the trustees to do this painting. If possible, this should be available at once.

Pasture for cattle.—There is no place at the school upon which to pasture our cattle and horses. If Congress will grant for the use of the school ten or fifteen acres of Government land in that neighborhood, it would assist us greatly.

Cementing cellar floor.—When the building was handed over to the trustees the cellar was not cemented, and in the winter of 1894 the cellar was concreted by the men upon the place. The cement has not worn well and is in bad condition. This cement should be removed and the brick floor, which is underneath, should be covered with Portland cement. Estimates which have been made show that to do this will cost \$500, for which an appropriation is asked.

Storage house.—As will be seen by the report of the superintendent, the farm is at present in excellent condition, and a suitable building to store winter vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, parsnips, etc., is badly needed. Congress is asked to appropriate \$2,500 to build such a building, which will be a great economy, as in past years vegetables raised upon the farm have been sold because there is no place where they can be stored in winter.

The office of treasurer.—In accordance with the law establishing the school, a treasurer was appointed by the trustees, which appointment was approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on December 18, 1896, "on condition that no liability for a salary be incurred until an appropriation is made therefor by Congress." In the general deficiency bill, approved June 8, 1896, the following will be found under the heading "District of Columbia:"

"Reform School for Girls: To pay the treasurer a salary of fifty dollars per month from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, three hundred dollars."

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, Congress has made no appropriation. It is urged by the trustees that in the first deficiency bill passed by Congress an appropriation of \$600 be made to be available at once to pay the treasurer from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897; that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, an appropriation of \$25 per month be made from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898, which is asked in view of the fact that Congress has appropriated only \$300 to pay the treasurer. This appears to be in direct violation of the law made by Congress itself, which states (Supp. Rev. Stat. U. S., Vol. I, p. 596) that the board of trustees have authority to appoint such officers, agents, teachers, and other employees as may be necessary, and to fix the rate of compensation of the same, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

For the year ending June 30, 1899, Congress is begged to make an appropriation of \$600 to pay the treasurer. The office of treasurer requires careful and laborious work, and before entering upon the duties of her office the treasurer was obliged under the law (Supp. Rev. Stat. U. S., Vol. I, second edition, p. 101, chap. 90, sec. 4) to give a bond to the United States, with two or more sureties to be approved by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in the sum of \$20,000, conditioned that she shall faithfully account for all the money received by her as treasurer.

Unless these appropriations are made, the trustees are in danger of finding themselves without any treasurer, as it is not reasonable to suppose that anyone would long continue to disburse funds when it is uncertain whether any salary will be paid, or if paid is at variance with the compensation fixed by the trustees at the time of employment, and is wholly inadequate to the work which a treasurer is obliged to perform and entirely out of proportion to the bond required by the Government, the premium on which bond, if taken by a surety company, would be nearly half the salary as now appropriated by Congress.

Very respectfully,

FRANK STRONG,
Vice-President.

Hon. JOHN W. ROSS,
President, Board of Commissioners.

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REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,
West Washington, D. C., August 13, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit to you the report of the House of the Good Shepherd for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The House of the Good Shepherd was opened in Washington, D. C., August 16, 1883, by a delegation of Sisters of the Good Shepherd from Baltimore, on Ninth street, in the dwelling house of the late Admiral Smith, donated for the purpose by his daughter, Miss Anna E. Smith, since deceased. The special object of the institution is the reformation of fallen and abandoned females who, wishing to reform, apply for admission or who are placed here by competent and lawful authority, with a department annexed for the preservation of young girls and children who, without proper parental care or from dangerous surroundings, are in danger of being led astray.

Want of room prevented the opening of this much-needed "preservation class," which must always be distinct from the reformatory, and until our removal to the new building now occupied in West Washington we were obliged to confine our work to its primary object of receiving and sheltering the poor and abandoned girls and women whom the world scorns so mercilessly. All are received, regardless of nation, age, or creed, and are free to remain in the institution as long as they wish; if minors, until returned to parents or guardians. Some who enter voluntarily stay but a short time, while the greater number remain one year and some two or more years.

Our principal income is derived from all kinds of needlework, from plain shopwork to the finest sewing and embroidery that can be done by hand, and as an evidence of the proficiency of the latter orders for it are received from different parts of the United States.

The shopwork yields but small profits, and, as little of it can be obtained in the District, it incurs the expense and trouble of shipment from and to Baltimore. However, as many of our inmates on their entrance know but little about sewing, we find it necessary to keep this kind of work on hand to train them to the use of the needle and gradually lead them to the finer work, as well as to keep them occupied—a very essential point in their reformation.

The children of the "preservation class" have every day some hours of study in the plainer branches. The rest of the time is employed in industrial training, consisting of the different kinds of needlework, as well as their own washing and housework.

We use our best endeavors in the good moral training of the inmates of both departments, and results, with few exceptions, afford us much encouragement.

We have no hired help. All the work connected with the institution is done by the sisters and inmates, with the exception of that done by the different tradesmen whom we are obliged to employ for the necessary repairs in plumbing, painting, etc.

During the past year we received two legacies—one of \$1,000 from Miss Annie Barnum and one of \$500 from the late Rev. J. A. Waltar. This sum of \$1,500 we have deposited as a sinking fund toward the payment of the debt due on the present building (the amount, \$24,000), and have not included it in the current income for the year. On \$12,000 of the above-mentioned debt we pay no interest. On the remaining \$12,000 5 per cent interest is paid, with the money held as a sinking fund, before mentioned. The estimated value of our property is between \$65,000 and \$70,000.

Financial statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Balance	\$0. 15
Congressional appropriation	2, 700. 00
Plain and fine sewing	1, 830. 45
Board for inmates	258. 00
From Board of Children's Guardians	365. 40
Donations	100. 00
Total	5, 254. 00

EXPENDITURES.

All items of maintenance	4, 722. 81
For repairs	413. 12
Workmen	127. 00
Total	5, 262. 93
Total receipts	5, 254. 00
Deficit	8. 93

STATISTICS.

Total number admitted into the institution since its establishment in Washington, D. C., August 16, 1883	476
Number of inmates on June 30, 1896	86
Admitted during the year	33
Returned to parents or guardians	25
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians	2
Left voluntarily	4
Provided with a home	3
Escaped	1
Died	1
Number in the institution on the last day of the fiscal year	83

I have no suggestions to offer in respect to future administrative improvement in conducting the work of the institution.

We most earnestly solicit from Congress an annual appropriation of \$3,000 to aid us in the continuance of our good work.

Respectfully,

MOTHER MARY, *Superioress.*

Mr. H. W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR WORKS OF MERCY.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1897.

SIR: To Superintendent of Charities, for information requested by him, we reply as follows:

A. FINANCES, RESOURCES, AND LIABILITIES.

1. Estimated value of property occupied.—Answer. \$45,000.
2. Owner of the property.—Answer. Trustees of Association for Works of Mercy.
3. Outstanding debts of the institution, and rate of interest.—Answer. None.

INCOME.

1. Appropriation.—Answer. \$1,800.
2. Contributions and donations.—Answer. \$1,474.25.
3. Endowments and interest on same.—Answer. None.
4. Labor of inmates.—Answer. \$114.97.
5. Loans.—Answer. None.

EXPENDITURES.

1. Maintenance, including salaries.—Answer. \$3,172.86.
2. Extraordinary repairs.—Answer. \$194.87.
3. Payment on debts.—Answer. None.
4. Roll of salaried employees and amount received by each.—Answer. See Note A.
5. Number of persons who gave their services receiving maintenance only.—Answer. See Note B.

B. ESTIMATES.

Estimates for appropriation desired for year ending June 30, 1899, and reasons for same.—Answer. \$2,000. Reason: If the young women we receive were not now cared for, they would, in all probability, be a permanent expense to Government, as inmates of workhouses and similar institutions.

C. SUGGESTIONS.

Suggestions for the improvement or modification of the work of the institution, and for new legislation.—Answer. It is impossible to do reformatory work as it should be done where the inmates are obliged to occupy dormitories. We need funds to provide a building where each inmate shall have her own room. The only new legislation we would suggest would be for a larger appropriation, which would enable us to carry out the foregoing suggestion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SISTER DOROTHEA,
Sister in Charge.

NOTE A.—At present we have one employee receiving \$10 per month, and another who receives \$5 per month. As both these persons leave next month (September), and their salaries do not continue after August 31, it is unnecessary to give their names.

NOTE B.—The Sisters (at present two in number) give their services without salary.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 10, 1897.*

The treasurer of the Association for Works of Mercy has to report for the year ending March 31, 1897, the following receipts and expenditures:

Received from United States Treasury.....	\$1, 800. 00
Received from the purser, from various contributions.....	1, 430. 76
Received from Board of Children's Guardians.....	16. 77
Total.....	3, 247. 53
Total expended for the year.....	3, 233. 28
Balance	14. 25

Respectfully submitted.

B. P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF ST. ROSE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of August 13. I have the honor to respectfully submit to you the report of St. Rose's Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

St. Rose's Industrial School was established in 1872, under act of May 24, 1828, for the care of orphan or half orphan children, 14 years of age, transferred to it from St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, of the District of Columbia, and of such other children of good moral character, without distinction of creed, committed to its care by the authorities of the District of Columbia, to instruct said children in domestic economy, plain and fancy sewing, dressmaking, and the responsible duties of practical housekeeping. We provide for them until they are 21, at which time they are able to master trades, when we procure situations for them, and still keep a watchful eye over them. Our Sisters give their best efforts to the orphans placed under their charge in order to make them useful, industrious, and skillful in the various avocations of life.

All the work connected with this large institution—cleaning, sewing, washing, repairing, etc.—is done by the Sisters of Charity and inmates, and we only employ the following help, viz:

One engineer, at \$25 per month.....	\$300
One driver, at \$12 per month.....	144
Two dressmakers, at \$25 each per month.....	600
One hired girl, at \$5 per month.....	60
Watchman, at \$1 per month.....	12
Total amount expended for labor.....	1,116

Statistics.

Average number of inmates during the year in the institution.....	65
Number of inmates on last day of fiscal year.....	74
Admitted during the year.....	25
Left institution.....	16
Situations found for.....	4
Returned to relatives.....	9
Transferred to other institutions.....	3
No deaths.	

I have no suggestions to offer in respect to future administrative improvement in legislation. The record of St. Rose's during the many years of its successful operation speaks for itself. The following statement shows receipts during the year:

From Government appropriation.....	\$4,500.00
From work of inmates.....	2,660.26
From other sources.....	376.52
Total receipts.....	7,536.78

The value of property occupied is estimated at about \$35,000, owned by the Sisters of Charity.

Expenses during the year were as follows:

For labor, as herein stated	\$1, 116. 00
For fuel	597. 76
For gas	91. 71
For repairs	934. 92
For board, clothing, shoes, mending, etc., for 65 inmates (average number), estimated at \$10 per month	7, 800. 00
Total expenses	10, 540. 39
Receipts	7, 536. 78
Difference	3, 003. 61

We most earnestly request that the appropriation for the next fiscal year be continued, in order to help us in our efforts, under great difficulties, to obtain the means necessary for the maintenance of St. Rose's Industrial School, and for the proper support and care of the orphan children in the institution.

Respectfully,

SISTER CLARA, *President.*

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

ST. ROSE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find a classified account of the expenditures of St. Rose's Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, which you requested in your communication of October 14.

For labor	\$1, 116. 00
For fuel and gas	689. 47
For repairs	934. 92
For plumbing	213. 00
For marketing	1, 241. 72
For groceries	1, 678. 37
For ice	67. 81
For medicines, dentistry, and eyeglasses	164. 75
For feed for horse, repairs to wagon, harness, stable, etc.	246. 89
For shoes, and mending same	183. 68
For beds and bedding	89. 65
For dry goods and clothing	330. 97
For materials, trimmings, findings, etc., for dressmaking	2, 980. 75
For machines, and repairing for same	67. 45
For furniture	58. 69
For typewriter	75. 00
For stationery	25. 63
For hardware, painting, and lumber	55. 58
For school supplies and books	22. 51
For express, postage, and car fare	17. 42
For brooms	10. 00
For insurance	120. 00
For incidentals	114. 46
For crockery	31. 17
For cleaning furnace	4. 50
Total	10, 540. 39

Very respectfully,

SISTER CLARA.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1897.*

SIR: The cramped facilities of the hospital for attending to the rapid increase of demands made upon it to relieve distressed humanity prompt me, in the outset of this annual report, to make the most earnest appeal for an appropriation to increase these facilities, either by enlarging the present hospital building or by securing additional land near by that has upon it buildings which will, with some alterations, answer the purpose.

Upon the hospital property there is and has been for a number of years an incumbrance of \$20,000, upon which is paid in interest annually the sum of \$1,200.

If it should be deemed advisable to make an appropriation to liquidate this indebtedness rather than for the purpose of acquiring additional land and buildings, the trustees might hope, from individual donations, supplemented possibly by a comparatively small loan, to supply the additional room so much needed.

The following statistical statement will convey some idea of the increase from year to year of the relief afforded by this institution:

In the twelve months ending March 31, 1878, there were treated 3,677 patients, for whom 12,382 prescriptions were compounded. In the twelve months ending March 31, 1895, there were 11,417 new patients and 35,164 prescriptions compounded.

In the last year, ending June 30, 1897, there were 13,065 new patients, 2,630 more than there were in the preceding year, and 51,975 prescriptions compounded.

There were in the emergency department in the year ending March 31, 1894, 546 cases. In that same department in the following year there were 1,143.

In the year ending June 30, 1897, there were 1,923 cases and 421 ambulance calls.

It will be readily understood how serious the embarrassments were under which the physicians labored in treating in such limited quarters so large a number of patients and how great the additional discomforts from the same cause to the patients.

In this connection I desire to emphasize the fact that all of this professional labor, indicated by the foregoing statistics, excepting the small allowance made to the house physician, was performed by the members of the attending staff without pay.

From the same statistics it will be observed how important the dispensary work of the hospital has become, over 51,000 prescriptions having been compounded in the last year.

No discrimination is made in the reception of patients. White and colored are alike received and alike treated, without charge. From the dispensary department only those are excluded who are able to pay for medical services.

The large increase of the number of patients in both the emergency and dispensary departments has necessarily increased the current

expenses of the hospital. Until within the last year the ambulance has been kept at the stables of the fire department. The calls have now become so numerous that it has become necessary to hire stable room for it and the horse nearer the hospital.

I am pleased to say that through the liberality of some of our citizens a new and lighter ambulance, with all the modern improvements, has been donated to the hospital; also an X-ray instrument, costing \$500, a sterilizer, and fire escapes, besides the donations of money mentioned in the treasurer's report.

I beg leave to call attention to my report of last year, particularly to the portions relating to the importance, oftentimes, of rendering immediate treatment in emergency cases, to the danger incurred daily on our streets from the modern methods of rapid transit, and to the fact of having a so centrally located hospital with skilled surgeons and proper appliances for the rendering of prompt surgical service.

With this report will be transmitted the report of Dr. Swan M. Burnett, president of the attending staff, the report of the treasurer, Mr. John B. Wight, and the report of Miss Eva Simonton, the superintendent.

To meet the increased expenses to which attention is above called, and for repairs on the present hospital building, the board of trustees earnestly pray for an appropriation of \$18,000 for the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. BOARDMAN,
President.

Hon. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

SIR: I transmit herewith, on behalf of the attending staff, a condensed summary of the work done in the institution during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

During this period 10,402 new cases were treated in the dispensary service, making the total visits 36,238. There were 4,501 new cases treated in the emergency department, with 3,818 redressings. The prescriptions compounded were 57,517. There were 58 deaths, 22 autopsies, 475 ambulance calls, and 1,989 operations. A full and detailed tabulated classification of the work of the several departments will be found in the body of the report.

A comparison of the above summary with that of last year will show a large increase in the number of patients treated, and, as the indications are for a still further increase for the coming years, we again call your attention to the urgent need for the additional room which this increase imperatively demands for the efficient and proper carrying out of the objects of the institution, both from a humanitarian and professional standpoint.

The time has now arrived when a daily service is a necessity in each one of the dispensary departments. The treatment of patients applying for and sometimes in urgent need of attention is often deferred for two or three days because there is no room for holding daily the clinic to which they properly belong. We are doing all in our power to remedy this by the sandwiching in of services on odd days and hours, but this is only a makeshift and inefficient, and is unsatisfactory alike to the patients and the physicians.

The abuse of the institution by persons able to pay for medical service has received more attention at our hands, but we must acknowledge that a satisfactory solution of the problem has yet not presented itself. We are fully conscious of the baleful effects of "hospitalism," and since the foundation of the institution we have lent ourselves to all sorts of schemes for its remedy. We, and I believe we alone of all the hospitals of the city, availed ourselves of the offer made by the associated charities to assist in discovering imposture. A list of the new patients registered each day in the dispensary was sent to the secretary of the association. An investigation was made by their agent on the probable ability of each of these patients to pay for their medical attendance, and this was reported back to us. A few instances of persons able to pay were brought to light, but the chief fact developed

was that a very large number had given either false names or false addresses. Whether this was caused by shame or a desire to impose we have no adequate means of determining. We continued this plan until the associated charities, owing to the increase of their other more legitimate work, were unable to carry on the investigation.

At present each patient about whom there lurks a suspicion of fraud is required to bring a certificate from a physician before further treatment is allowed. This matter, as well as other important questions of management in the emergency department, is in the hands of a committee of the staff, and we hope to report something for the consideration of the board at an early meeting.

The new ambulance has given great satisfaction, and we wish to record our hearty appreciation of Mr. Whittemore, chairman of the ambulance committee, who at the expenditure of much time and attention secured us at a very much reduced price one of the finest ambulances in the country.

The Lionel laboratory, established a few years ago in connection with the hospital, has done most satisfactory work during the year, and is now in a position to carry on scientific investigation of a very high order. Through the generosity of Mrs. P. A. Hearst it has been supplied with a complete X-ray outfit at the expenditure of \$500.

Miss Simonton, the superintendent, has performed all the duties pertaining to the medical department of the hospital in a most effective and satisfactory manner and has been untiring in her devotion to the best interests of the institution. Our faithful druggist, Mr. Burgess, found it necessary to resign his position in the spring. He was succeeded by Mr. Hoyle, who has proved himself equal to the demands of the position and is filling an important position with unusual satisfaction.

At the beginning of the year Dr. West was serving as resident physician. On expiration of his term of service Dr. Lawrence succeeded him, and he was succeeded in turn by Dr. Turner, who is now serving, with Drs. Bahr and Junneman as assistants. These gentlemen deserve our thanks for their good work.

Respectfully,

SWAN M. BURNETT,
President Attending Staff.

W. J. BOARDMAN, Esq.,
President Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

SIRS: During the past year the department under my charge has gone forward in a very satisfactory manner, and, thanks to the healthful cooperation of the ladies' auxiliary board, much has been accomplished in the way of needed improvements and repairs.

We are indebted to them for two steel ceilings, one in the ward for women, the other in the emergency room. They have furnished a sitting room for nurses, given a new floor to doctors' dining room, besides painting stairways and corridors on three floors, woman's ward, dispensary waiting room, fire escapes, and fence.

The board of directors authorized the replacing of the old and unsafe ceilings in the north and south wards for men with steel ceilings. These wards were then painted, the result being most satisfactory both as to safety and appearance.

The dilapidated and dangerous ceiling in the large dispensary waiting room was also replaced by a new one, which, after being painted, added much to the cleanly appearance of the building.

Through the exertions of Mr. W. C. Whittemore we have been enabled to secure accommodations for our horse and ambulance in close proximity to the hospital, which obviates the necessity for keeping our horse standing in harness outside the hospital gates in hot and cold weather. This is of great advantage in many important particulars, and has added much to the promptness of the ambulance service.

Some changes have been made in the nursing department which have added to the efficiency and thoroughness of the work. The character of our work is such, that we have found it expedient to have more nurses who shall be permanent. We have graduate nurses come for a course of three months, who, for the sake of the experience, are willing to serve for \$5 per month. The constant changing incident to this has been found not to act well. A permanent nurse for the wards was therefore engaged in December, with hopes of permanent night and emergency nurses in the near future.

I wish to return my thanks to the members of the attending staff and their assistants for all courtesy and kindness, and to our resident physician, Dr. Bahr, and his assistants for aid in tabulating the report of the year's work.

Respectfully submitted,

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

EVA SIMONTON, *Superintendent*

REPORT OF JOHN B. WIGHT, TREASURER.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the dispensary and hospital for the year ended June 30, 1897.

Receipts:	
Balance on hand July 1, 1896.....	\$645. 15
From United States appropriation.....	15, 000. 00
From donations.....	2, 106. 63
From miscellaneous sources.....	50. 90
	<hr/> \$17, 802. 68
Expenditures:	
Amount expended from Government account.....	15, 000. 00
Amount expended from private account.....	2, 776. 96
	<hr/> 17, 776. 96
Balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	25. 72

As per detailed statement submitted herewith.
Yours, respectfully,

JOHN B. WIGHT, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Statement of receipts of Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Date.	From what source.	Amount.	Date.	From what source.	Amount.
	United States Treasury, ap- propriation.....	\$15, 000. 00		DONATIONS—Continued.	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		1897. Feb. 24	Mrs. Thomas Wilson.....	\$3. 00
1896.				Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Zander..	1. 00
July 12	Interest on deposits.....	9. 75		Charles Glover.....	5. 00
Nov. 30	For services of nurse.....	23. 55		General and Mrs. Rochester.	2. 00
Dec. 24	Sale of barrel.....	. 50		The Misses Riggs.....	5. 00
				Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Ram- say.....	5. 00
1897.				Mrs. M. D. Baldwin.....	1. 00
Jan. 6	For services of nurse.....	16. 00		Mrs. W. M. Terry.....	2. 00
30	Interest on deposits.....	1. 10		Mrs. I. W. Ashford.....	1. 00
	Total.....	50. 90	Mar. 11	Mrs. Jonett.....	1. 50
	DONATIONS.			Elphozo Youngs Co.....	5. 00
1896.				Col. A. T. Britton.....	25. 00
July 2	W. J. Boardman.....	12. 50		Columbia Railway Co. (am- bulance).....	20. 00
Sept. 10	An emergency patient.....	5. 00		Dr. Anna Wilson.....	1. 00
21	John McIntosh.....	5. 00	15	Donation box.....	4. 41
	Donation box.....	13. 31		Mrs. S. A. Whittemore.....	50. 00
	S. Steiner.....	10. 00		Donation box.....	5. 00
Oct. 10	W. J. Boardman.....	12. 50		John Hay.....	50. 00
	An emergency patient.....	1. 00		C. and P. Telephone Co. (am- bulance).....	25. 00
	Mrs. C. V. Berry.....	10. 00		Washington Post Co. (am- bulance).....	25. 00
31	Mr. and Mrs. John Cassels..	10. 00	19	The Evening Star Co. (am- bulance).....	25. 00
Nov. 13	Donation box.....	3. 23		Miss Bessie J. Kibbey.....	75. 00
Dec. 11	W. C. Whittemore.....	50. 00	29	Mrs. Endora Miller Clover..	25. 00
14	Ladies' auxiliary.....	263. 00		James H. McKenney.....	10. 00
24	Mrs. J. G. Irving.....	5. 00		James Lowndes.....	10. 00
1897.			Apr. 5	E. B. Grandin.....	50. 00
Jan. 6	W. J. Boardman.....	12. 50		Walter S. Cox.....	25. 00
Feb. 1	Washington Gaslight Co. (ambulance).....	50. 00		Isadore Saks.....	10. 00
	Cranford Paving Co. (ambu- lance).....	25. 00		M. W. Beveridge.....	5. 00
12	Metropolitan R. R. Co. (am- bulance).....	150. 00	29	Capital Traction Co. (ambu- lance).....	25. 00
17	Chr. Heinrich Brewing Co. (ambulance).....	50. 00		W. J. Boardman.....	12. 50
	U. S. Electric Light Co. (am- bulance).....	50. 00		B. H. Warner.....	10. 00
	Cassie M. James.....	10. 00		John W. Foster.....	10. 00
	Isabella Brownson.....	25. 00		F. D. McKenney.....	5. 00
23	Franklin & Co.....	10. 00	May 17	E. H. Gilman.....	5. 00
	E. S. Woog.....	25. 00		By Ladies' auxiliary.....	79. 50
	Mary F. Waite.....	5. 00	June 2	Donation box.....	5. 16
	W. J. Boardman.....	25. 00		Mutual District Messenger Co. (ambulance).....	25. 00
	Mrs. Robert Anderson.....	5. 00		George William McLanahan	25. 00
	Donation box.....	2. 85	7	W. C. Whittemore.....	20. 00
24	Independent Ice Co.....	20. 00	9	Donation box.....	4 67
	Miss Margaret E. Gale.....	25. 00		Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, for X-ray apparatus, through Dr. Swan M. Burnett.....	500. 00
	Noble D. Larner.....	5. 00		Total.....	2, 106. 63
	O. C. Badger.....	2. 00			
	Corbin Thompson.....	10. 00			

316 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Contributions to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital on donation day, March 27, 1897.

Contributor.	Donation.	Contributor.	Donation.
Mrs. George Andrews.....	25 pounds sugar.	Mrs. J. O. Evans	12 cakes ivory soap.
Mrs. Robert Anderson.....	1 bag flour.	Mrs. Earl English	Groceries and 3 scrub brushes.
Mrs. M. M. Armer.....	Vegetable dish.	C. Engel Sons	Groceries and fruit.
Mr. A. A. Addison.....	Sugar.	Mr. B. B. Earnshaw	Vegetables and fruit.
Mrs. F. B. Austin	Groceries.	Mrs. and Rear Admiral Franklin.	Groceries.
Mrs. Atcheson.....	Flour.	Mrs. Foulke	1 dozen towels and groceries.
Mr. Alvord.....	Hominy.	Mrs. G. S. Fraser.....	1 ton coal.
Mrs. Arthur Addison.....	2 dozen lemons, sugar, starch, etc.	Mrs. A. Fletcher	China and glass ware.
Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Addison..	Flour.	Mr. C. H. Fletcher	3 shirts, 1 night-shirt, and pair bone forceps.
Mrs. F. M. Alexander.....	Sugar.	Mrs. J. H. Fishback.....	Clothing.
Not known.....	Groceries and vegetables.	Mrs. and Dr. Forwood.....	1 barrel flour.
Mrs. Willard Brownson.....	30 towels, jar of pickles.	Dr. R. A. Foster.....	Groceries, linen, and scrub brush.
Mrs. C. C. Bryan.....	Groceries.	Messrs. Fegan & Keenan....	Demijohn of whiskey.
Mrs. W. B. Brown.....	1 dozen cans tomatoes.	Mrs. H. W. Fitch.....	Groceries.
Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Breck.	Linen, towels, wrapper, and fruit.	Miss Fowler.....	Flour.
Miss Susan Backofen.....	Pitcher.	Mr. Charles Fischer.....	4 thermometers.
Mrs. Adele Beckett.....	Groceries, pillow-cases, and linen.	Mrs. Gregory.....	Groceries.
Mr. Walter Brown.....	Roast of beef.	R. A. Golden.....	1 bag apples.
Mr. M. W. Beveridge.....	Pudding and sauce pans.	Miss Gwynne.....	Flour.
Miss Belle.....	Groceries, fruit, etc.	Miss A. R. Green.....	Groceries, vegetables, brooms, and bucket.
Mrs. Pates.....	Groceries.	Rear-Admiral and Mrs. J. A. Grier.	Sugar.
Mrs. N. E. Burdette.....	Do.	Mrs. Goddard	Crackers, corn meal, and sugar.
Mrs. E. F. Beale.....	Rice.	Dr. William T. Gill	Flour and brooms.
Mrs. and Miss Berry.....	Groceries, 2 dust-pans, 4 brushes.	Mrs. William B. Gurley	Linen and muslin.
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bell.....	Groceries.	Mrs. Horace Gray.....	Sugar.
Miss Bowen.....	Groceries, shoes, and linen.	Mrs. Hall.....	Do.
Mrs. Bartley.....	Groceries, etc.	Miss Haupt.....	Groceries and fruit.
Mrs. Samuel S. Burdett.....	Lemons.	Mrs. William H. Hawkes....	Laundry soap.
Mrs. Wm. D. Baldwin.....	Linen.	Mrs. George Hearst.....	Groceries, vegetables, fruit, wines, 2 sweepers, and 2 dustpans.
Mrs. Susie Burdette.....	Groceries, etc.	Mrs. A. B. Judge.....	Flour and linen.
Miss Malvina Backofen.....	Soap.	Mrs. Robert Newton Harper.	Groceries and linen.
Miss Sarah Burnett.....	Groceries, broom, 1 brush, etc.	Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson	1 cord wood and sugar.
Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Clagett.	Groceries.	Mrs. F. A. N. Hopkins	Groceries.
Mrs. Edward Chapman.....	10 pounds meal, 1 pound rice.	Miss Margaret Hawley	2 agate buckets.
Gen. and Mrs. Card.....	Groceries.	Mr. William P. Herbst.....	Drugs, cotton, and beef meal.
Mrs. R. S. Chew.....	Groceries and vegetables.	Miss Edith Josephine Hawley.	Rice.
Mrs. Church.....	Groceries and linen.	Mrs. J. R. Hawley.....	Tongue, sardines, and herring.
Miss Ida Corson.....	Groceries and vegetables.	Mr. George W. Harvey.....	Demijohn whisky.
Judge Cox.....	Groceries.	Mrs. G. B. Harrison	Sugar.
G. G. Cornwell.....	2 brooms.	Rev. and Mrs. Howell	Bag of oranges.
Mrs. Frank N. Carver.....	20 pounds granulated sugar.	Mrs. Heaton.....	Flour.
Rev. and Mrs. John Cornell..	20 pounds corn meal.	Mr. and Mrs. Mays Hazel-tine.	Groceries.
Mr. and Mrs. John Cassels...	Groceries and linen.	Mrs. Archibald Hopkins	Hominy grits.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cooper...	5 packages P. J. food.	Mrs. Henrietta Huff.....	1 dozen pillow-cases, 1 dozen towels.
C. M. and E. W.....	1½ dozen cups and saucers, 1 dozen plates, 4 bowls, 1 dozen butters.	Mrs. Walter Hutchins.....	Canned goods and linen.
H. B. Denham & Co.....	Groceries.	Mrs. S. Lemon Hoover.....	1 pitcher and 2 basins.
Mrs. John Davis.....	Rolled oats, sugar, and rice.	Mr. Frank Hume.....	1 window brush and 3 mats.
Mrs. J. W. DuBois.....	6 packages cream of wheat and broom.	Rev. Alfred Harding	Flour, sugar, and coffee.
Mrs. Devereux.....	Groceries.	Mrs. William C. Hill	Sugar.
Mr. and Mrs. George Dunn..	Flour.	Mrs. Landes Irving	Groceries.
Mr. Eberbach.....	Steel ceilings in superintendent's room.		
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Endicott.	Linen and muslin.		

Contributions to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, etc.—Continued.

Contributor.	Donation.	Contributor.	Donation.
Miss Inch	Bag of oats.	Mr. W. A. Pate	2 polish, 2 mops, 1 dustbrush, and 1 scrubbing brush.
Dr. H. L. E. Johnson	Rubber stamps for linen.	Miss H. L. Poole	2 agate buckets.
Mrs. James	Groceries, linen, and towels.	Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Poole	Pickles.
Mrs. C. A. James	Sugar.	Capt. and Mrs. Picking	Crackers and starch.
Mrs. Johnson	Groceries, etc.	Mr. Penny	Groceries, etc.
Mr. and Mrs. Horatio King	Sugar.	Mrs. R. Parker	Sugar.
Mrs. Wm. Wirt Kimball	1 barrel potatoes.	Mrs. Phenix	Flour.
Mrs. Kinney	Sugar.	Mr. and Mrs. James Payne	Rice and flour.
Mr. J. B. Kendall	Tomatoes, corn, and peaches.	Mr. Seaton Perry	Groceries, etc.
George S. Kraft's Sons	Sugar.	Mrs. Seaton Perry	Do.
Mrs. Kilburn	Do.	Mrs. M. J. Perry	Groceries.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lord	6 cans soup.	Mrs. P. Phillips	Crackers, lemons, beans, and macaroni.
Mrs. Boynton Leach	Rolled oats and sugar.	The Misses Patten	Corn meal, rolled oats, and grits.
Mrs. Noble D. Larner	Groceries, 6 towels, etc.	W. F. Roberts	Printing of donation bags.
Mrs. Blair Lee	Groceries and fruit.	Capt. and Mrs. John F. Rogers	Groceries.
Miss Lockwood	Rice.	Mrs. Robert Ray	Potatoes, 2 packages grits and rolled oats.
Mr. J. W. Lee	Soap.	Miss Mary Ross	Linen.
Mrs. James B. Lambie	Flour.	Dr. and Mrs. Presley Rixey	Flour.
Mr. C. A. Langley	Groceries, fruit, and jams.	Mr. William Reed	5 gowns, starch, soap, etc.
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Legure	Crackers and 1 dozen lemons.	Reeves, Poole & Co.	1 gallon whisky.
Miss Little	Sugar.	Mrs. Rutherford	Sugar, cotton, soap, rubber bag, vaseline, and linen.
Mrs. and Miss Lovett	2 scrub brushes, 2 pails, soap, and blue.	Mrs. Albert Ray	6 cans soup.
Mr. J. B. Lambie	Hair sweeper.	Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Rush	Corn meal.
Mrs. Andrew Loffler	1 dozen towels.	Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Reily	Flour.
Lansburg & Bros.	6 bedspreads.	Rabbit & Crown	2 fowl.
Gen. and Mrs. Lieber	Groceries, etc.	Riley & Walker	Kindling wood.
E. Morrison Paper Co.	1,000 bags for Donation day.	Mrs. Hilton Shock	Sugar.
Mrs. William Mattingly	Scrub brush, bucket, broom, dustbrush and dustpan.	Mrs. Michael Sells	Kindling wood.
Miss Addison Mitchell	25 pounds oatmeal.	Mrs. Merton Smith	2 brooms and zinc bucket.
Mrs. Jane Miller	10 boxes Quaker oats.	Smith & Buck	Dustpan, 3 scrub brushes, 75 lbs. soap.
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. M. Mason	Groceries, etc.	Dr. Z. T. Sowers	9 bars soap.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred. McGuire	5 pounds coffee.	Saks & Co.	6 shirts and 6 pairs of drawers.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Munn	Sugar.	Mrs. Stellwagen	Groceries, etc.
Mrs. Richard Mulligan	Do.	Miss Symonds	Scrub brushes, blue, pearline, soap, condensed milk, starch, hominy, slippers, and towels.
Mrs. Stanley Matthews	1 dozen brooms.	Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith	Hominy, rice, and sugar.
Mr. T. J. Macey	Sugar, meal, and salt.	Mrs. E. J. Sommers	Groceries and vegetables.
Mr. C. K. Macey	Groceries and vegetables.	Mrs. E. Simers	Groceries and stove polish.
Senator and Mrs. McMillan	Sugar and 3 bars castile soap.	Dr. and Mrs. Ritchie Stone	Sugar.
Mr. and Mrs. McLanahan	Linen.	Miss Lillian Stone	Soap.
Mr. McKee	Abdominal supporters and trusses.	Master Robert King Stone	Rice.
Miss McCeny	1 dozen towels.	Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Sothoron	Groceries, vegetables, and fruit.
Judge and Mrs. MacArthur	Groceries.	Justice and Mrs. Geo. Shiras	Groceries and fruit.
Mrs. E. B. McGrotty	Pearline, soap, mustard, and sugar.	Vicomtesse de Sibour	Tea, coffee, and sugar.
Mrs. Frederick May	Sugar.	Mrs. R. F. Shepard	5 pounds hominy.
Mr. John H. Magruder	Groceries, etc.	Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge	Groceries, etc.
Mr. George F. Muth & Co.	14 brushes.	Mr. George A. Shehan	Barrel potatoes.
Miss Markoe	Flour.	Mrs. Skifford	Clothing and linen.
Mrs. Charles N. Moore	Linen, plates, cups, saucers, etc.	Mrs. J. Curtis Smith	Rice and sugar.
Mr. and Mrs. Allison Nailor	Sugar.	Mr. M. A. Turner	Cotton batting and mops.
Mrs. Thaddeus Norris	Groceries and linen.	Miss Tyler	Oats and hominy.
Mrs. T. E. Ocretet	Quaker oats and crackers.		
Mrs. Orme	Soap.		
Mrs. Clarence Olney	Flour.		
Mrs. Powell	Do.		
Mrs. W. M. Poindexter	Do.		

Contributions to Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, etc.—Continued.

Contributor.	Donation.	Contributor.	Donation.
Mr. and Mrs. Tullock.....	Groceries and vegetables.	Mrs. G. H. Weeks.....	Groceries, vegetables, etc.
Mrs. A. A. Thomas.....	Flour.	Gen. H. G. Wright.....	Groceries.
Mr. W. Trego.....	Groceries, etc.	Mrs. E. Wagner.....	Flour.
Dr. A. R. Thomas.....	Cocoa, sirup, pickles and olives.	Mrs. B. P. Watrous.....	Beans, hominy, and soap.
The To-Kalon Wine Co.....	2 brandy, 2 port, 2 sherry.	Mrs. William J. Wilson.....	Tea and sugar.
Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Totten..	Rice and hominy.	Mrs. H. Randall Webb.....	Sugar and flour.
Mrs. W. M. Terry.....	Groceries, etc.	Mrs. C. E. Webb.....	Corn meal.
Miss Jane Turnbull.....	Hominy, lemons, rice, meal, and oats.	Mrs. Wright.....	Flour and rice.
The N. J. Pharmacal Association.	½ dozen bottles borolyptol and ½ pound powdered lactopeptine.	Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. West Woodward & Lothrop.....	Soap.
The King's Daughters.....	Oats, soap, wheatlet, linen, 1 dozen towels, ½ dozen napkins.		Groceries, 1 dozen plates, and ½ dozen cups and saucers.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whittemore.	Groceries and 6 brooms.	Mrs. Woodbury.....	8 cans soup, sugar, tea, and starch.
Miss M. Louise Weiss.....	2½ dozen wash rags.	Mr. and Mrs. John Sidney Webb.	Oatmeal.
Miss Waite.....	1 mat and 6 cans soup.	Mrs. A. A. Wilson.....	Lemons, chocolate, flakes, flour, and hominy.
		Mrs. Ward.....	Crackers.
		E. O. Whitford & Co.....	Butter and cheese.

Donations of food and material made to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Date.	Contributor.	Donation.
1896.		
July.....	Joseph Bowers.....	2 walnut desks.
	Robt. F. Williams (through Dr. Swan F. Burnette).	2 record desks for Lionel laboratory.
	Mrs. Merton Smith.....	Old linen.
	Z. D. Gilman (through Dr. H. L. E. Johnson).	Emergency bag for ambulance.
	Mrs. Robt. Newton Harper.....	Magazines.
	Congressional Hotel.....	Old linen.
	Mrs. T. Friebus.....	Medicine bottles.
	To-Kalon Wine Co. (through Dr. T. Ritchie Store).	1 bottle whisky, 1 brandy.
August.....	Miss Lucinda O. Lauchlin.....	15 yards muslin for bandages.
	John Fegan (through Dr. H. L. E. Johnson)...	1 demijohn whisky.
	Becker & Orndorff.....	2 writing pads, 2 penholders and pens, 1 bottle ink, and 1 mucilage.
	Colonel Wilson.....	Flowers.
	Captain and Dr. Portman.....	Vegetables and flowers.
	Captain and Dr. Portman.....	Do.
	Gerome Desio (through Dr. H. L. E. Johnson).	1 clock.
	George T. Budd.....	Ice cream and cake.
September...	Mrs. Margaret Shafter.....	Umbrella stand for dispensary.
	Captain and Dr. Portman.....	Vegetables, flowers, and preserves.
	G. W. Royall.....	Glasses, graduated glasses, knives, forks, and spoons.
	Colonel Wilson.....	Flowers.
	Chairman Excise Board (through Mr. J. Harrison Johnson).	2 barrels sample bottles of gin and whisky.
October.....	Mrs. Sherman.....	Flowers.
	Mrs. Fisher, for National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.	Do.
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	1 load of kindling wood.
November...	Mrs. Sherman.....	Flowers.
	H. H. Brower.....	Bronzing 2 radiators.
	Ladies' Auxiliary of E. H.....	Furnishing nurses' sitting room.
	Mrs. H. E. Pellen.....	Old linen.
	Mrs. James Sullivan.....	5 pounds sugar, 1 box cocoa.
	Mrs. George Shiras, jr.....	Thanksgiving dinner (1 dozen lemons, 4 pounds sugar, ½ peck apples, 2 cans currant jelly, 1 pound prunes).
	C. Engel's Sons.....	Thanksgiving dinner (3 celery, 2 cauliflower, 12 oranges, pumpkin, 1 peck apples, grapes, 2 quarts cranberries).
	Mrs. James Sullivan.....	5 pounds sugar, ½ pound tea.
	S. Lemon Hooper.....	100 pounds roast beef.

*Donations of food and material made to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital
from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897—Continued.*

Date.	Contributor.	Donation.
1896. December.....	Dr. Ada R. Thomas..... Miss Lieber..... Mrs. J. R. Hawley..... Mrs. Merton Smith..... Mrs. and Miss Ffoulke..... Frank Hume..... W. H. Mattingly..... Mrs. G. S. Fraser..... To-Kalon Wine Co. (through Dr. T. Ritchie Stone). Dr. T. Ritchie Stone..... C. Engel's Sons.....	Refrigerator for fourth floor. 1 Japanese tray, oat meal set. Old linen. Basket. Flowers. Load of kindling wood. Painting nurses' sitting room. 6 sets pajamas. $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon sherry. Do. Christmas dinner (12 celery, 1 parsley, 6 onions, 4 salsify, 1 peck sweet potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck turnips, 4 quarts cranberries). Turkey for Christmas dinner. Do. Christmas dinner (1 gallon maple sirup, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds English walnuts, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds almonds, 5 pounds raisins). 1 set underwear, 2 nightdresses, 2 shirts, and old linen. Old linen, 2 glasses jelly. New Year's dinner (100 pounds roast beef, 2 dozen oranges, 1 peck apples, 1 basket grapes, 2 dozen bananas). 1 puff box. 1 box roses. Magazines. Do. 1 cord wood. 15 shirts. 1 hypodermic syringe. Grate for dining room. Repairs to ambulance. 100 pounds roast beef. Old linen. Do. Flowers. 6 dozen towels, 6 dozen napkins. 1 dozen sheets, 4 dozen towels, 41 yards crash.
1897. January.....	Mrs. Smith..... National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild..... Harry C. Fisk..... Dr. Howland..... Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson..... Mrs. Joseph H. Taylor..... Miss M. Louise Weiss..... Miss Margaret E. Gale..... William Waiter's Son..... S. Lemon Hoover.....	1 set underwear, 2 nightdresses, 2 shirts, and old linen. Old linen, 2 glasses jelly. New Year's dinner (100 pounds roast beef, 2 dozen oranges, 1 peck apples, 1 basket grapes, 2 dozen bananas). 1 puff box. 1 box roses. Magazines. Do. 1 cord wood. 15 shirts. 1 hypodermic syringe. Grate for dining room. Repairs to ambulance. 100 pounds roast beef. Old linen. Do. Flowers. 6 dozen towels, 6 dozen napkins. 1 dozen sheets, 4 dozen towels, 41 yards crash.
February.....	Mrs. Thomas Dowling..... Mrs. Tuckerman..... National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild..... Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson..... Woodward & Lothrop..... National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild..... Through Miss H. L. Poole..... Mrs. Judge Hagner..... S. Lemon Hoover..... Miss Margaret E. Dunn..... Miss Agnes T. Marieu..... Mrs. Jacobs..... Walter B. Williams (through Dr. H. L. E. Johnson). Mrs. Judge Hagner..... Dr. H. L. E. Johnson..... Through Miss H. L. Poole..... Young Woman's Guild, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church (through Miss Stanley). Friday Morning Sewing Class.....	1 set underwear, 2 nightdresses, 2 shirts, and old linen. Old linen, 2 glasses jelly. New Year's dinner (100 pounds roast beef, 2 dozen oranges, 1 peck apples, 1 basket grapes, 2 dozen bananas). 1 puff box. 1 box roses. Magazines. Do. 1 cord wood. 15 shirts. 1 hypodermic syringe. Grate for dining room. Repairs to ambulance. 100 pounds roast beef. Old linen. Do. Flowers. 6 dozen towels, 6 dozen napkins. 1 dozen sheets, 4 dozen towels, 41 yards crash. American Beauty roses. Crash covers for dressings. Church papers. 100 pounds roast beef. 1 dozen knives for dining room. Flower pots for nurses' sitting room. 50 crash towels, donated by W. L. Mantel cabinet for superintendent's office and couch repaired for sitting room. Church papers. Magazines. Crash covers for towels, 2 razors, 1 razor strap. 22 envelope library's. 36 sheets, 108 towels, 20 flannel squares, 62 dusters, 12 table napkins.
March.....	Mrs. Judge Hagner..... Dr. H. L. E. Johnson..... Through Miss H. L. Poole..... Young Woman's Guild, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church (through Miss Stanley). Friday Morning Sewing Class..... Mrs. Judge Hagner..... Dr. Swan M. Burnett..... Mrs. Hearst..... Dr. R. B. Carmichael..... Mrs. James Sullivan..... Mrs. Major..... Mrs. Merton Smith..... Miss H. Louise Poole..... Mrs. John O'Connell..... S. Lemon Hoover.....	1 set underwear, 2 nightdresses, 2 shirts, and old linen. Old linen, 2 glasses jelly. New Year's dinner (100 pounds roast beef, 2 dozen oranges, 1 peck apples, 1 basket grapes, 2 dozen bananas). 1 puff box. 1 box roses. Magazines. Do. 1 cord wood. 15 shirts. 1 hypodermic syringe. Grate for dining room. Repairs to ambulance. 100 pounds roast beef. Old linen. Do. Flowers. 6 dozen towels, 6 dozen napkins. 1 dozen sheets, 4 dozen towels, 41 yards crash. American Beauty roses. Crash covers for dressings. Church papers. 100 pounds roast beef. 1 dozen knives for dining room. Flower pots for nurses' sitting room. 50 crash towels, donated by W. L. Mantel cabinet for superintendent's office and couch repaired for sitting room. Church papers. Magazines. Crash covers for towels, 2 razors, 1 razor strap. 22 envelope library's. 36 sheets, 108 towels, 20 flannel squares, 62 dusters, 12 table napkins.
April.....	Dr. A. E. Portman..... Through Miss Poole..... National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild..... Mrs. Hearst..... Dr. Hawkes..... Miss M. F. Waite..... W. F. Roberts..... Miss Alice Bell.....	Preserved fruits. 1 razor, 1 razor strap, 2 garbage cans. Cut flowers. Bundle of old linen and muslins. Books and magazines. Old linen, 3 crutches. Prescription blanks. Materials for painting outside of 6 bath tubs.

320 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Donations of food and material made to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897—Continued.

Date.	Contributor.	Donation.
1897.		
April.....	Mrs. Goddard's Lenten Sewing Class.....	36 pillowcases.
	Unknown friend.....	1 cord wood.
	Friday Morning Sewing Class.....	1 dozen sheets, 1 dozen pillowcases, 2 dozen towels, 2 dozen dusters.
	S. Lemon Hoover.....	50 pounds roast beef.
	Miss M. Louise Weiss.....	2 shirts, 2 dresses, and syringe for infant's outfit.
May.....	Judge Hagner.....	Church papers.
	Miss M. McNeel.....	3 plates, flower pots for nurses' sitting room.
	Miss Louise H. Whelpley.....	Old linen.
	Mrs. McKenney.....	Old linen.
	Mrs. C. B. King.....	1 dozen bowls for ward, and 1 dozen plates.
	Mrs. Kingan.....	1 dozen blue sauce dishes for ward.
	Miss Delafield.....	Old linen.
	Miss Mary McFadden.....	1 dozen blue-and-white sugar bowls, 1 dozen soup plates.
	Miss M. L. Weiss.....	1 dozen blue plates.
	Dr. A. E. Portman.....	Basket of preserves.
	Miss Delafield.....	Old linen.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers for wards.
	S. Lemon Hoover.....	50 pounds roast beef.
June.....	Mr. Whittemore.....	X-ray tubes.
	Dr. A. E. Portman.....	Basket of preserves.
	Congregational Church.....	Flowers for wards.
	Colonel Bingham.....	Flowers.
	Miss Fraser.....	Magazines.
	Mrs. Merton Smith.....	Old linen, magazines, 1 box talcum powder.
	Mrs. Carns.....	Old linen.
	Mr. McCrane.....	Newspapers.
	Dr. A. E. Portman.....	Preserves, 1 basket vegetables.
	Mrs. John O'Connell.....	Magazines.
	Miss Poole.....	Hose.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
	W. F. Roberts.....	Prescription blanks.

Record of ward patients, from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
MEDICAL CASES.								
Abortion.....		1	1	1				1
Alcoholism.....	16	3	19	7	12			19
Angina pectoris.....	4		4		4			4
Calculi renal.....	3		3		3			3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	13	1	14		3		11	14
Cerebral syphilis.....		1	1				1	1
Enteritis.....	5	4	9	5	4			9
Epilepsy.....	4	1	5	1	4			5
Epistaxis.....	3		3		3			3
Fever, enteric.....	2		2	2				2
Fever, intermittent.....	23	2	25	7	18			25
Fever, thermic.....	6	2	8	4	2		2	8
Heat exhaustion.....	1	2	3	1	2			3
Hepatic colic.....	1		1	1				1
Hysteria.....	3	13	16	10	6			16
Mania, acute.....	10	2	12	4	7		1	12
Maternity.....	1		1		1			1
Nephritis.....	1		1			1		1
Pneumonia.....	6	1	7	2	3		2	7
Poisoning:								
Chloroform.....		1	1	1				1
Illuminating gas.....	5	2	7	3	2		2	7
Lead.....	2		2	1	1			2
Mercurial.....		1	1		1			1
Opium.....	10	6	16	14			2	16
Rheumatism, muscular.....	2	1	3	2	1			3
Secundines retained after abortion.....		2	2	2				2
Sneezing.....	1		1	1				1
Uremia.....	1	1	2	1			1	2
Total.....	123	47	170	70	77	1	22	170

Record of ward patients, from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Male	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
EYE AND EAR.								
Bullet removed from frontal bone.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cataract.....	8	4	12	11	1	.....	.....	12
Entropion.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	2
Enucleation of eyeball.....	8	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Epithelioma of lid.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Iridectomy.....	2	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	3
Total.....	19	11	30	26	4	.....	.....	30
SURGICAL DISEASES.								
Adenitis inguinal.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2
Cellulitis.....	8	.....	8	1	7	.....	.....	8
Circumcision.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cleft palate.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cyst axillary removed.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Excision tubercular kneejoint.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fistula in ano.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Harelip, operation for.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Hemorrhoids, operation for.....	3	2	5	1	4	.....	.....	5
Herniotomy.....	11	.....	11	9	1	.....	1	11
Hydrocele.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ingrowing toe nail.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lipoma.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Necrosis.....	2	2	4	1	3	.....	.....	4
Perineum, laceration of.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Retention of urine.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sarcoma.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Septicæmia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Shade's operation for ulcer.....	3	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Sinus scrotal.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Skin graft.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Stricture of rectum.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Synovitis.....	4	1	5	2	3	.....	.....	5
Tenotomy.....	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	3
Tubercular glands of neck excised.....	3	3	6	3	3	.....	.....	6
Varicocele.....	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	3
Total.....	57	14	71	28	41	.....	2	71
SURGICAL INJURIES.								
Amputation:								
Foot.....	4	.....	4	1	2	.....	1	4
Hand.....	4	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	4
Leg.....	2	2	4	1	3	.....	.....	4
Phalanges.....	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	3
Auto-castration, insane.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Burns.....	6	6	12	2	4	.....	6	12
Concussion.....	25	7	32	11	20	1	.....	32
Contusion, abdomen.....	8	4	12	2	10	.....	.....	12
Contusion, shoulder and back.....	5	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	5
Crush of foot.....	4	1	5	.....	4	1	.....	5
Crush of hand.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Dislocation of clavicle.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dislocation of hip.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dislocation of humerus.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fracture:								
Clavicle.....	4	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	4
Femur.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Humerus (one compound).....	4	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	4
Jaw, compound.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Nasal, compound.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Patella.....	4	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	4
Pott's.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Rib.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Scapula.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Skull.....	21	2	23	5	11	.....	7	23
Tibia.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Tibia and fibula, compound.....	3	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Fracture of right femur and tibia and fibula, compound, left.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3
compound, left.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hemorrhage:								
Cerebral, traumatic trephined.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Rectal.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Uterine.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Urethral.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Esophagotomy.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1

322 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Record of ward patients, from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
SURGICAL INJURIES—continued.								
Wounds:								
Gunshot, of abdomen	4	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	4
Gunshot, of head	5	.....	5	1	2	.....	2	5
Gunshot, of neck	2	3	5	2	2	.....	1	5
Gunshot, of thigh	6	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	6
Incised scalp	4	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	4
Incised trachea	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2
Lacerated scalp	26	5	31	3	28	.....	.....	31
Lacerated thigh .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lacerated wrist, tendon severed	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	3
Ruptured kidney	6	.....	6	.....	2	.....	4	6
Stab, abdomen	5	1	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Stab, back, partially severing spinal cord .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Stab, chest	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2
Totals	200	40	240	47	166	2	25	240

Operations performed in surgical and emergency departments.

Abdominal sections	6	Hernia, strangulated	1
Amputations	21	Hydrocele tapped	15
Aspiration	7	Incision of abscess	309
Cellulitis	27	Ingrowing toe nail, operations for	12
Circumcision	3	Laparotomy for gunshot wound, intestines	1
Curetting sinus	1	Necrosed bone removed	4
Dislocations reduced	11	Nephrectomy	2
Divulsion for talipes	1	Nephrotomy	1
Excisions:		Cesophagotomy	1
Bullet from arm	2	Perineal section	1
Epulis	1	Prolapsus ani	1
Cysts	29	Ranula	3
Fibula, lower third	1	Shade's operation for ulcer	5
Glands, tubercular	7	Skin graft	3
Celloid	4	Tendon suture	8
Lipoma	2	Teeth extracted	50
Papilloma	4	Trephining	9
Tumor	15	Wiring patella	3
Fissure in ano	1	Wiring femur	1
Fistula in ano	3	Wiring tibia	2
Foreign bodies removed	196	Wounds sutured	919
Fractures reduced	99	Varicocele	4
Gunshot of neck explored	1	Vaccination	4
Hemorrhoids, radical cure of	8		
Hernia, operation for	10	Total	1,819

Operations performed on eye and ear.

Chalazion	27	Hordeolum, incised	2
Cyst of lid	2	Iridectomy	3
Enucleation of eyeball	11	Lachrymal duct opened	4
Entropion, plastic operation for	2	Nasal duct opened	4
Epithelioma of lid removed	1	Pterygium removed	2
Extraction of cataract	12	Tenotomy	9
Foreign body from ear	3	Wounds of lid sutured	1
Foreign body from eye	20		
Foreign body from frontal bone	1	Total	104

Genito-urinary service.

Adenitis, inguinal incised	10	Urethral hemorrhage	1
Circumcision	3		
Paraphimosis	1	Total	15

Operations in children's clinic.

Abscess, incised	15	Nævus removed	1
Achillotomy	1	Necrosis orbital plate	1
Ankylo glossia loosened	2	Phalanx amputated	3
Circumcision	5	Prepuce, adherent, loosened	1
Curetting	2	Resection of kneejoint	1
Foreign bodies removed	3	Talipes varus, operation for	1
Harelip, operation for	2	Tumor removed	1
Herniotomy	1		
Hydrocele, radical cure for	1	Total	42
Ingrowing nail removed	1		

Operations for diseases of women.

Curettment for retained placenta	2	Vulvo-vaginal abscess, incised.....	2
Lacerated perineum.....	1		
Polypus removed.....	2	Total.....	9
Mammary abscess, incised	2		

Clinic for general diseases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adenitis.....			1	3	4	Jaundice	3	1	7	3	14
Alcoholism	2				2	La Grippe	14	19	36	20	89
Anæmia (pernicious).....	1	3		4	8	Lumbago	3	2	16	5	26
Antero sclerosis			1		1	Lumbricoides ascarides.....			1		1
Aortic stenosis			1		1	Malaria.....	63	16	50	66	195
Ascites	1			2	3	Migraine	5	2	1	4	12
Asthma		1	1		2	Mitral regurgitation.....			2	2	4
Bright's disease			2		2	Nephritis.....	7	4	10	9	30
Bronchitis	13	6	26	34	79	Neuralgia	10	7	10	21	48
Calculi (biliary).....				1	1	Neurasthenia.....	8	5	9	16	38
Calculi (renal)	1				1	Paralysis (Bell's)				1	1
Cellulitis				1	1	Pharyngitis		2	1	1	4
Cerebral hyperæmia.....	3	6	8	16	33	Pleurisy	4		1	3	8
Cirrhosis	1	1	1		3	Pleurodynia	4		1	4	9
Constipation.....	26	20	42	48	136	Rheumatism (acute articular)	24	16	57	35	132
Coryza.....	8	1	27	16	52	Rheumatism (chronic articular)	31	20	42	34	127
Cystitis.....	4	3	4	12	23	Rheumatism (muscular).....	55	25	80	73	233
Diabetes mellitis.....			2		2	Rheumatoid arthritis.....			1		1
Diarrhœa	15	9	25	18	67	Sprain of back.....	1		4		5
Dysentery (acute)	3	2	6	5	16	Syphilis	10	2	10	5	27
Dysentery (chronic)	3	5	3	6	17	Tænia soleum.....			2	2	4
Dysmenorrhœa		1		2	3	Tonsilitis.....		1	2	2	5
Fever, intermittent.....	91	33	134	56	314	Tuberculosis	3	1	2	2	8
Fever, remittent.....	12	0	20	27	68	Urticaria		1		2	3
Gastritis (acute).....	17	11	36	34	98	Referred to other services.....	30	9	35	19	93
Gastritis (chronic).....	5	5	17	14	41	Undiagnosed	7	4	6	7	24
Gonorrhœa			3	5	8						
Heat prostration.....			1	1	2						
Hemorrhoids		1	1		2						
Hernia (inguinal).....			1		1						
Indigestion	57	70	129	199	455						
						Total	545	324	878	840	2,587

Report of genito-urinary service, July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	Total.
Abscess (perineal).....	0	1	1	Paraphimosis.....	7	8	15
Adenitis (inguinal).....	15	110	125	Phimosis	2	7	9
Balanitis	0	10	10	Polyuria.....	0	1	1
Chancroid	23	150	173	Prostatorrhœa.....	0	1	1
Chancre	7	19	26	Prostate, hypertrophy of.....	1	4	5
Condylomata	4	3	7	Retention.....	0	1	1
Cystitis.....	25	74	99	Scabies	0	1	1
Dermatitis.....	1	0	1	Scrotal sinus.....	0	1	1
Eczema	1	1	2	Stricture, urethral	5	9	14
Epididymitis	6	28	34	Syphilis	6	27	33
Gleet	1	0	1	Urethritis	3	1	4
Gonorrhœa:				Varicocele.....	2	2	4
Acute	54	202	256	Venereal warts	1	3	4
Chronic.....	71	169	240	Referred.....	2	5	7
Herpes, prepucealis.....	3	2	5	Undiagnosed	1	23	24
Hydrocele	0	1	1				
Impotence	0	1	1	Total	244	871	1,115
Orchitis	3	9	12				

سنة ١١١١

See picture of school across the river

1942-1943

Veg. No.	V. No. Colored				Total	Diagnosis	V. No. Colored				Total
	N.	I.	N.	I.			N.	I.	N.	I.	
1	2	1	1	1	5	Chlorophyll					
2	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
3	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
4	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
5	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
6	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
7	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
8	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
9	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
10	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
11	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
12	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
13	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
14	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
15	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
16	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
17	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
18	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
19	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
20	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
21	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
22	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
23	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
24	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
25	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
26	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
27	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
28	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
29	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
30	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
31	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
32	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
33	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
34	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
35	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
36	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
37	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
38	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
39	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
40	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
41	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
42	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
43	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
44	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
45	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
46	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
47	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
48	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
49	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
50	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
51	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
52	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
53	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
54	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
55	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
56	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
57	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
58	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
59	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
60	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
61	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
62	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
63	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
64	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
65	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
66	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
67	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
68	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
69	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
70	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
71	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
72	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
73	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
74	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
75	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
76	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
77	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
78	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
79	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
80	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
81	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
82	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
83	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
84	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
85	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
86	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
87	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
88	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
89	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
90	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
91	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
92	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
93	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
94	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
95	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
96	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
97	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
98	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
99	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
100	1	1	1	1	4	Chlorophyll					
Total	100	100	100	100	400						

FILE # 143-1115

[illegible]

New patients treated during the year—Continued.

THROAT AND CHEST CLINIC.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adenitis, tubercular .....	...	...	...	2	2	Peri-tonsillar abscess .....	...	...	1	2	3
Adenoids-post-nasal space	1	2	...	1	4	Pharyngitis:					
Aneurism .....	...	...	1	2	3	Acute	12	5	20	25	62
Aortic regurgitation	2	...	4	2	8	Chronic	11	7	12	14	44
Aortic stenosis .....	...	...	...	1	1	Granulosa	1	...	3	2	6
Aortic and mitral regurgi-						Phthisis	9	4	20	14	47
tation	1	1	6	3	11	Pleurodynia	5	2	32	12	51
Arterial fibrosis	3	2	4	4	13	Pluritis	1	...	7	1	9
Asthma	5	6	7	4	22	Pneumonia:					
Atheroma	1	...	2	2	5	Croupous .....	...	2	2	...	4
Bronchitis:						Catarrhal .....	...	...	...	1	1
Acute	65	28	164	107	364	Polypi of nose	1	...	...	...	1
Chronic	7	14	39	21	91	Post-nasal catarrh	9	7	1	3	20
Diphtheria	1	...	1	1	3	Rhinitis:					
Disintegrating septum	2	1	...	...	3	Acute	2	2	8	7	14
Emphysema	5	...	2	2	9	Atrophica	1	6	5	2	14
Endocarditis	1	...	...	...	1	Hypertrophica	7	4	13	9	33
Fatty heart	2	...	4	4	10	Chronic .....	...	1	3	1	5
Functional, disease of						Sicca	1	1	2	...	4
heart	1	7	10	3	21	Rhino-pharyngitis, chronic	4	5	1	3	13
Hydrothorax .....	...	1	...	2	3	Syphilitic ulcerat of palate	3	2	2	2	9
Hypertrophy of heart	1	2	2	3	8	Syphilitic ulceration of					
Hypertrophy of tonsils	1	2	5	8	16	larynx	1	1	2	2	6
Hypertrophy of lingual						Tonsillitis acute, catarrhal	2	5	19	18	44
tonsils .....	...	...	1	...	1	Tonsillitis, follicular	2	1	7	2	12
Influenza	6	1	1	2	10	Tonsillitis, specific .....	...	...	1	...	1
Intercostal neuralgia	1	2	2	4	9	Tuberculosis, laryngis .....	...	...	1	2	3
Laryngitis:						Tuberculosis	27	7	24	40	98
Acute	4	3	6	9	22	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	3	2	5	3	13
Chronic	3	2	5	4	14	Ulcers, oral	1	1	2	2	6
Mitral regurgitation	1	...	2	1	4	Referred .....	...	4	4	3	11
Mitral regurgitation and						Undiagnosed	4	2	7	6	19
stenosis .....	...	...	2	1	3						
Mitral stenosis	6	3	8	4	21	Total	240	148	477	374	1,239
Paralysis recurrent	3	...	...	1	4						

CHILDREN'S CLINIC.

Abscess	16	11	16	14	57	Foreign body in—					
Adenitis	5	6	10	8	29	Foot .....	...	...	1	...	1
Anæmia	1	2	1	5	9	Nose	1	...	...	1	2
Anasarca .....	...	...	...	1	1	Esophagus	2	...	...	...	2
Ankyloglossia .....	...	1	1	3	5	Fracture of—					
Arthritis (tubercular) .....	...	1	...	...	1	Clavicle (old)	2	...	...	2	4
Ascaris lumbricoides	1	3	6	2	12	Radius .....	...	...	1	...	1
Blepharitis marginalis	2	2	1	...	5	Tibia	1	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	23	17	65	63	168	Gangrene of toe .....	...	...	1	...	1
Cerebral hyperæmia .....	...	...	...	3	3	Gastritis	5	7	6	12	30
Chorea	1	3	1	1	6	Genu valgum .....	...	1	...	1	2
Condylomata .....	...	...	1	...	1	Genu varum (double) .....	...	...	1	...	1
Conjunctivitis	4	2	7	5	18	Goitre	1	...	...	1	2
Contusions	7	3	8	2	20	Gonorrhœa	3	2	8	6	19
Coxalgia	1	1	1	...	3	Hare lip .....	...	...	1	1	2
Cystitis .....	...	...	2	...	2	Hernia:					
Dermatitis	4	3	3	2	12	Femoral .....	...	...	1	...	1
Diphtheria .....	...	...	1	1	2	Inguinal	6	...	4	...	10
Dyspepsia	11	21	35	45	112	Umbilical	1	...	1	...	2
Eczema	9	9	9	11	38	Herpes zoster .....	...	...	8	1	4
Emphysema .....	...	...	1	...	1	Hydrargyrosialorrhœa .....	...	...	1	...	1
Eneuresis .....	...	2	6	5	13	Hydrocele	1	...	1	...	2
Enteritis .....	...	2	2	4	8	Indigestion	1	1	4	4	10
Enterocolitis	8	4	7	8	27	Ingrowing nail .....	...	1	...	...	1
Epilepsy	1	1	...	2	4	Impetigo contagiosa	8	4	10	10	32
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	1	1	Jaundice .....	...	1	...	1	2
Fever:						Laryngitis	1	...	4	2	7
Enteric .....	...	...	2	1	3	Lipoma .....	...	...	...	1	1
Intermittent	39	36	62	46	183	Malingering	1	...	...	1	2
Remittent	1	1	2	...	4	Marasmus .....	...	...	...	2	2
Fibro-cystic tumor .....	...	...	...	1	1	Mitral insufficiency	1	...	...	3	4
Foramen ovale patulous	1	...	...	...	1	Nævus .....	...	2	...	2	4
Foreign body in—						Neuralgia	1	3	4	5	13
Abdominal wall						Otitis media	10	5	6	6	27
(needle) .....	...	...	1	...	1	Paralysis (facial) .....	...	2	...	...	2
Ear	1	...	...	...	1	Paralysis (spastic spinal) .....	...	...	1	...	1
Eye	2	...	...	...	2	Parotitis	1	...	2	...	3

New patients treated during the year.

SKIN CLINIC.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Acne	30	6	13	15	64	Pemphigus			1		1
Acne rosacea	3			1	4	Pruritus senilis		1	1	2	4
Alopecia	2	1		1	4	Psoriasis	3	2		2	7
Alopecia areata			1	1	2	Rhus toxicodendron	2				2
Balanites			2		2	Scabies	12	1	17	7	37
Chloasma				1	1	Sycosis, nonparasitic	3		1		4
Dermatitis benenata	4		8	3	15	Syphilis	30	4	75	28	137
Eczema	54	25	64	41	184	Syphiloderma	15	4	45	19	83
Epithelioma		1		1	2	Tinea sycosis, parasitic			3		3
Erysipelas			1		1	Tinea versicolor			3	1	4
Fibrosa			1		1	Trichophytosis capitis		1	3		4
Furuncylosis	5		2		7	Trichophytosis corporis	1		2		3
Herpes zoster	1	1	5	1	8	Urticaria	1		3	2	6
Impetigo contagiosa	5	1	8	5	19	Verucca			1		1
Lichen tropicus				1	1	Referred to other services	3		8	2	13
Lupus erythematosus			1		1	Undiagnosed	5		2	4	11
Papilloma		1	1	1	3						
Pediculosis			4		4	Total	179	49	276	139	643

EYE AND EAR CLINIC.

Abscess of cornea	1			3	4	Glaucoma		3	3		6
Abscess of lachrymal sac		2		1	3	Gumma of ciliary body				1	1
Abscess preauricular			1		1	Hemianopsia		1			1
Amylyopia	3		3	1	7	Hemorrhage in anterior chamber			1		1
Anophthalmia (operative)	1		2		3	Hemorrhage in bitreous		1			1
Aphakia	4	3		2	9	Hordeolum	4	3	3	1	11
Atrophy of globe	2	2	4	3	11	Hydrophthalmus				1	1
Atrophy of optic nerve	1	1	4	2	8	Impacted cerumen	5	2	5	5	17
Blepharitis marginalis	9	8	3	7	27	Iris tremulous	1				1
Burn of cornea	3	1	2		6	Iritis	9	6	7	8	30
Cataract (commencing)	1	4	13	15	33	Keratitis	17	9	15	21	62
Cataract (senile)	6	5	5	5	21	Kerato-iritis				1	1
Cataract (traumatic)	1		2		3	Laceration of lower lid			1		1
Chalazion	7	4	13	15	39	Leucoma corneal	1	5	11	5	22
Chemosis of conjunctiva	5	1	6	3	15	Lipoma of lower lid		1			1
Choroiditis	4	2	7	3	16	Malingering				1	1
Conjunctiva, circumcorneal hypertrophy of	2	1	3	4	10	Mydriasis	3		1	1	5
Conjunctivitis:						Nævus of internal canthus		2			2
Catarrhal	31	48	50	61	190	Neuralgia supraorbital		1	1		2
Chemical	1				1	Nyctalopia	3				3
Muco purulent	7	2	9	7	25	Nystagmus	1				1
Papillary	3	9	4	7	23	Occlusion of pupil	1				1
Purulent	2		6	6	14	Opacity of vitreous	4		1	3	8
Scrofulous	4	7	12	19	42	Ophthalmia neonatorum	2			2	4
Contusion of globe			2		2	Otitis externa	4		1	8	13
Corneal opacity	1	1	3	2	7	Otitis media:					
Corneal ulcer	3	1	6	3	13	Catarrhal, acute	4	3	5	7	19
Cyclitis	3			1	4	Catarrhal, chronic	17	17	15	16	65
Cyst, sebaceous, of ear	1				1	Suppurative, acute	6	5	5	4	20
Cyst, orbit		1			1	Suppurative, chronic	6	14	11	10	41
Dacryocystitis	3	10		3	16	Panophthalmitis		1	4		5
Deafness from cerebro-spinal meningitis	1				1	Paralysis of accommodation	1		1	1	3
Deafness, nervous	2				2	Paralysis of external rectus			1	1	2
Deafness, total	2				2	Perichondritis auricular		1			1
Detachment of retina	1				1	Pinguicula	2		2		4
Diplopia	1				1	Pterygium	1		4	1	6
Dislocation of lens	1				1	Refraction, errors in	32	77	58	49	216
Distichiasis				1	1	Retinitis	2	4			6
Ecchymosis of conjunctivæ	2	1	5	4	12	Rupture of globe	1		2		3
Ectropion	1	2			3	Scotoma				1	1
Eczema (auricular)	1	1		2	4	Staphyloma cornea	3	7	1	1	12
Eczema (lid)		1		1	2	Strabismus convergens	3	1	1	2	7
Entropion	1	1		2	4	Strabismus divergens	2				2
Epicanthus		1			1	Synechia anterior	2	2			4
Epiphora	1	5	1	2	9	Trachoma	3		4	2	9
Episcleritis	2	1	4	1	8	Traumatism of orbit				2	2
Epithelioma of lid		1			1	Tuberculosis of conjunctiva	2				2
Exophthalmic goitre				1	1	Ulcer of cornea resorption	3				3
Foreign body in conjunctivæ	1		1		2						
Foreign body in cornea	22		16	1	39	Total	294	295	351	346	1,286
Foreign body in ear		1		1	2						
Furuncle of ear	1	1		2	4						

New patients treated during the year—Continued.

THROAT AND CHEST CLINIC.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adenitis, tubercular				2	2	Peri-tonsillar abscess			1	2	3
Adenoids-post-nasal space	1	2		1	4	Pharyngitis:					
Aneurism			1	2	3	Acute	12	5	20	25	62
Aortic regurgitation	2		4	2	8	Chronic	11	7	12	14	44
Aortic stenosis				1	1	Granulosa	1		3	2	6
Aortic and mitral regurgi-						Phthisis	9	4	20	14	47
tation	1	1	6	3	11	Pleurodynia	5	2	32	12	51
Arterial fibrosis	3	2	4	4	13	Pluritis	1		7	1	9
Asthma	5	6	7	4	22	Pneumonia:					
Atheroma	1		2	2	5	Croupous		2	2		4
Bronchitis:						Catarrhal				1	1
Acute	65	28	164	107	364	Polypi of nose	1				1
Chronic	7	14	39	21	91	Post-nasal catarrh	9	7	1	3	20
Diphtheria	1		1	1	3	Rhinitis:					
Disintegrating septum	2	1			3	Acute	2	2	3	7	14
Emphysema	5		2	2	9	Atrophica	1	6	5	2	14
Endocarditis	1				1	Hypertrophica	7	4	13	9	33
Fatty heart	2		4	4	10	Chronic		1	3	1	5
Functional, disease of						Sicca	1	1	2		4
heart	1	7	10	3	21	Rhino-pharyngitis, chronic	4	5	1	3	13
Hydrothorax		1		2	3	Syphilitic ulcerat of palate	3	2	2	2	9
Hypertrophy of heart	1	2	2	3	8	Syphilitic ulceration of					
Hypertrophy of tonsils	1	2	5	8	16	larynx	1	1	2	2	6
Hypertrophy of lingual						Tonsillitis acute, catarrhal	2	5	19	18	44
tonsils			1		1	Tonsillitis, follicular	2	1	7	2	12
Influenza	6	1	1	2	10	Tonsillitis, specific			1		1
Intercostal neuralgia	1	2	2	4	9	Tuberculosis, laryngis			1	2	3
Laryngitis:						Tuberculosis	27	7	24	40	98
Acute	4	3	8	9	22	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	3	2	5	3	13
Chronic	3	2	5	4	14	Ulcers, oral	1	1	2	2	6
Mitral regurgitation	1		2	1	4	Referred		4	4	3	11
Mitral regurgitation and						Undiagnosed	4	2	7	8	19
stenosis			2	1	3						
Mitral stenosis	6	3	8	4	21	Total	240	148	477	374	1,239
Paralysis recurrent	3			1	4						

CHILDREN'S CLINIC.

Abscess	16	11	16	14	57	Foreign body in—					
Adenitis	5	6	10	8	29	Foot			1		1
Anæmia	1	2	1	5	9	Nose	1			1	2
Anasarca				1	1	Oesophagus	2				2
Ankyloglossia		1	1	3	5	Fracture of—					
Arthritis (tubercular)		1			1	Clavicle (old)	2			2	4
Ascaris lumbricoides	1	3	6	2	12	Radius			1		1
Blepharitis marginalis	2	2	1		5	Tibia	1				1
Bronchitis	23	17	65	63	168	Gangrene of toe			1		1
Cerebral hyperæmia				3	3	Gastritis	5	7	6	12	30
Chorea	1	3	1	1	6	Genu valgum		1		1	2
Condylomata			1		1	Genu varum (double)			1		1
Conjunctivitis	4	2	7	5	18	Goitre	1			1	2
Contusions	7	3	8	2	20	Gonorrhœa	3	2	8	6	19
Coxalgia	1	1	1		3	Hare lip			1	1	2
Cystitis			2		2	Hernia:					
Dermatitis	4	3	3	2	12	Femoral			1		1
Diphtheria			1	1	2	Inguinal	6		4		10
Dyspepsia	11	21	35	45	112	Umbilical	1		1		2
Eczema	9	9	9	11	38	Herpes zoster			3	1	4
Emphysema			1		1	Hydrargyrosialorrhœa			1		1
Eneuresis		2	6	5	13	Hydrocele	1		1		2
Enteritis		2	2	4	8	Indigestion	1	1	4	4	10
Enterocolitis	8	4	7	8	27	Ingrowing nail		1			1
Epilepsy	1	1		2	4	Impetigo contagiosa	8	4	10	10	32
Erysipelas				1	1	Jaundice		1		1	2
Fever:						Laryngitis	1		4	2	7
Enteric			2	1	3	Lipoma				1	1
Intermittent	39	36	62	46	183	Malingering	1			1	2
Remittent	1	1	2		4	Marasmus				2	2
Fibro-cystic tumor				1	1	Mitral insufficiency	1			3	4
Foramen ovale patulous	1				1	Nævus		2		2	4
Foreign body in—						Neuralgia	1	3	4	5	13
Abdominal wall						Otitis media	10	5	6	6	27
(needle)			1		1	Paralysis (facial)		2			2
Ear	1				1	Paralysis (spastic spinal)			1		1
Eye	2				2	Parotitis	1		2		3

New patients treated during the year—Continued.

CHILDREN'S CLINIC—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pertussis	8	14	16	15	53	Scrofula	5	12	22	27	66
Petit mal			1		1	Stomatitis	6		4	4	14
Pharyngitis		5	3	2	10	Synovitis of knee				1	1
Phimosis	4		2		6	Syphilis, congenital	2	2	8	6	18
Phthisis pulmonalis	3	3	6	5	17	Supernumerary digits				1	1
Pleurisy			2	1	3	Talipes equino varus		1			1
Polio-myelitis (chronic anterior)	1				1	Talipes valgus		1		1	2
Polio-myelitis (anterior) following equino varus ..	1				1	Tinea capitis	5	1	14	13	33
Potts disease	1		3		4	Tinea circinata	1	2	8	1	12
Purpura	2				2	Tinea soleum				2	2
Retention of urine	1	1			2	Tonsillitis	8	12	9	23	52
Rhachitis	4		15	13	32	Urticaria	3	2		3	8
Rheumatism		2	2	1	5	Varicella		1	1	2	4
Rhinitis	17	22	14	23	76	Wounds (lacerated)	4	2	2	2	10
Rhus foxicodendron	4	1	1		6	Referred to other services ..	37	42	33	45	157
Scabies	3	1	6	5	15	Undiagnosed	6	6	9	12	33
						Total	311	293	493	504	1,601

CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Abortion		6	6	Menopause	1	19	20
Abscess	9	28	37	Menstruation vicarious	2		2
Breast		1	1	Metritis		10	10
Vulvo vaginal	3	14	17	Ovaritis	6	30	36
Amenorrhœa	3	4	7	Perineum, laceration of	3	6	9
Anteflexion of uterus	3	29	32	Polypus	6	1	7
Anteversio of uterus		2	2	Pregnancy	9	73	82
Atresia of uterine canal		4	4	Procidentia of uterus	2		2
Carcinoma of breast		3	3	Proclitis		1	1
Carcinoma of uterus	1	1	2	Prolapse of uterus	2	3	5
Cervicitis	1	2	3	Retroflexion of uterus	2	12	14
Cervix, laceration of	6	14	20	Retroversion of uterus	11	26	37
Cervix and perineum, laceration of ..	28	65	93	Salpingitis:			
With retroversion	5	3	8	Left	5	17	22
With chronic endometritis ..	1		1	Right	9	16	25
Chancroid	1	13	14	Double	2	1	3
Cystitis	5	19	24	Stricture of rectum		1	1
Cystocele		2	2	Subinvolution of uterus		14	14
Endocervicitis		4	4	Syphilis, primary		7	7
Endometritis	7	51	58	Syphilis, secondary	13	39	52
Fibroid of uterus	1	22	23	Tumor of vulva		1	1
Fibroid of uterus and pregnancy ..	1	1	2	Vaginitis, gonorrhœal	5	46	51
Fissured nipple	1	1	2	Vaginitis, senile	1	2	3
Fistula in ano		3	3	Vaginitis, simple	18	32	50
Fistula in rectovaginal		1	1	Vegetations of vagina		2	2
Infantile uterus		3	3	Vulvritis		5	5
Lateral flexion of uterus		2	2	Referred to other services ..		2	2
Mammitis	6	4	10	Undiagnosed	12	16	28
				Total	191	684	875

CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism	6		4		10	Chorea		2		2	4
Anapeiretic paralysis	5				5	Dementia			2		2
Anterior polio-myelitis	1				1	Epilepsy	7	2	8	7	24
Antero-lateral sclerosis		1			1	Exophthalmic goitre	1	3		2	6
Cephalalgia	4	3	6	3	16	Facial paralysis	2	2	2	2	8
Cerebral anæmia	1	9	1	5	16	Hysteria	1	6	1	16	24
Cerebral hyperæmia	24	22	19	51	116	Impotence	4		6		10
Cerebral hemorrhage	8		6	1	15	Locomotor ataxia	3		2	1	6
Cerebral syphilis	1		6	3	10	Melancholia	4		1		5

New patients treated during the year—Continued.

CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISEASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Migraine	1	....	2	2	5	Petit-mal	2	2	....	1	5
Morphia habit	1	....	....	....	1	Progressive muscular	....	....	....	....	....
Multiple neuritis	3	1	....	....	4	atrophy	1	....	1	....	2
Neuralgia:	....	....	....	....	....	Puerperal mania .....	....	....	....	1	1
Sciatic	3	....	2	3	18	Tobacco habit	2	....	1	....	3
Supraorbital	3	1	3	3	10	Uræmia .....	....	....	....	1	1
Facial	2	....	5	6	13	Referred to other serv-	....	....	....	....	....
Intercostal	5	2	6	5	18	ices	1	2	4	2	9
Neuritis	6	1	2	1	0	Total	103	59	92	119	373
Paranoia .....	....	....	....	1	1						
Paralysis agitans	1	....	2	....	3						

CLINIC FOR SURGICAL DISEASES.

Abcess:						Furuncle	2	2	3	1	8
Alveolar	2	1	9	7	19	Ganglion	1	1	4	3	9
Arm	9	2	7	3	21	Hemorrhoids (external) ..	6	....	6	3	15
Back	2	....	2	2	6	Hemorrhoids (internal) ..	9	1	2	1	13
Head	4	2	6	1	13	Hernia (inguinal)	7	1	15	....	23
Ischio-rectal	2	....	2	4	8	Hydrocele	10	....	3	....	13
Leg	3	2	5	3	13	Ingrowing toenail	8	....	3	1	12
Neck	8	1	6	3	18	Keloid .....	....	3	4	3	10
Adenitis:	....	....	....	....	....	Necrosis	1	1	1	....	3
Cervical	8	2	17	16	13	Phlegmon	43	9	38	16	106
Inguinal	3	....	8	....	11	Ranula	1	1	2	3	7
Amputation (old) .....	....	....	....	1	1	Sprain .....	....	1	8	4	13
Ankylosis:	....	....	....	....	....	Stricture	1	1	2	....	4
Elbow joint .....	....	....	....	2	2	Synovitis	4	1	1	5	11
Knee .....	....	....	....	1	1	Syphilis .....	....	....	2	2	4
Arthritis .....	....	1	....	1	2	Tumor	6	4	11	4	25
Bursitis	3	3	....	....	6	Carcinoma .....	....	1	....	....	1
Calculi (urinary)	1	....	....	....	1	Cysts	9	4	7	4	24
Cleft palate	1	....	....	....	1	Sarcoma	4	....	....	2	6
Condyloma (specific)	2	....	2	2	6	Ulcer	25	9	19	23	76
Dislocation (old)	1	....	3	7	5	Tubercular .....	....	1	4	1	6
Epididymitis	3	....	5	....	8	Varicose	5	14	3	13	35
Epithelioma	5	....	1	....	6	Varicocele	3	....	3	....	6
Erysipelas	1	....	....	....	1	Wounds:	....	....	....	....	....
Fissure in ano	2	....	....	1	3	Contused	2	1	3	1	7
Fistula in ano	5	....	1	4	10	Incised .....	....	1	1	....	2
Foreign body in œsoph-	....	....	....	....	....	Lacerated	3	....	2	2	7
agus	1	....	....	....	1	Referred to other serv-	....	....	....	....	....
Fracture:	....	....	....	....	....	ices	4	....	2	3	9
Clavicle	2	....	....	1	3	Undiagnosed	4	2	4	2	12
Colles's	3	....	....	1	4	Total	231	73	227	152	683
Potts's	2	....	....	1	3						

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT.

Abortion threatened				3	3	Cystitis	2	....	1	1	4
Abrasions	59	3	68	4	134	Delirium tremens	3	....	1	....	4
Alcoholism	81	9	12	17	119	Dislocation:	....	....	....	....	....
Angina pectoris	5	....	1	....	6	Clavicle	1	....	....	....	1
Apoplexy	7	....	2	....	9	Elbow	6	....	1	....	7
Asphyxia, drowning .....	....	....	1	....	1	Femur .....	....	....	1	....	1
Asthma	9	2	2	2	15	Humerus	10	....	5	1	16
Bite:	....	....	....	....	....	Inferior maxilla .....	....	....	1	1	2
Animal	59	0	41	14	120	Phalanges	11	3	5	1	20
Human	7	1	4	3	15	Epididymitis	4	....	5	....	9
Burn:	....	....	....	....	....	Epilepsy	32	1	26	3	62
Arm	18	7	12	6	43	Epistaxis	10	....	10	2	22
Body	3	3	1	1	8	Exhaustion, heat	11	1	11	1	24
Head	6	....	11	....	17	Fever, thermic	4	2	3	....	9
Leg	21	2	7	2	32	Foreign body removed:	....	....	....	....	....
Bursitis .....	....	2	4	1	7	Arm	19	6	13	10	48
Cellulitis	138	13	72	20	243	Ear	6	3	3	2	14
Cerebral hyperæmia	23	4	17	4	48	Eye	55	9	12	3	79
Colic:	....	....	....	....	....	Leg	10	5	3	3	21
Intestinal	49	6	27	31	113	Throat	7	1	2	6	16
Renal	11	....	1	....	12	Urethra	1	....	3	....	4
Concussion	6	4	5	1	16	Fracture:	....	....	....	....	....
Conjunctivitis	16	3	6	2	27	Clavicle	16	....	6	....	22
Contusions	204	29	207	40	480	Colles's	11	1	6	....	26

New patients treated during the year—Continued.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Fracture—Continued.						Poisoning—Continued.					
Femur.....	7	....	3	2	12	Rhus toxicodendron	5	....	1	....	6
Fibula.....	5	1	2	....	8	Paraphimosis.....	2	....	....	....	2
Humerus.....	12	....	4	....	16	Prolapsus ani.....	....	....	2	....	2
Inferior maxilla.....	5	1	4	....	10	Retention.....	13	....	14	....	27
Metacarpal.....	20	2	7	....	29	Rheumatism.....	9	2	9	3	23
Metatarsal.....	3	1	....	1	5	Sprain.....	130	19	95	19	263
Nasal.....	15	....	4	....	19	Synovitis.....	14	3	14	3	34
Phalanges.....	19	....	2	....	21	Tachycardia.....	1	1	....	....	2
Phalanges, compound.....	7	1	8	1	17	Tonsillitis.....	11	6	8	3	28
Potts's.....	2	....	....	....	2	Uræmia.....	....	....	1	....	1
Patella.....	4	2	2	1	9	Vaccination.....	4	....	....	....	4
Radius.....	13	1	6	1	21	Wounds:					
Rib.....	14	....	6	1	21	Crushed.....	16	1	10	2	29
Scapula.....	3	1	2	....	6	Gunshot—					
Sternum.....	1	1	1	....	3	Abdomen.....	2	....	2	....	4
Skull.....	12	2	9	3	26	Arm.....	5	2	8	3	18
Tibia.....	12	....	9	1	22	Head.....	8	2	4	2	16
Tibia and fibula.....	8	1	3	....	12	Leg.....	4	....	6	....	10
Ulna.....	7	2	2	....	11	Incised—					
Hemorrhage:						Arm.....	101	11	60	19	191
Buccal.....	4	....	1	1	6	Back.....	9	1	12	1	21
Pulmonary.....	6	1	5	2	14	Head.....	27	5	56	6	94
Urethral.....	....	....	2	....	2	Leg.....	12	....	13	6	31
Hemorrhoids	7	....	2	....	9	Trachea.....	1	....	....	....	1
Hernia	6	....	3	....	9	Infected—					
Strangulated.....	1	....	....	....	1	Arm.....	27	4	13	3	47
Hiccough	2	....	3	....	5	Leg.....	5	3	2	....	10
Hysteria	7	13	4	9	33	Lacerated—					
Malaria	47	8	28	4	87	Arm.....	218	14	137	30	399
Malingering.....	....	....	3	....	3	Face.....	148	13	91	19	271
Mania, acute	4	....	....	....	4	Leg.....	31	5	19	....	60
Neuralgia	17	1	10	3	31	Scalp.....	154	12	97	5	290
Odontalgia	27	8	47	15	97	Trunk.....	2	....	3	....	5
Pleurodynia	4	1	2	....	7	Punctured—					
Pneumonia.....	....	....	1	....	1	Arm.....	12	....	11	....	23
Poisoning:						Head.....	1	....	4	....	5
Arsenic.....	3	1	....	1	5	Leg.....	14	2	6	2	24
Bichloride of mercury.....	1	2	....	....	3	Trunk.....	6	....	9	1	16
Illuminating gas.....	5	3	....	2	10	Referred.....	13	....	....	6	19
Lead.....	3	....	....	....	3	Treatment refused.....	2	....	....	....	2
Opium.....	15	3	1	3	22	Undiagnosed.....	11	1	9	....	21
Potash.....	....	....	....	1	1						
						Total.....	2,293	290	1,520	398	4,501

REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual reports of the several departments and officers of Columbia Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as follows: The report of the medical board, the report of the superintendent relative to the hospital, the report of the superintendent as to the receipts from pay patients, the report of the superintendent relative to the training school the report of the committee on personal property, and the report of the treasurer.

The special appropriation of \$5,000 made for repairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, has been already expended for repairs for which there was urgent necessity.

After careful consideration, aided by the advice of the inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia, the directors of the hospital asked at the beginning of last session of Congress for an appropriation of \$7,000, which was considered the lowest sum sufficient to make repairs and provide furniture which were imperatively required. The amount actually appropriated for these purposes was, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, but \$2,000. This sum, it is agreed by all who know the condition and needs of the hospital, is wholly insufficient to make the required repairs and to provide equipment and furniture absolutely necessary.

For a considerable number of years Congress has appropriated \$20,000 yearly for the current expenses of the hospital. During this period, in consequence of the provisions made for a large increase in the number of patients to be accommodated and for the nurses in the training school, the cost of maintenance has been greatly increased, and with the utmost economy it has been found impossible to satisfactorily administer the affairs of the hospital with the funds provided.

I am instructed, therefore, to respectfully and earnestly urge that the appropriation for the maintenance for the next fiscal year be made \$25,000 and that the further sum of \$5,000 be appropriated to complete the repairs and to provide proper furniture and equipment.

Your obedient servant,

NATH'L WILSON.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: We hereby respectfully submit the annual report of the medical board of the hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

I. S. STONE.
J. WESLEY BOVÉE.
HENRY D. FRY.
JNO. F. MORAN.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

330 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Classification of patients.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1896	55
Patients admitted during the year	624
Total to be accounted for	679
Discharged or left during the year	578
Died	36
Remaining under treatment July 1, 1897	47
Death rate (per cent) during the year	5.27
Prescriptions compounded	8,644
Daily average of patients	47.84
Daily average of babies	10.93
Total daily average	58.77

Nativity.

Alabama	2	Maine	2
Arkansas	1	Maryland	124
Austria	1	Massachusetts	3
Bavaria	1	Mississippi	1
Canada	1	Missouri	2
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	2
Delaware	2	New York	14
Denmark	1	North Carolina	15
District of Columbia	135	Ohio	4
England	6	Pennsylvania	9
Florida	1	Sweden	1
France	1	Syria	1
Georgia	3	Tennessee	4
Germany	12	Virginia	243
Illinois	6	West Virginia	5
Indiana	2	Wisconsin	2
Ireland	9	Total	627
Italy	4		
Louisiana	1		

Citizenship.

Connecticut	1	Missouri	1
District of Columbia	481	New York	5
Illinois	1	North Carolina	5
Indiana	1	Oklahoma	1
Indian Territory	1	Pennsylvania	5
Italy	1	Virginia	72
Kentucky	1	West Virginia	4
Maryland	46	Total	627
Minnesota	1		

Color.

White	279
Colored	348
Total	627

Report of the gynecological department.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1896	36
Patients admitted during the year	355
Total to be accounted for	391
Discharged or left	334
Died	30
In hospital July 1, 1897	27
Total	391

Color of patients admitted during the year.

White	173
Colored	182
Total	355

Medical and surgical cases.

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Not treated.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Abortion	3						3
Abortion with retained membranes	9						9
Abortion with retained placenta	2	1					3
Abdominal fistula (fecal)	1						1
Abscess of breast	1						1
Abscess of labium majus	1						1
Abscess (tubercular pelvic)		1					1
Adenoid tumor of breast	1						1
Aneurism of aorta and threatened miscarriage		1					1
Appendicitis and pelvic adhesions	1						1
Appendicitis (ruptured), peritonitis					1		1
Artificial anus for fecal fistula	1						1
Atheromatous heart and blood vessels					1		1
Cancer, colloid obstruction of colon						1	1
Cancer of liver		1					1
Carcinomatous mesenteric glands, involving the aorta		1					1
Carcinomatous axillary glands	1						1
Carcinoma uteri		9	1	3			13
Carcinoma uteri and vesico-vaginal fistula		1					1
Cyst of broad ligament	1	1		1			3
Cyst dermoid of ovary (double)	2						2
Cyst dermoid, ovarian, and Cholelithiasis	1						1
Cyst dermoid, suppurating						1	1
Cyst and fibroid of ovary, retroflexion of uterus and adhesions	1						1
Cyst ovarian				1			1
Cyst ovarian multilocular	1						1
Cyst ovarian, endometritis and pelvic adhesions	1						1
Cyst ovarian, procidentia uteri, cystocele, rectocele, lacerated perineum, and endometritis	1						1
Cyst ovarian, papillomatous	1						1
Cyst ovarian and salpingitis	1						1
Cyst ovarian and varicose broad ligament	1						1
Cystitis	1	1		1			3
Cystitis, vaginitis, and urethritis	1						1
Dysmenorrhœa	2						2
Ectopic gestation, tubal ruptured	1						1
Ectopic gestation, tubal ruptured and hydrosalpinx	1						1
Ectopic gestation, tubal ruptured and cyst of broad ligament	1						1
Ectopic gestation, tubal ruptured (septic)					1		1
Endometritis	9			5			14
Endometritis with abscess of labium majus	1						1
Endometritis with adhesions of uterus	2						2
Endometritis, colpocoele and procidentia uteri		1					1
Endometritis fungosa	1						1
Endometritis hemorrhagica	8	4		2			14
Endometritis, laceration cervix	3	2					5
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and hemorrhoids	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum	13	2	1	4			20
Endometritis and lacerated perineum	1	1					2
Endometritis, lacerated perineum and hemorrhoids	2	1		1			4
Endometritis and peritonitis	1						1
Endometritis with retroflexion of uterus	2	2		1			5
Endometritis with retroversion and anteversion of uterus	1					2	3
Endometritis with stenosis of cervix	4						4
Endometritis with uterine polypus	1						1
Fibro-myoma uteri	3				3	1	7
Fibro-myoma uteri and cystic ovaries	2						3
Fibro-myoma uteri, intraligamentous and intraperitoneal cysts					1		1
Fibro-myoma uteri, multiple	6				1		7
Fibro-myoma uteri, multiple, and cancer of uterus					1		1
Fibro-myoma uteri and mitral regurgitation		1					1
Fibro-myoma uteri and procidentia			1		1		2
Fibro-myoma uteri with salpingitis		1					1
Fibro-myoma uteri with suppurative disease of appendages	2						2
Hæmatoma of broad ligament						1	1
Hæmato-salpinx, hydrosalpinx and myomatous degeneration of uterus	1						1
Hæmato-salpinx and degenerated ovary (cystic)	1						1
Hernia (left inguinal)	1					1	2
Hernia (right inguinal)	2	2					4
Hernia, right inguinal and endometritis	1						1

Medical and surgical cases—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Not treated.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Hernia, right inguinal and femoral.....						1	1
Hernia, strangulated ventral.....					1		1
Hydrosalpinx.....	1						1
Hydrosalpinx and cystic ovaries.....	3						3
Hydrosalpinx and cystic ovaries.....	2						2
Hydrosalpinx, retroversion and posterior fixation of uterus.....	1						1
Hyperemesis gravidarum.....	1						1
Hysteria.....	1	1					2
Hysteria and retroversion of uterus.....			1				1
Infiltrated carcinomatous axillary glands.....	1	1					2
Intrauterine fibroid (sloughing).....	1						1
Intraperitoneal and pelvic abscess.....		1					1
Lacerated cervix and sarcoma of cervix.....	1						1
Lacerated cervix and perineum.....	3	2		1			6
Lacerated cervix and perineum, adherent appendages and retroversion of uterus.....		1					1
Lacerated perineum and hypertrophied cervix.....	1						1
Lipoma of shoulder.....	1						1
Menstrual epilepsy.....	1	1					2
Metrorrhagia.....	1						1
Miscarriage (threatened).....	2	1					3
Nephralgia.....		1					1
Nephritis, acute.....					1		1
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous.....	3	1				1	5
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous, mitral regurgitation, and aortic stenosis.....		1					1
Nephroptosis, double and endometritis.....		1					1
Nephroptosis, and neurasthenia.....		1					1
Nephroptosis right.....	1						1
Nephroptosis right and endometritis.....		1				1	2
Nephroptosis right, lacerated cervix and endometritis.....	1						1
Nephroptosis right, retroflexion of uterus, cystic ovaries, and hydrosalpinx.....	1						1
Neurasthenia.....		6				3	9
Pelvic abscess and old sinus tract.....	1						1
Pelvic adhesions and cystic ovaries.....	1						1
Pelvic adhesions and distended gall bladder.....		1					1
Pelvic adhesions from infected ligatures.....	1						1
Pelvic hæmatoma.....	1						1
Peri rectal abscess.....	1						1
Peritonitis, septic.....		1			2		3
Peritonitis, septic and perforation of bowel.....					1		1
Peritonitis, tubercular.....		3					3
Procidentia, adherent ovaries, elongated cervix.....	1						1
Procidentia, colpocele, and fibroid of uterus.....		1					1
Procidentia, with elongated cervix.....						1	1
Procidentia and endometritis.....		1					1
Procidentia, endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum.....	2						2
Procidentia, left ovarian cyst.....		1					1
Procidentia, rectocele and cystocele.....	1						1
Prolapsed ovaries and endometritis.....		1					1
Puerperal capillary sepsis of broad ligament and uterus.....	1						1
Puerperal septic uterus and pelvic adhesions.....						1	1
Pyosalpinx and appendicitis.....	4						4
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovaries, pelvic peritonitis and adhesions.....	2						2
Pyosalpinx double septic peritonitis, endometritis.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx and septic metritis.....						1	1
Rectal fistula.....	1						1
Retained membranes (foetal).....	2						2
Retained membranes with septic placenta.....	1						1
Retarded puerperium.....	1						1
Retroflexion and cystic ovary.....	2						2
Retroflexion and fixation of uterus.....	1						1
Retroflexion of uterus, salpingitis and cystic ovaries.....	1						1
Retroflexion and procidentia uteri.....	1						1
Retroversion of uterus.....	3	2				4	9
Retroversion of uterus and adhesions.....	1						1
Retroversion of uterus and cystic ovaries.....		1					1
Retroversion of uterus, cystic and adherent ovaries.....		1					1
Retroversion and fixation of uterus and cystitis.....	1	1					2
Retroversion and fixation of uterus, cystic ovaries and endometritis.....	1					1	2
Retroversion and fixation of uterus, endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, and rectovaginal fistula.....						1	1
Retroversion and fixation of uterus and hemorrhoids.....	1						1

Medical and surgical cases—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Not treated.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Retroversion of uterus, lacerated cervix and perineum.....		1					1
Retroversion of uterus, left inguinal hernia and endometritis.....	1						1
Retroversion of uterus and mitral regurgitation.....		1					1
Retroversion of uterus, salpingitis and ovaritis (chronic).....	1						1
Salpingitis.....				1			1
Salpingitis, chronic.....	4	6		1			11
Salpingitis, cystic and adherent ovary.....	1						1
Salpingitis and ovaritis.....	4			1		1	6
Sarcoma of labia majora.....	1						1
Sarcoma uteri.....	4						4
Septicæmia.....					1		1
Leukæmic spleen (large).....		1			1		2
Suppurative diseases of appendages.....	34	6	2	2	9	2	55
Tumor pelvic.....		1					1
Total.....	220	84	6	24	30	27	391

Operations.

Disease.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	In house.	Total.
<i>Oeliotomies.</i>						
Abscess, pelvic.....	1	1				2
Abscess, pelvic, tubercular.....		1				1
Appendicitis and pelvic adhesions.....	1					1
Cancer, colloid, of omentum and obstruction to colon.....					1	1
Cancer of liver.....			1			1
Carcinomatous mesenteric glands involving the aorta.....			1			1
Cyst of broad ligament.....	1					1
Cyst, dermoid, ovarian.....	2					2
Cyst, dermoid, ovarian and cholelithiasis.....	1					1
Cyst, dermoid, of ovary, suppurating.....					1	1
Cyst and fibroid of ovary, retroflexion of uterus, and adhesions.....	1					1
Cyst, ovarian, multilocular.....	1					1
Cyst, ovarian, salpingitis and adhesions.....	1					1
Cyst, ovarian, and varicose broad ligament.....	1					1
Cyst, papillomatous, ovarian.....	1					1
Ectopic gestation, tubal, cyst of right broad ligament.....	1					1
Ectopic gestation, tubal ruptured, and hydrosalpinx.....	1					1
Ectopic gestation, tubal, ruptured, septic.....				1		1
Fibro-myoma uteri.....	3			2	1	6
Fibro-myoma uteri and cystic ovaries.....	3					3
Fibro-myoma uteri, intraligamentous and intraperitoneal cysts.....				1		1
Fibro-myoma uteri, multiple.....	6			2		8
Fibro-myoma uteri and suppurative diseases of appendages.....	2					2
Hæmatosalpinx and degenerated ovaries.....	1					1
Hæmatosalpinx, hydrosalpinx and myomatous degeneration of uterus.....	1					1
Hernia, left inguinal.....	1				1	2
Hernia, right inguinal.....	2					2
Herniæ, right inguinal and femoral.....					1	1
Herniæ, strangulated ventral.....				1		1
Hydrosalpinx.....	1					1
Hydrosalpinx and cystic ovaries.....	5					5
Hydrosalpinx, retroversion and fixation of uterus.....	1					1
Menstrual epilepsy.....	1					1
Nephralgia.....		1				1
Nephroptosis, right, retroflexion of uterus, cystic ovaries, and left hydrosalpinx.....	1					1
Pelvic adhesions and cystic ovaries.....	1					1
Pelvic adhesions and distended gall bladder.....		1				1
Pelvic adhesions from infected ligatures.....	1					1
Peritonitis, septic.....				2		2
Peritonitis, tubercular.....		3				3
Puerperal capillary sepsis of broad ligament and uterus.....	1					1
Puerperal septic uterus and pelvic adhesions.....				1		1

Operations—Continued.

Disease.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	In house.	Total.
<i>Celiotomies—Continued.</i>						
Pyosalpinx with appendicitis.....	4					4
Pyosalpinx, septic degenerated ovaries, pelvic peritonitis, and adhesions.....	2					2
Pyosalpinx and sarcoma of bowel.....				1		1
Pyosalpinx and septic uterus.....				1		1
Radical cure for artificial anus.....	1					1
Retroversion of uterus and cystic ovaries.....	2					2
Retroversion and fixation of uterus.....	1					1
Retroversion of uterus, salpingitis, and cystic ovaries.....	1					1
Retroversion and procidentia uteri.....	1					1
Retroversion of uterus.....	1					1
Retroversion of uterus with adhesions.....	3					3
Retroversion of uterus and cystic ovaries.....	1					1
Retroversion of uterus, cystic ovaries, and pelvic adhesions.....		1				1
Retroversion of uterus, salpingitis, and ovaritis.....	1					1
Salpingitis, cystic, and adherent ovary.....	1					1
Salpingitis and ovaritis.....	2				1	3
Sarcoma uteri.....	2				1	3
Intestine, green, large.....				1		1
Suppurative diseases of appendages.....	31	2		4	2	39
Total.....	98	10	2	17	9	136
<i>Celiotomies with other operations.</i>						
Abscess, pelvic.....	1			1		2
Cyst ovarian, pelvic adhesions, and endometritis.....	1					1
Cyst ovarian, prolapsed uterus, cystocele, rectocele, lacerated perineum, and endometritis.....	1					1
Hernia, right inguinal and endometritis.....	1					1
Procidentia uteri, adherent ovaries, and elongated cervix.....	1					1
Procidentia uteri, endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum.....	2					2
Procidentia uteri, rectocele, and cystocele.....	1					1
Pyosalpinx, double, ovarian abscess, double, and endometritis.....				1		1
Pyosalpinx, double, septic peritonitis, and endometritis.....	1					1
Retroversion of uterus, with adhesions, endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, recto-vaginal fistula.....					1	1
Retroversion of uterus, with adhesions and hemorrhoids.....	1					1
Retroversion of uterus, with fixation, cystic ovaries, and endometritis.....	1					1
Retroversion of uterus, left inguinal hernia, endometritis.....	1					1
Total.....	12			2	1	15
<i>Diseases for which other operations were performed.</i>						
Abscess of breast.....	1					1
Abscess of labium majus.....	1					1
Abdominal fistula (fecal).....	1					1
Abortion, with retained membranes.....	8					8
Abortion, with retained placenta.....	2	1				3
Adenoid tumor of breast.....	1					1
Carcinomatous axillary glands.....	1					1
Carcinoma of breast.....		1				1
Carcinoma uteri.....	1	5			1	7
Carcinoma uteri and vesico-vaginal fistula.....		1				1
Ectopic gestation, tubal, ruptured.....	1					1
Endometritis.....	15	1				16
Endometritis and abscess of labium majus.....	1					1
Endometritis and adhesions.....	4					4
Endometritis, ante flexion and retroversion of uterus.....	1					1
Endometritis, colpocele and procidentia uteri.....				1		1
Endometritis and fixation of uterus.....					2	2
Endometritis fungosa.....	1					1
Endometritis hemorrhagica.....	1	1				2
Endometritis and lacerated cervix.....	3					3
Endometritis, lacerated cervix, and hemorrhoids.....	1					1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum.....	14	1				15
Endometritis and lacerated perineum.....	1					1
Endometritis, lacerated perineum, and hemorrhoids.....	1					1
Endometritis and peritonitis.....	1					1
Endometritis and retroflexion of uterus.....	2					2
Endometritis with stenosis of cervix.....	4					4
Endometritis and uterine polypus.....	1					1

Operations—Continued.

Disease.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	In house.	Total.
<i>Disease for which other operations were performed—Cont'd.</i>						
Fibromyoma and cancer of uterus				1		1
Hæmatoma of broad ligament, with puerperal sepsis					1	1
Infiltrated cancerous axillary glands	1	1				2
Intraperitoneal and ovarian abscess		1				1
Intrauterine fibroid (sloughing)	1					1
Lacerated cervix and cancer of cervix	1					1
Lacerated cervix and perineum	1					1
Lacerated perineum and hypertrophied cervix	1					1
Lipoma of shoulder	1					1
Nephroptosis, right	1					1
Nephroptosis, right, and endometritis					1	1
Nephroptosis, right, lacerated cervix, and endometritis	1					1
Nephroptosis and lacerated cervix	1					1
Pelvic abscess	3	2				5
Pelvic abscess and old sinus tract	1					1
Pelvic hæmatoma	1					1
Peri-rectal abscess	1					1
Rectal fistula	1					1
Retained membranes (foetal)	2					2
Retained membranes, with septic placenta	1					1
Retroversion of uterus	1					1
Retroversions of uterus, with adhesions					1	1
Sarcoma of labia majora	1					1
Sarcoma uteri	1					1
Urethral caruncle	2					2
Total	92	15		2	6	115

The following operations were required for the cure of the above conditions:

Vaginal celiotomies:		
Ectopic gestation, tubal, ruptured		1
Evacuation of pelvic hæmatoma and curettage		1
Section of utero-sacral ligaments, dilatation, and curettage		1
Vaginal hysterectomy	a	7
Total		10
Alexander's operation		1
Amputation of breast		2
Amputation of cervix and perineorrhaphy		1
Anterior colporrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, and curettage		1
Cauterization of uterus		1
Cauterization of uterus and repair of vesico-vaginal fistula		1
Closure of rectal fistula		1
Curettage		30
Curettage and Alexander's operation		1
Curettage and cauterization		4
Curettage and dilatation		3
Curettage, dilatation, and trachelorrhaphy		2
Curettage and incision of labial abscess		1
Curettage and ligation of both uterine arteries		1
Curettage and perineorrhaphy		7
Curettage, perineorrhaphy, and excision of hemorrhoids		2
Curettage, perineorrhaphy, and trachelorrhaphy		15
Curettage and removal of uterine polypus		1
Curettage and separation of adhesions		2
Curettage and trachelorrhaphy		2
Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, and removal of hemorrhoids		1
Curettage and vaginal puncture for abscess		1
Enucleation of intra-uterine fibroid		1
Enucleation of lipoma of shoulder		1
Incision and drainage of labial abscess		2
Nephrorrhaphy		1
Nephrorrhaphy and curettage		1
Nephrorrhaphy, curettage, and trachelorrhaphy		1
Nephrorrhaphy, curettage, trachelorrhaphy, and perineorrhaphy		1
Removal of adenoid tumor of breast		1
Removal of axillary glands		3
Removal of labial tumor		1

a One died.

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Removal of urethral caruncle.....	2
Separation of adhesions.....	1
Trachelorrhaphy and excision of cervical growth.....	1
Trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy.....	2
Trachelorrhaphy, posterior colporrhaphy, and curettage.....	1
Vaginal puncture for pelvic abscess.....	4
Total.....	105

Obstetrical report.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1896:		Diseases—Continued.	
Delivered.....	10	Eclampsia post-partal.....	1
Undelivered.....	9	Fibroma uteri.....	2
Admitted during the year.....	269	Footling presentations.....	4
Total to be accounted for.....	288	Hydrothionuria.....	1
In hospital July 1, 1897:		Malaria intermittent.....	8
Delivered.....	9	Placenta previa lateralis.....	2
Undelivered.....	8	Placenta previa marginalis.....	1
Discharged cured or delivered.....	244	Phimosis.....	14
Died.....	6	Phlegmasia alba dolens.....	1
Left hospital undelivered.....	21	Posterior rotation.....	10
Total.....	288	Prolapsed funis.....	1
Patients delivered during the year.....		Septicæmia, puerperal.....	4
	243	Syphilis, secondary.....	1
Sex and color of children:		Transverse presentation.....	1
Males—		Twins.....	3
White.....	44	Total.....	80
Colored.....	93	Infantile mortality, causes of:	
Females—		Accidental asphyxiation.....	1
White.....	46	Broncho-pneumonia.....	2
Colored.....	60	Cyanosis.....	1
Total.....	243	Enteritis.....	8
Operations:		Inanition.....	1
Forceps deliveries—		Intracranial hemorrhage.....	5
At inferior strait.....	2	Patulous foramen ovale.....	2
At middle strait.....	1	Premature birth.....	12
At superior strait.....	1	Syphilis.....	2
Adhesio-lingual (cut).....	6	Tetanus.....	1
Circumcision.....	10	Total.....	35
Curettage and drainage.....	4	Stillbirths, causes of:	
Perineorrhaphy.....	17	Accidental violence.....	6
Podalic extraction.....	2	Eclampsia.....	2
Suturing of labia majora.....	1	Dystocia.....	1
Version (spontaneous).....	1	Hyperpyrexia of intermittent fever.....	1
Total.....	45	Accidental hemorrhage.....	1
Diseases:		Prolapsed funis.....	1
Adherent placenta.....	3	Syphilis.....	3
Adhesio lingual.....	6	Unknown.....	10
Asthma.....	1	Total.....	25
Breech presentations.....	7	Maternal mortality, causes of:	
Bronchitis.....	1	Acute cerebral congestion.....	1
Chancroids.....	4	Dystocia.....	1
Contracted pelvis.....	2	Nephritis.....	1
Eclampsia antepartal.....	1	Puerperal sepsis.....	3
Eclampsia antepartal and post-partal... ..	1	Total.....	6

Dispensary report.

Patients under treatment at date of last report.....		94	Unknown or did not return.....		69
Number of patients received.....		1, 559	Not subject for treatment.....		188
Total to be accounted for.....		1, 653	Sent to hospital from dispensary.....		321
Cured.....	531		Sent to other institutions.....		41
Relieved.....	313		Under treatment at date of this report.....		123
Unrelieved or incurable.....	67		Total.....	1, 653	
			Prescriptions compounded.....		8, 644

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT RELATIVE TO THE HOSPITAL.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

During the past year there have been 627 patients admitted to the hospital and 635 discharged. The daily average is 58.77. Total number of operations performed, 256; of this number 155 were capital operations and 101 minor.

There is a slight diminution in the amount of money received from pay patients as compared to preceding year, but taking into consideration the fact that for almost two months we were unable to accommodate any patients, it would seem a very reasonable explanation. In regard to work done in hospital, it has been a difficult and trying year in many respects. While the total number of operations is less than last year, there is a larger proportion of capital operations, so that quite as much labor has been expended in regard to that branch of the work.

The inconvenience attendant upon repairs, the havoc made by the storm in September, and the unusual number of patients requiring special nursing, have all combined to make it an exceptionally hard year. In several instances, where patients have required more attention than could be given them by the nurse on general duty, we have furnished special nurses. In every case it has been a patient in the free ward, unable to pay, and as no provision is made for such emergencies we can only supply nurses from the regular staff. This is sometimes a little difficult to manage. In addition to this we have cared for a great number of patients admitted in such condition as to almost preclude the possibility of recovery. I mention this, not because the fact is in itself unusual, but because we seem to have had a greater number than heretofore.

It is gratifying to be able to report many improvements that have been effected during the past year, the additional sum appropriated having made it possible to carry out plans that had long been contemplated.

Last summer the interior of main building and part of cottage were painted, as was also exterior of cottage, the remainder of inside being finished in the spring. The roof has been put in thorough repair and painted, that part of main building as well as cottage. All this work was obliged to be done over again after the storm of last September, which also necessitated many other repairs.

One of the greatest improvements is the furnishing of electric lights throughout the hospital and also at the Nurses' Home. We have the adjustable apparatus in use in operating and delivery rooms, and others which may be used in any of the wards. It would be well when practicable to endeavor to dispense with gas altogether, and while we are not using it other than in connection with stoves, it still entails a gas bill, in addition to the expense attendant upon the electric lights. Apart from the cost of the heaters, the expense would be comparatively slight. We might still have a small meter and have it turned off to preclude the possibility of any being used unnecessarily. In this way we would guard against any inconvenience due to failure of electric lights and at the same time not be under any unnecessary expense. Many minor repairs, if enumerated, would take up considerable time, and in addition to these might be mentioned repairing of both porches, iron railing in front of hospital, new flooring in many parts of hospital, three new bath tubs, and a considerable amount of plumbing in addition, and new stationary tubs in laundry. The main building is connected with cottage by telephone, which is a great convenience, particularly in bad weather.

Among the improvements for the coming year, I trust you will consider the question of extending the elevator shaft so that elevator may run to the upper story. As it is now, the patients are obliged to walk up a long, steep flight of steps in order to reach some of the wards, and it is extremely difficult, when patients are unable to walk, to carry them up or down these stairs. Other changes in regard to elevator have been suggested by the inspector, which I am sure would be very desirable. I ask your earnest consideration of both plans.

The fence in rear and on west side of grounds is in very bad condition, and presents a very dilapidated appearance. It is no protection whatever now, and unless we can have one that serves such a purpose it is a useless expenditure.

We need new furniture in operating room, including an operating table, which meets with entire approval of attending surgeons. I have presented a list of these articles, with estimate, if you wish to give it your immediate attention. We also need aseptic furniture at cottage, in way of beds and stands for delivery ward, and some articles for use in patients' rooms. In addition to these a number of new instruments are needed. Furniture is needed in all parts of hospital, also rugs and window shades.

The dispensary-treatment room is in need of attention; the instruments, tables, and stands need replacing, and new plumbing is needed.

The heating apparatus requires attention, as new radiators are needed in many parts of the house.

I trust that all proposed improvements may be carried out, and feel sure that if a reasonable addition to the yearly appropriation might be secured, we could then keep the buildings in proper condition and not be obliged to wait for special appropriations, except for building purposes. Many things which might be remedied early could thereby be done at great deal less expense than by having to wait months for necessary funds.

It is to be hoped that this view of the matter will be considered when appropriations are decided upon, and that it will be borne in mind by the committee that it is an old building, which is an important factor when expense of keeping it in repair is concerned.

I present with this report a letter referring to condition of elevator recommending changes, and also estimate of furniture for operating room.

I might continue to recommend improvements, but feel sure that even now more may have been mentioned than can be accomplished.

I would make grateful mention before closing this report of the very practical interest shown by the ladies' board during the past year. We have been able through their efforts to furnish proper clothing to many patients who otherwise would have gone out poorly clad.

I would also gratefully acknowledge other gifts procured through their exertions—infants' clothing, palm-leaf fans, and magazines. Their kindly interest in the patients has been a very great help and encouragement.

Very respectfully,

ELLA UNDERHILL,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT RELATIVE TO MONEYS RECEIVED FROM PAY PATIENTS.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the annual report of moneys received from pay patients during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

July, 1896	\$523. 50	February, 1897	\$419. 00
August, 1896	294. 50	March, 1897	333. 00
September, 1896	104. 00	April, 1897	357. 00
October, 1896	319. 00	May, 1897	251. 00
November, 1896	240. 00	June, 1897	224. 00
December, 1896	322. 00		
January, 1897	438. 00	Total	3, 825. 00

ELLA UNDERHILL,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT RELATIVE TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL OF NURSES.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present the report of the school of nursing for the year ending June 30, 1897. The fact that only six members were presented for graduation may require some explanation when it is remembered that last year there were twice the number.

In the beginning of the school year there were ten in the class, and previous to that time four more were eligible, all together eight members more than we presented this year at close of the term. Of this number two have left and six have been dismissed.

Few people outside of the school quite realize all that it means to graduate from a school connected with two hospitals. It is a difficult matter oftentimes to please the officers of one hospital, but in this case they must do double duty. Their work must be satisfactory to two superintendents and three head nurses. In addition to this not too easy task, they must pass a final examination, satisfying nine doctors—a written one of not less than 25 questions and an oral, with possibly 10 or more questions, from four of the faculty.

We need scarcely comment on the excellent work of these nurses who have successfully passed this ordeal, but will only say that their faithfulness to both practical and theoretical duties has not been excelled.

The general average of the class was 93+, three of the pupils having attained an average of 95.

The general average percentage necessary to pass is 75, which has heretofore been considered a fair test. The graduates of the school now number 46. Seven occupy hospital positions, 3 have married, 3 are nursing in other cities, and the remainder are in Washington.

In connection with the registry we still continue the practice of sending out graduates for part of a day—perhaps for an hour each day or twice daily, or in fact for as long or short a time as she may be needed. Doctors have found this a great convenience where a nurse has been required for some special duty which they were unwilling to trust to an inexperienced person and where circumstances rendered it impracticable to employ a nurse by the week or even a whole day. To many people in moderate circumstances this arrangement has been exceedingly satisfactory.

I would call your attention to the fact that in this city, as in others, there are women who have had a certain amount of experience in a hospital—possibly in more than one hospital—who designate themselves as trained nurses. Few people think to inquire as to whether they are graduates or not; and while the term “graduate” does not always imply proficiency in this profession any more than in others, it is always well to know that a nurse has at least been graduated from a reliable school. I frequently hear of nurses claiming to be graduates of this school whose names do not appear on the records, and in one or two instances are those who have been dismissed after having been in the hospital a few months. Any doubt on this score may be easily settled by referring to hospital and school records, as all graduates’ names are enrolled.

The commencement exercises were held at the Nurses’ Home on the night of June 8, Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, president of board of directors, presiding.

Addresses were delivered by Representative Barrows, of Massachusetts, and Dr. Swan M. Burnett, of Washington. Prizes and diplomas were given by Hon. John B. Wight, District Commissioner. The rooms were prettily decorated and about 270 guests were present. The music, which added so greatly to the enjoyment of all, was kindly furnished by the ladies’ board of the Children’s Hospital, while the palms, which supplemented the other decorations, were procured through the kindness of one of the members of the medical board of our own hospital. It is but fitting to state in connection with the exercises there was but one regret, and that the unavoidable absence of the dean of the school, Dr. Lovejoy, who was prevented by ill health from being present.

To the hospital boards we extend our sincere thanks for all kindness shown during the past year. We thank the lecturers for their kindly interest in the pupils, which has made them feel they were not only their teachers, but friends, and we are also indebted to them for their attention to pupils who have been ill.

If they will kindly bear in mind that these same pupils whom they have lectured to will shortly stand in need of a continuance of that interest, which may be expressed in an eminently practical way, we shall have still further cause for gratitude.

Very respectfully,

ELLA UNDERHILL,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PROPERTY.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: The committee on personal property have made the usual examination of the property during the past year.

Unserviceable property has been destroyed, or, where it could be, devoted to other uses.

The property accounts have been properly kept and the property in as good condition as could be expected.

The personal property of the hospital has, very much of it, been in use for many years, and is in a dilapidated condition; indeed, the whole institution should be refurnished. It would add greatly to the comfort of the inmates—both patients and the resident officials.

340 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For the credit of the Government, who are the owners of the institution, a liberal appropriation should be made that the newest and most approved appliances in every department should be secured.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. MITCHELL,
Chairman Committee on Personal Property.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, together with an estimate of the necessary amount required for the support and maintenance of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

Items.	United States appropriations.		Pay-patient fund.	Total.
	For main-tenance, 1897.	For repairs to building, 1897.		
RECEIPTS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1896.....			\$83. 19	\$83. 19
Amount appropriated by District act, approved June 11, 1896.....	\$20, 000. 00	\$5, 000. 00		25, 000. 00
Amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.....			3, 825. 00	3, 825. 00
Total amount on hand and received.....	20, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	3, 908. 19	28, 908. 19
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:				
Services	7, 543. 79		600. 00	8, 143. 79
Marketing.....	3, 711. 98		596. 49	4, 308. 47
Use of telephone.....	40. 00		50. 00	90. 00
Gas.....	674. 72		237. 50	912. 22
Fuel	1, 593. 68		201. 70	1, 795. 38
Ice	328. 76		192. 71	521. 47
Groceries and provisions	2, 881. 13		166. 45	3, 047. 58
Improvements and repairs.....	274. 30	5, 000. 00	603. 71	5, 878. 01
Furniture and housekeeping supplies.....	398. 09		447. 69	845. 78
Books, journals, stationery and printing	126. 70		144. 90	271. 60
Medical and surgical supplies	2, 426. 85		222. 38	2, 649. 23
Insurance.....			78. 95	78. 95
Incidentals			361. 63	361. 63
Total expended	20, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	3, 904. 11	28, 904. 11
Balance on hand June 30, 1897.....			4. 08	4. 08
Total	20, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	3, 908. 19	28, 908. 19

ESTIMATE.

For the necessary support and maintenance of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the sum of \$25,000 will be required.

Very respectfully,

JNO. D. MCCHESENEY,
Treasurer Columbia Hospital.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 14, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the board of directors of the Eastern Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, located at No. 217 Delaware avenue NE., I have the honor to submit their ninth annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

This institution was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on the 13th day of April, 1888.

During the past year, as shown by the report of the attending staff herewith filed, marked Exhibit A, there were 4,136 visits recorded, 2,693 patients admitted and treated surgically and medicinally, 127 operations performed, and 5,888 prescriptions compounded.

For the six months ending December 31, 1896, no record was kept of applicants who were refused admission. For the six months ending June 30, 1897, the record shows that 801 applicants were refused admission for want of the certificate recommended by the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, which has been approved and put in force by the board of directors, as shown by the report of the attending staff.

No record has been made of those applicants who were refused treatment by reason of ability to pay for services and medicine, nor of those cases which were sent to hospitals for treatment which could not be given at the dispensary for want of proper and efficient equipment.

An alphabetical report of the cases diagnosed and treated is herewith attached, marked Exhibit B.

The charitable demands of the sickly and worthy poor would have more than doubled this work had the board of directors sufficient funds under their control to meet the necessary expenses.

For the past year the dispensary received from all sources the sum of \$1,624.03, of which \$1,000 was contributed by Congress direct to this institution.

For the same period the board expended the sum of \$1,028 and the lady managers the sum of \$463.75, as shown by the reports of the treasurer of the dispensary and the lady managers herewith filed, marked Exhibits C and D.

Without the support of the lady managers, who have labored with commendable zeal during the financial depression, this institution would have been seriously embarrassed in the discharge of the good work so beneficial to the worthy poor in the eastern section of the District.

In admitting patients the board of directors and attending staff have followed a policy adopted when the institution was incorporated, that no applicants should be admitted or treated except those who were found upon careful investigation to be worthy subjects of charity. It was fully realized from experience in similar institutions that the free treatment of the sickly poor was liable to become a fraud on the medical profession and the public, and therefore strict rules were laid down to prevent any abuse of this kind.

In addition to these regulations the board of directors, which include the attending staff, have adopted the recommendations of the Medical Association of this District governing the admission of patients to dispensaries since January 1, 1897. As understood by the managers, the object and scope of an institution of this character is to alleviate distress and poverty among suffering humanity, and not to deprive the medical profession of the fruits of their legitimate work by aiding or encouraging people to impose on the generosity of a benevolent public.

This, in a large measure, accounts for the comparatively small number of patients admitted during the year, and is a guaranty that the public funds intrusted to this institution have been legitimately expended in a work of charity, pure and simple.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

The board of directors re-leased the valuable property No. 217 Delaware avenue NE., the present location of this institution, for a term of two years, with a right of purchase for the sum of \$10,000.

This property was selected with a great deal of care after a thorough investigation. Its location is well adapted for a dispensary, and the building is amply sufficient not only for dispensary work, but for an emergency hospital to include cases from the eastern sections of the District. The necessity for this emergency hospital has been carefully investigated for several years by the board of directors, attending staff, and lady managers, with the result that in June, 1897, the board of directors formally established this hospital as a part of the work of this institution. The scope and purpose of this emergency feature are intended to cover one-half of the territory and embrace one-third of the population of the District. The wisdom of and necessity for this movement are clearly set forth in the report of the attending staff herewith filed, to which your favorable attention is specially invited.

For the want of funds to secure the proper equipment, this hospital has not been formally opened for the admission of emergency cases, but will be about October 1, when the District authorities and the public will be duly advised. We confidently believe that this good work in the noble cause of genuine charity will be appreciated by the people of this District, and we hope to receive a share of their generous support.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The board of directors and lady managers desire that Congress should purchase this property for a dispensary and emergency hospital on the terms of the aforesaid contract, and we earnestly request that you recommend this purchase in your report to the honorable Commissioners of the District, to the end that they may report the same to the present Congress for an appropriation. We can safely advise that this property is cheap at \$10,000.

In addition to the purchase of this property the board of directors and lady managers earnestly appeal for an appropriation of \$2,500 for the fiscal year 1899 to meet the increasing demands of the dispensary, and \$5,000 to maintain the emergency hospital, which will require the services of two resident physicians, a janitor, two or more nurses, a cook, surgical instruments, the necessary bedding, etc., the cost of which has been carefully estimated by the attending staff and approved by the board.

The board request that these appropriations be made by Congress direct to "The Eastern Dispensary and Emergency Hospital" of the District of Columbia.

The board of directors testify with pleasure to the faithful services of the attending staff, their assistants, and the house physician, to whom this institution and the public are greatly indebted for their gratuitous labors in behalf of afflicted humanity.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES C. LANCASTER,
President of the Board of Directors.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

EXHIBIT A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1897.

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following statement of the work of the attending staff of the Eastern Dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1897, and with the beginning of the tenth year of our existence to briefly refer to the history of our institution.

During the latter part of 1887 Drs. T. A. Taylor, F. T. Chamberlin, and Llewellyn Eliot conceived the idea of opening an institution for the free treatment of the deserving poor in the eastern section of the city. After much discussion, both pro and con, these gentlemen decided to organize a dispensary which would render necessary aid to all that section of the city east of Third street west. Drs. G. Byrd Harrison, John T. Winter, Lachlan Tyler, James F. Hartigan, and James T. Hunter were then added to the medical incorporators. The medical staff having been determined, the clinics were assigned as follows: Diseases of the eye and ear, Dr. Taylor; diseases of the throat and chest, Dr. Chamberlin; surgery, Dr. Eliot; diseases of women, Dr. Harrison; diseases of children, Dr. Hartigan; general and nervous diseases, Dr. Winter; diseases of the skin, Dr. Tyler; dentistry, Dr. Hunter, with a term of service of three years.

The number of directors was fifteen, and C. C. Lancaster, George Ryneal, jr., Charles G. Dulin, John F. Waggaman, W. D. Peachy, George F. Harbin, and Emmons S. Smith heartily approved of the steps taken and consented to become incorporators.

It is not necessary to enter into the details of preliminary organization, nor cite the circulars and appeals which were issued, but we will simply state that the directors leased house No. 311 Third street NE., and upon February 8, 1888, the attending staff elected the following assistants: Drs. R. S. Hill, J. V. Carraher, Thomas M. Norton, George C. Ober, H. B. F. Heath, Charles J. Osmun, and D. Olin Leech, and as a consulting board, Drs. S. M. Burnett, E. C. Morgan, J. W. Bayne, T. C. Smith, H. H. Barker, D. W. Prentiss, and S. A. H. McKim.

The dispensary was opened February 13 by Dr. Taylor.

The first change in the attending staff occurred November 30, 1888, when Dr. Tyler resigned and Dr. Ober was elected to the vacancy; the next change occurred January 8, 1889, when Dr. Hartigan resigned and Dr. W. P. C. Hazen was elected his successor; the third change was on March 19, 1889, when Dr. Harrison resigned and Dr. Norton was elected to the vacancy. On June 11, 1889, Dr. Hunter resigned, and on November 12, 1889, Dr. B. B. Johnston succeeded him. Dr. Johnston resigned November 11, 1890, and Dr. W. P. Liggett was elected to the vacancy. On March 3, 1891, Dr. W. H. Wilmer succeeded Dr. Taylor, Dr. L. K. Beatty succeeded Dr. Norton, and Dr. Carraher succeeded Dr. Ober. On July 12, 1892, Dr. Hazen resigned and Dr. Leech was elected his successor. Dr. Liggett was succeeded by Dr. E. K. Gerow, who in turn was succeeded by Dr. C. H. Beatty on November 9, 1894. On August 13, 1895, Dr. Carraher resigned, and on September 10, 1895, Dr. F. F. Repetti was elected to the vacancy. On January 11, 1896, the chair of electro-therapeutics was established, and Dr. F. B. Bishop was elected to the position of chief of clinic.

For quite a time our prescriptions were dispensed by contract with druggists, but in the interest of the institution it was decided to establish a dispensary department, and Dr. George C. Clark was selected to take charge. This has worked satisfactorily, but with the establishment of the emergency feature, which requires the constant attendance of a physician, Dr. Clark resigned and Dr. J. W. Hart was elected resident physician with Dr. J. L. Norris as assistant.

The quarters at 311 Third street became too small; then we moved to 206 Third street SE., and then to our present quarters.

We have briefly traced the history of our institution and will endeavor to continue its useful career. Much thought has been given the subject of the abuse of medical charity, and we invite your attention to the following remarks:

ABUSE OF MEDICAL CHARITY.

The lax method of admission to hospital and dispensary which has been pursued in the past has caused great dissatisfaction among the members of the medical profession.

The almost entire absence of restriction upon admissions, and the culpable carelessness in investigation of the financial condition of the applicants, has at last reacted upon the medical profession to such an extent that the evil of dispensary and hospital abuse has become recognized throughout the country, and the correction of this evil has engaged the best minds. The competition for large lists of patients among different institutions, hospitals, and dispensaries masquerading under the spacious cloak of charity has encouraged physicians, both old and young, to offer their services without that quid pro quo which should be exacted in return. We have seen the disgraceful spectacle of whole hospital boards dismissed without just cause and the vacant places filled without difficulty; we have seen and continue to see our patients railroaded to the different eleemosynary institutions in face of their earnest and vigorous protest, and individually we are unable to correct the abuse. Did this competition react in any way to the financial benefit of the medical men connected with these institutions there would be a modicum of redress, but the entire benefit in the greater majority of cases accrues solely to the institution. To the prevention and the correction of these abuses the medical men of the Eastern Dispensary have always been pledged. The by-laws, which were adopted at the time of the opening of the institution, February, 1888, are sufficiently explicit, and while previous to January, 1897, no record of applicants refused treatment was preserved, the figures given herewith show a decided reduction in the admissions since the adoption, for our guidance, of the regulations of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia governing admissions to hospitals and dispensaries, without doing any injustice to the deserving sick poor.

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. That every institution for medical charity shall require from every applicant for relief in a hospital or dispensary a written certificate, to be obtained as hereinafter provided. Emergency cases are to be excepted from the operation of this rule.

2. That such certificate be obtained from physicians to the poor, the Board of Associated Charities, and any registered physician.

3. That cases of sick and injured persons found upon the streets, in the stations, or elsewhere, who require immediate treatment shall be carried to the Emergency Hospital, or the nearest hospital having an emergency service, or to their homes, if so directed by the patient or his friends.

4. That emergency patients shall not be detained longer in such institutions than the necessity of the case imperatively demands, but shall be discharged from the service and sent to their homes or to some public hospital, as the patient may elect.

5. That members of this association shall be entitled to the privilege of attending private patients occupying private rooms in any of the public hospitals of this city.

6. That in future the members of the medical staff of hospitals when attending medical or surgical cases in private pay rooms shall insist upon proper payment for their services except in the case of such patients who are clearly unable to pay for same.

7. That whenever the medical staff or a majority thereof of a hospital or dispensary resigns, and, when after due hearing, this association finds, that the resignations were for just and sufficient cause, it shall be forbidden for any member of this association to accept a position on the staff of said hospital or dispensary.

8. That whenever one or more members of the medical staff of a hospital or dispensary are dismissed, and when, after due investigation, this association finds that such dismissal was without just and sufficient cause, it shall be forbidden for any member of this associations to fill the vacancy created thereby.

9. That complaints made under rules VII and VIII shall be made in writing to the standing committee, which after due consideration shall report its findings to the association.

G. WYTHE COOK, M. D., *President.*
J. R. WELLINGTON, M. D., *Secretary.*

While these recommendations have been adopted as part of our rules, we go further, and have adopted a rule "that no operation requiring detention in the wards shall be performed in the absence of the consent of the patient's family and of his family physician."

Notwithstanding the fact that certificates were presented by each applicant who was admitted to treatment, many of these certificates have been questioned. Can any institution, hospital, asylum, or dispensary do more to correct the abuse of medical charity? We think not. Further, are other institutions for medical charity doing what the Eastern Dispensary is proud of doing? We know not. We do not want a large clientage to the detriment of the profession. We do not desire to further pauperize the community nor to impose upon the charitable citizens of the city.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

The rendering of first aid to the injured is one of the demands which modern civilization exacts of all, whether from the professional man or the artisan. But while it is charity and humanity to assist in his distress one who is unable to help himself by rendering services absolutely necessary to life, and this without question as to his financial, religious, or moral status, it is absolutely absurd to educate a community to the point when they expect, they demand, and receive emergency services, at no cost whatever at institutions, which in the majority of cases should be rendered at the patient's home. Free treatment at any hospital or dispensary, whether the case be emergency or otherwise, should be reserved exclusively for those unable to defray the cost of such treatment.

Unfortunately the spirit of paternalism has taken firm hold upon the people, and unless the entire medical profession rise as a man, this medical paternalism octopus will sap the charitable impulses from a profession which aims to do the greatest good to the greatest number. Cases requiring treatment in emergencies will occur everywhere, and believing, as we do, that some restriction should be placed upon imposition, we think the city should be divided between the already existing institutions. It is inhuman to drag an unfortunate person from one extreme of the city to its center when there are institutions for first aid passed upon the route. For twelve months the board of directors have considered the question of enlarging the scope of this institution, and in June of the present year contracted for beds and bedding, ordered necessary instruments and appliances, placed a resident physician and an assistant resident physician in the house. We are ready for anything. Two wards for more serious cases requiring detention and one ward for the reception of emergencies have been furnished. We wish to have it publicly known that the same censorship will be exercised over this department that characterizes the dispensary.

Located as we are, immediate aid can be rendered those persons who may be taken sick or be injured along the line of the steam railroads crossing the eastern section of the city, to similar cases occurring in the Government Printing Office, at the race track, at the navy-yard, and at the Capitol. In a very short time the usefulness of this institution will be recognized and appreciated. Even now, before the emergency feature has been officially announced to the authorities and to the public, cases of greater or less gravity have been received and treated, then discharged to their homes and their physicians. Under this rule no one suffers from imposition, and fraudulent applicants are soon detected and summarily dealt with.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

When we consider the vast extent of territory which is without an institution devoted entirely to the rendering of first aid to the sick and injured, it is an almost waste of argument to advocate the establishment of our hospital; the necessity is self-evident. The carrying of the sick or injured for miles in some cases frequently results in death from hemorrhage or from shock, while the pain of a fractured limb becomes absolute torture, and a poisonous dose will have full opportunity to exert its full effect, so that revival is past the power of medicine.

While we have wards for the patients, accommodations for the residents and the nurses, drug-room, and all things necessary to a hospital, we are lacking in funds necessary to its proper conduct. We can expect many calls upon our resources in the near future, and it would be particularly embarrassing to be compelled to close our doors to the needy from lack of substantial support. If the economical management of the past be accepted as a criterion for the future, we ask without any hesitation for the sum of \$2,500 to defray the increasing expenses of the dispensary and \$5,000 for the support of the emergency hospital for the next fiscal year.

An advanced step was made in January, 1896, when the chair of electro-therapeutics was established and Dr. Bishop placed in charge. Since its establishment many cases of disease otherwise incurable have been very materially relieved or cured. This work has been done with one portable galvanic battery and two portable Faradic

batteries. The electrodes are insufficient in number and in variety; still, in the face of these difficulties, the work has been successfully prosecuted. The expenditure of a moderate sum of money would increase the efficiency of the service very much. What this service, as well as the dispensary, needs most, and should have at as early a date as possible, is a first-class static machine with X-rays attachment. The cost of this machine will be from \$375 to \$400. With this static machine many cases could be treated successfully that at present defy our best efforts, and with the X-rays attachment diagnoses could be completed or verified and the possibilities of treatment in obscure cases be established. This attachment has become a necessity in all hospitals and dispensaries. Let us hope some philanthropist will supply the deficiency.

Respectfully submitted.

LLEWELLYN ELIOT, M. D.,
L. K. BEATTY, M. D.,
On behalf of the Attending Staff.

C. C. LANCASTER, Esq.,
President Board of Directors, Eastern Dispensary.

EXHIBIT B.—Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Abscess	3		3		4	1	6	1	17
Arthritis	1						3		4
Aortic stenosis					1				1
Asthma	3		1		3		4		11
Amenorrhœa							13		13
Acne	1				1	1		2	5
Anæmia			3	3	6	2	8	3	25
Appendicitis						1			1
Arthrepsia				1				3	4
Ascites			1				3		4
Athetosis			1						1
Atrophy, optic nerve					2		3		5
Adenitis						1	1		2
Aneurism, abdominal, aorta			1						1
Atresia, cerv. canal							1		1
Asexual							1		1
Adherent uterus							1		1
Balanitis					1				1
Bubo				2	12		2		16
Blepharitis, marginalis							3		3
Bronchitis	11	3	14	7	21	17	39	34	146
Burn					1		1		2
Callus toe (cicatrix)					2				2
Cellulitis					1				1
Contusions	1				8	1	1		11
Cephalalgia			2		1	1	5	1	10
Chorea		2	1	2			8	1	14
Conjunctivitis	1		11	1	15		9		37
Constipation	1	2	4		3	1	57	1	71
Coccygodynia				1					1
Cystitis	22		4		9		18		53
Cataract		2						1	3
Chalazion					1		1		2
Chancroids		2				4	6	1	11
Cystocele							1		1
Cervix, lacerated							3		3
Cancer, cervix							1		1
Dysmenorrhœa							8		8
Dermatitis				2			4		6
Dacryocystitis	1			1			1		3
Dyspepsia	6	2	2		6	5	67	5	93
Diarrhœa			3		2		7		12
Dysentery	1		1		2		5		9
Endometritis			1				22		23
Epistaxis					1				1
Epithelioma, jaw							1		1
Eczema	4	2	1	1	1	10	9	6	34

EXHIBIT B.—Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Enteritis			1	2		5		14	22
Eneuresis				2		1		1	4
Epilepsy			1		2		1		4
Ecthyma							1		1
Erysipelas	1				3				4
Epiphora					1				1
Episcleritis					1				1
Epididymitis	1								1
Entero-colitis		1				5			6
Fistula, urethro-perineal					1				1
Furunculosis	3	1				2	3	1	10
Foreign body in cornea					2		2		4
Fever, intermittent	1	10	2	9	12	24	16	36	110
Fever, remittent			3		1		8		12
Fracture, clavicle							1	1	2
Fracture, femur				1					1
Fracture, radius					1				1
Fracture, ribs					2				2
Goitre, exophthalmic						1		1	2
Gonorrhea	11		2		34	2	3	2	53
Glaucoma							1		1
Glossitis						1			1
Gastritis			1		2	1			4
Hernia, inguinal						1		1	2
Hernia, umbilical						1		1	2
Hernia, ventral							2		2
Herpes, zoster						1	1	1	3
Hemorrhoids	2				6		1		9
Hemorrhage into vitreous					1				1
Hemorrhage at macula			1		1		1		3
Hordeolum							2		2
Hemiplegia	1				1				2
Heart, irritable					5		6		11
Heart, valvular					5		7		12
Hypochondria			3				1		4
Hysteria			2				4		6
Ingrown toe nail							2		2
Iridocyclitis					1				1
Iritis	1				6		4		11
Influenza	3		2		16		13		34
Jaundice			1				3		4
Kerato-iritis							2		2
Keratitis	2		5		6		9		22
Keloid							1		1
Lymphangitis						4	2	4	10
Leucoma					2				2
Lumbricoides				2		2		19	23
Lactea exanthema								1	1
Leucorrhea							15		15
Laryngitis		3				2		2	7
Mitral regurgitation					1			3	4
Myelitis, polio ant.				1					1
Menorrhagia			1				5		6
Menopause			2				5		7
Menstruation, vicarious							1		1
Metrorrhagia			1				4		5
Mastitis							1	1	2
Masturbation						1			1
Necrosis, finger							1	1	2
Nystagmus					1				1
Neuralgia			1		1		10		12
Nephritis	1		1		5		12		19
Neurasthenia							1		1
Odontalgia	3		5	1	34		30	3	76
Oesophagus, stricture					1				1
Orchitis					5				5
Ovaritis							3		3
Occlusion of pupil					1				1
Otitis		3		1		1			5
Oneorodynia, activa						3			3
Ovary, prolapse							7		7
Optic neuritis					1				1
Ophthalmia, purulent			1		1				2
Paralysis, facial	1		1		1				3
Paralysis, muscles, throat								1	1
Psoriasis			1	3					4

Admissions from February 14, 1888, to June 30, 1897.

February 14, 1888, to June 30, 1888.....	587
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	1,085
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	1,179
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	1,103
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	1,351
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	2,172
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	1,595
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	3,370
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	3,117
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	2,693
<hr/>	
White:	
Male.....	287
Female.....	154
Colored:	
Male.....	798
Female.....	1,454
Total.....	2,693
<hr/>	
Number of certificates, January 1, 1897, to June 30, 1897.....	309
Number of patients registered, January 1, 1897, to June 30, 1897.....	1,110
Total number refused—no certificates during the year.....	801
Total number admitted to services.....	1,886
Total number of visits made.....	4,136
Total number of prescriptions.....	5,888
Total number of operations.....	127

EXHIBIT C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

SIR: I herewith submit my report of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1899.

Receipts:

Appropriation from the District of Columbia.....	\$1,000.00
Dues from members and donations.....	81.00
Balance from last report.....	3.38
	<hr/>
	1,084.38

Disbursements:

House physician.....	\$280.00
Matron.....	65.00
Drugs.....	209.82
Printing.....	59.50
Fuel.....	99.50
Instruments.....	90.05
Repairs and care of building.....	39.77
Rent (in part).....	66.67
Hospital supplies and furniture.....	101.86
Water rent.....	10.83
Bond of treasurer.....	5.00
	<hr/>
	1,028.00

Balance.....56.38

Respectfully,

GEO. F. HARBIN, *Treasurer.*

C. C. LANCASTER, Esq.,

President Board of Directors, Eastern Dispensary.

EXHIBIT D.

SIR: I herewith submit the report of the lady managers of the Eastern Dispensary for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Received from dues and entertainments.....\$539.65

Expenses as follows:

Rent.....	\$400.00
Gas.....	56.50
Sundries.....	7.25
	<hr/>
	463.75

Balance on hand.....75.90

MRS. CORA H. DUFOUR, *Treasurer.*

C. C. LANCASTER, Esq.,

President Board of Directors, Eastern Dispensary.

OFFICERS OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY.

President of the board of directors, Charles C. Lancaster, 1419 G street NW.; vice-president, Thomas W. Smith, corner First street and Indiana avenue NW.; treasurer, George F. Harbin, 319 Pennsylvania avenue SE.; secretary, F. F. Repetti, M. D., 46 I street NW.; matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Chipp, dispensary building.

Board of directors.—Samuel Bieber, Charles G. Dulin, George F. Harbin, Charles C. Lancaster, George R. Repetti, A. J. Schafhirt, Ph. D., Thomas W. Smith, Philip S. Roy, M. D., B. B. Earnshaw, M. I. Weller, William H. Crosby, W. P. C. Hazen, M. D., Tracy L. Jeffords, John Miller, Hon. J. A. D. Richards, Henry K. Simpson, A. D. Van Derveer, A. H. Stewart, S. A. Manuel, and T. J. Mayer.

Attending staff.—Diseases of ear, nose, throat, and chest, Dr. F. T. Chamberlin, 226 New Jersey avenue SE.; surgery, Dr. Llewellyn Eliot, 1106 P street NW.; general and nervous diseases, Dr. John T. Winter, 719 Mount Vernon square NW.; diseases of women, Dr. Louis K. Beatty, 610 East Capitol street; diseases of children, Dr. D. Olin Leech, 631 Maryland avenue NE.; diseases of eye, Dr. Clarence R. Dufour, 1016 I street NW.; dentistry, Dr. Chester H. Beatty, 610 East Capitol street; skin diseases, Dr. F. F. Repetti, 46 I street NW.; electro-therapeutics, Dr. Francis B. Bishop, 1913 I street NW.

Assistant physicians.—Dr. L. J. Battle, Dr. G. C. Clark, Dr. E. M. Hasbrouck, Dr. J. P. Barry, Dr. G. W. Wood, Dr. N. P. Barnes, Dr. D. C. Chadwick, Dr. J. Shoup, and Dr. J. V. Carraher.

Resident physician.—Dr. J. W. Hart.

Assistant resident physician.—Dr. J. L. Norris.

Consulting staff.—Dr. J. W. Bayne, Dr. S. M. Burnett, Dr. D. W. Prentiss, Dr. J. Kerr, Dr. F. Hyatt, Dr. D. W. Burnett, Dr. D. H. Hazen, and Dr. G. B. Harrison.

Officers of the lady managers.—Mrs. I. R. Hill, president, 408 A street SE.; Mrs. John T. Winter, vice-president, 719 Mount Vernon square NW.; Mrs. Clarence R. Dufour, treasurer, 1016 I street NW., and Mrs. Arthur Copeland, secretary, 607 North Carolina avenue SE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 16, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Woman's Dispensary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The matter herein is arranged to conform with your circular letter of the 2d instant as to information desired in reports from charitable institutions.

Only a portion of the building is rented by the dispensary. The house is assessed at \$6,000 and the ground at \$6,741.

The property is assessed in the name of the Miner Institute for the Education of Colored Youths.

There are no outstanding debts, except rent from January 1, 1897, that being paid by the calendar year at the rate of \$300.

The income is derived mainly from the appropriation of Congress for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia, there being allotted \$500 per annum to this institution. The only donations received during the year were in money, and amounted to \$450.31. There has been no other income.

The expenditures have been as per statement below.

The only salary paid is to J. J. Obear, apothecary, and that is \$10 per month.

No persons giving their services to this institution are maintained.

In the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, we asked that the appropriation be increased from \$500 to \$1,500. The reasons then given for asking for such increase being equally applicable and cogent at the present time, are reiterated. This increase is not asked for the purpose of increasing the dispensary work, but to provide for nurse hire and proper food in the hospital portion, which had to be closed on account of lack of funds.

We have seven hospital wards properly equipped for the reception and care of persons needing medical and surgical treatment, but we are unable to maintain them out of the money received.

The southwest section of the city, in which this institution is located, is the only section, so far as we are aware, that is destitute of a free hospital.

From the almost daily applications of the poor and physically disabled we know of the great need for a free hospital in this particular section.

This institution is not a new one, having been in active operation for fourteen years. During that time it has afforded much relief to many sufferers and stands ready and willing to do still more.

Statement of dispensary work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

	Medical.			Surgical.			Total medical and surgical.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
White.....	9	41	50	23	183	206	256
Colored	33	114	147	95	835	930	1,077
Total.....	42	155	197	118	1,018	1,136	1,333

Total number of prescriptions compounded.....	3,876
Total number of external applications.....	956
Total number of visits by patients.....	3,722
Total number of operations.....	45

352 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

Receipts:

Balance on hand July 1, 1896.....	\$240. 87	
Received from public funds	500. 00	
Received from all other sources.....	450. 31	
	<hr/>	\$1, 191. 18

Expenditures:

Rent to January 1, 1897.....	300. 00	
Salary of apothecary.....	120. 00	
All other items of maintenance.....	530. 61	
	<hr/>	950. 61

Balance on hand July 1, 1897.....	<hr/>	240. 57
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Very respectfully,

MAGRUDER MUNCASTER,
Secretary.

HERBERT W. LEWIS, Esq.,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1897.*

SIRS: The matter to which I wish to invite your attention particularly at this time is that the expenses have increased annually during the past few years. This is due in part to greater number of patients, necessary outlay for improvements, costly modern appliances, and, notably in one instance, to damage by severe storm last summer, the repairs for which cost \$500.

We should provide at once for a deficit of \$2,600, which was met by a loan, and the use of money that should have been applied toward the payment of the debt on the building—which is \$21,000—and on which nothing was paid last year. Unless our revenues be increased this condition must continue, and we appeal earnestly to our friends to assist in securing additional aid.

The total expenses for 1896 were \$21,371.87, of which the Government contributed \$10,000, and the balance of \$11,371.87, being nearly 10 per cent more than this appropriation, was raised by the hospital.

Besides providing so much more than was received from the Government the hospital furnishes the ground and buildings, valued together at \$185,000, and all the various equipments and appliances necessary for the proper maintenance of a first-class modern hospital.

The number of patients, January 1, 1896, was.....	62
Admitted during the year	369

Total	431
-------------	-----

Discharged cured	264
Discharged improved	57
Discharged unimproved	16
Died.....	30
Remaining.....	64

Total	431
-------------	-----

Number of dispensary patients.....	3,264
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There were in the baby ward, January 1, 1896.....	8
Admitted during the year.....	41

Total	49
-------------	----

Discharged cured	23
Discharged improved	8
Discharged unimproved	0
Died.....	13
Remaining.....	5

Total	49
-------------	----

RECAPITULATION.

Admitted to hospital in 1896.....	369
Admitted to the baby ward	41

Total	410
-------------	-----

354 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Remaining in the hospital, January 1, 1897.....	64
Remaining in the baby ward.....	5
Total.....	69
The highest number accommodated at any one time was	92
The daily average was	64.676

Especial attention is invited to the report of the board of lady visitors, published herewith. It will be seen from the report of their secretary that they raised and expended for the hospital the sum of \$3,379.01.

The value of the services of these ladies is thoroughly appreciated by all interested in the welfare of this institution, as its success is attributable to their earnest and untiring efforts.

The report of the school of nursing, presented herewith by the superintendent of the hospital, attests the constant integrity of the work and the high standard attained by the class, which numbered 12. The alumnae of this school number 39.

It gives me great pleasure to say, from the reports of the visiting committees and personal observation, that the hospital continues in its usual excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. GALT, *President.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Report of the treasurer of the Children's Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1896.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance, January 1, 1896	\$364.23	Marketing	\$2,390.48
Contributions	\$1,154.45	Pay roll	6,675.50
Charity ball.....	1,014.60	Groceries	1,438.53
Board of lady visitors, for improving the grounds.....	35.00	Bread.....	592.81
St. Mary's Guild, to name a cot in hospital (through board of lady visitors).....	500.00	Milk.....	1,174.06
Norwood Institute, through Mrs. Cabell.....	1,000.00	Furniture.....	268.28
Bequest of Mrs. Dikemau.....	103.31	Repairs	1,420.31
Interest on hall fund	3,807.36	Medicines.....	586.95
Money refunded.....	4,649.39	Surgeon's supplies.....	400.46
Note discounted (due February 2, 1897) ..	1,000.00	Books, postage, and printing.....	385.49
Overdrawn (December 31, 1896).....	89.49	Illuminating gas.....	485.39
District of Columbia.....	10,000.00	Fuel	1,702.57
		Telephone	120.00
		Ice	193.49
		Interest.....	1,057.75
		Note discounted.....	500.00
		Mortgage debt (\$21,000).....	
		Insurance.....	250.00
		All other expenses.....	252.89
		Total expenditures.....	19,894.96
		Balance	16.51
Total.....	19,911.47	Total.....	19,911.47

W. S. THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

SIRS: The medical staff offer the following report, containing a tabulated statement of the diseases and injuries treated in the hospital and dispensary during the year 1896.

The affairs of the hospital with respect to the medical management and attendance, including the nursing and sanitation, have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The school for nurses, under the joint control of this hospital and the Columbia Hospital for Women, is in successful and harmonious operation.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. LOVEJOY, M. D.,
Chairman of Medical Staff.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Summary for year ending December 31, 1896.

Number of patients in hospital January 1, 1896.....	62
Number of patients admitted during year.....	369
Total treated.....	431

Admitted:

White, male	120
White, female.....	59
Colored, male.....	100
Colored, female	90
	369

Discharged cured:

White, male	93
White, female.....	45
Colored, male.....	65
Colored, female.....	63
	264

Discharged improved:

White, male	16
White, female	6
Colored, male.....	23
Colored, female	12
	57

Discharged unimproved:

White, male	6
White, female	5
Colored, male.....	0
Colored, female	5
	16

Died:

White, male	3
White, female	5
Colored, male.....	13
Colored, female.....	9
	30

Remaining:

White, male	18
White, female.....	11
Colored, male.....	17
Colored, female	18
	64

Total treated 431

Monthly average attendance in the hospital.

January.....	59.419	July	64.290
February.....	61.964	August.....	55.290
March.....	63.257	September.....	68.533
April.....	73.933	October	66.902
May.....	64.709	November	71.766
June	62.300	December	63.773
Daily average, 64.676.			

Number of dispensary patients.

White male.....	411
White female.....	502
	913
Colored male.....	990
Colored female.....	1,361
	2,351
Total	3,264

Nativity of dispensary patients.

Alabama	3	Mississippi	1
Arkansas	1	New Jersey	2
Delaware	2	New York	12
District of Columbia	2,894	North Carolina	4
England	1	Ohio	3
Florida	2	Pennsylvania	17
Georgia	2	Russia	17
Germany	2	Scotland	2
Illinois	2	South Carolina	4
Italy	4	Tennessee	2
Kentucky	1	Virginia	198
Louisiana	1	West Virginia	1
Maryland	96		
Massachusetts	2	Total	3,264

Condensed statement.

Patients treated in hospital and dispensary	3,695
Surgical operations	274
<hr/>	
Prescriptions:	
Hospital	4,007
Dispensary	3,971
Outdoor	92
<hr/>	
Total	8,070
<hr/>	
Percentage of deaths, including those from tuberculosis	6.90
Percentage of deaths, excluding those from tuberculosis	2.78
Number of deaths from tuberculosis	18
Total number of deaths	30

Diseases treated in hospital for year ending December 31, 1896.

Diseases.	Discharged—			Died.	Remain- ing.	Total treated.
	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.			
INFECTIOUS.						
Acute:						
Fever, typhoid.....	13	.....	.....	a 1	1	15
Fever, intermittent.....	42	.....	.....	b 1	.....	43
Influenza.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rheumatism, articular, acute.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Scarlet fever, intercurrent.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Measles, intercurrent.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Diphtheria, intercurrent.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Chronic:						
Scrofula.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	5
Syphilis, congenital.....	1	1	.....	c 1	.....	3
BLOOD.						
Anæmia simplex.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
HEART.						
Developmental:						
Morbus cæruleus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Inflammatory:						
Aortic stenosis.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mitral regurgitation.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Endocarditis, acute, intercurrent.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Larynx and trachea:						
Edema glottidis.....	.....	.....	.....	d 1	.....	1
Foreign body, trachea.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nose:						
Rhinitis, chronic hypertrophic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

a Died of gangrene of the lung.

b Died of tubercular meningitis.

c Died within twenty-four hours after admission; in a dying condition when admitted.

d Died in a few hours after admission.

Diseases treated in hospital for year ending December 31, 1896—Continued.

Diseases.	Discharged—			Died.	Remain- ing.	Total treated.
	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.			
RESPIRATORY ORGANS—continued.						
Lungs:						
Bronchitis	12	.....	.....	.....	1	13
Pneumonia, lobar	2	.....	.....	a 2	1	5
Pneumonia, lobar, intercurrent	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pneumonia, lobular	3	.....	.....	a 1	4	8
Tuberculosis, pulmonary .....	.....	7	1	7	2	17
Asthma	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pleuræ:						
Pyothorax	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Mouth:						
Herpes labialis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stricture, mouth, traumatic .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Oesophagus:						
Developmental—						
Stricture, oesophagus, congenital .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Inflammatory—						
Stricture, oesophagus, traumatic .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stomach:						
Indigestion, gastric	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Intestines:						
Functional—						
Indigestion, intestinal	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Constipation	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Organic, acute—						
Colitis	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Appendicitis	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Organic, chronic—						
Enteritis	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Animal parasites:						
Ascaris lumbricoides	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Peritoneum:						
Peritonitis, tubercular .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
URINARY ORGANS.						
Kidneys:						
Parenchymatous nephritis, chronic .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Parenchymatous nephritis, subacute, inter- current .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Interstitial nephritis, intercurrent .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bladder:						
Enuresis	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5
SKIN.						
Eczema capitis	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Eczema capitis et facialis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Eczema corporis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Impetigo contagiosa	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tinea trichophytina circinata	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Tinea trichophytina capitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
NUTRITIONAL.						
Cachexia malarial .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Debility	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Innutation	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Rachitis	9	4	.....	.....	4	17
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Organic:						
Brain and dura—						
Meningitis, tubercular .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Embolism, cerebral	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Abscess, cerebral .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cord—						
Anterior poliomyelitis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Myelitis, acute	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gumma, syphilitic, of lumbar region .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Presumably organic:						
Chorea	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Epilepsy—						
Grand mal .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Petit mal .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dementia .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

a Died within twenty-four hours after admission; in a dying condition when admitted.

Nativity of dispensary patients.

Alabama	3	Mississippi	1
Arkansas	1	New Jersey	2
Delaware	2	New York	12
District of Columbia	2,894	North Carolina	4
England	1	Ohio	3
Florida	2	Pennsylvania	17
Georgia	2	Russia	17
Germany	2	Scotland	2
Illinois	2	South Carolina	4
Italy	4	Tennessee	2
Kentucky	1	Virginia	198
Louisiana	1	West Virginia	1
Maryland	96		
Massachusetts	2	Total	3,264

Condensed statement.

Patients treated in hospital and dispensary	3,695
Surgical operations	274

Prescriptions:

Hospital	4,007
Dispensary	3,971
Outdoor	92

Total	8,070
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Percentage of deaths, including those from tuberculosis	6.90
Percentage of deaths, excluding those from tuberculosis	2.78
Number of deaths from tuberculosis	18
Total number of deaths	30

Diseases treated in hospital for year ending December 31, 1896.

Diseases.	Discharged—			Died.	Remain- ing.	Total treated.
	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.			
INFECTIOUS.						
Acute:						
Fever, typhoid.....	13	.....	.....	a 1	1	15
Fever, intermittent.....	42	.....	.....	b 1	.....	43
Influenza.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rheumatism, articular, acute.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Scarlet fever, intercurrent.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Measles, intercurrent.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Diphtheria, intercurrent.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Chronic:						
Scrofula.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	5
Syphilis, congenital.....	1	1	.....	c 1	.....	3
BLOOD.						
Anæmia simplex.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
HEART.						
Developmental:						
Morbus cœruleus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Inflammatory:						
Aortic stenosis.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mitral regurgitation.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Endocarditis, acute, intercurrent.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Larynx and trachea:						
Edema glottidis.....	.....	.....	.....	d 1	.....	1
Foreign body, trachea.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nose:						
Rhinitis, chronic hypertrophic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

a Died of gangrene of the lung.

b Died of tubercular meningitis.

c Died within twenty-four hours after admission; in a dying condition when admitted.

d Died in a few hours after admission.

Diseases treated in hospital for year ending December 31, 1896—Continued.

Diseases.	Discharged—			Died.	Remain- ing.	Total treated.
	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.			
RESPIRATORY ORGANS—continued.						
Lungs:						
Bronchitis	12	.....	.....	.....	1	13
Pneumonia, lobar	2	.....	.....	a 2	1	5
Pneumonia, lobar, intercurrent	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pneumonia, lobular	3	.....	.....	a 1	4	8
Tuberculosis, pulmonary .....	.....	7	1	7	2	17
Asthma	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pleuræ:						
Pyothorax	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Mouth:						
Herpes labialis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stricture, mouth, traumatic .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Œsophagus:						
Developmental—						
Stricture, œsophagus, congenital .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Inflammatory—						
Stricture, œsophagus, traumatic .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stomach:						
Indigestion, gastric	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Intestines:						
Functional—						
Indigestion, intestinal	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Constipation	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Organic, acute—						
Colitis	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Appendicitis	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Organic, chronic—						
Enteritis	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Animal parasites:						
Ascaris lumbricoides	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Peritoneum:						
Peritonitis, tubercular .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
URINARY ORGANS.						
Kidneys:						
Parenchymatous nephritis, chronic .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Parenchymatous nephritis, subacute, inter- current .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Interstitial nephritis, intercurrent .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bladder:						
Enuresis	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5
SKIN.						
Eczema capitis	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Eczema capitis et facialis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Eczema corporis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Impetigo contagiosa	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tinea trichophytina circinata	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Tinea trichophytina capitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
NUTRITIONAL.						
Cachexia malarial .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Debility	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Innutation	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Rachitis	9	4	.....	.....	4	17
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Organic:						
Brain and dura—						
Meningitis, tubercular .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Embolism, cerebral	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Abscess, cerebral .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cord—						
Anterior poliomyelitis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Myelitis, acute	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gumma, syphilitic, of lumbar region .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Presumably organic:						
Chorea	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Epilepsy—						
Grand mal .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Petit mal .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dementia .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

a Died within twenty-four hours after admission; in a dying condition when admitted.

358 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Diseases treated in hospital for year ending December 31, 1896—Continued.

Diseases.	Discharged—			Died.	Remain- ing.	Total treated.
	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.			
NERVOUS SYSTEM—continued.						
Functional:						
Simulation.....	1					1
Melancholia.....	1					1
Eclampsia infantile.....				1		1
SURGICAL DISEASES.						
Abscesses:						
Finger.....	1					1
Foot.....	2					2
Hip.....	1					1
Inguinal.....					1	1
Inferior maxilla.....	1					1
Pelvic.....		1				1
Psoas.....		2		a 2	1	5
Scalp.....					2	2
Mamma.....	1					1
Ulcers:						
Head.....	1				1	2
Leg.....	1				1	2
Tumors:						
Osteoma, inferior maxilla.....	1					1
Osteosarcoma, foot.....		1				1
Sarcoma, thymus and bronchial glands.....				1		1
Lymphatic:						
Adenitis, cervical.....	7		1	b 1	2	11
Adenitis, axillary.....	1					1
Adenitis, inguinal.....					1	1
Herniæ:						
Inguinal.....	3					3
Labial.....	1					1
Scrotal.....	1					1
Umbilical.....	1					1
Rectum:						
Fistula in ano.....					1	1
Prolapsus recti.....	2					2
Bones:						
Caries vertebra.....		1	1	1	1	4
Osteo-myelitis, multiple.....				1		1
Osteo-myelitis, tibia.....	1					1
Osteo-myelitis, femur.....	1				1	2
Joints:						
Arthritis, ankle.....	1				5	6
Arthritis, elbow.....					1	1
Arthritis, knee.....		1			1	2
Morbus coxæ.....	2		2	1	3	8
DEFORMITIES.						
Genu valgum.....	4	1	1		4	10
Curvature, tibia, anterior.....	4	1				5
Curvature, tibia, lateral.....					1	1
Talipes equinus.....	2					2
Talipes varus.....	3					3
Microcephalus.....			1		1	2
Kyphosis.....		5				5
Lordosis.....		2			1	3
Scoliosis.....		2				2
Hare lip.....	2					2
GENITALS, DISEASES OF.						
Phimosis.....	15					15
Paraphimosis.....	3					3
Gonorrhea.....	1	2			2	5
Vaginitis.....	3				1	4
Vulvitis.....	1				1	2
Orchitis.....	1					1
SURGICAL INJURIES.						
Fractures:						
Clavicle.....	1					1
Femur.....	3				1	4
Humerus.....	1				1	2
Skull, depressed.....	1					1
Tibia.....	2	1				3
Tibia and fibula, compound.....	1					1

a Died of diphtheria (laryngeal).

b Died of tuberculosis pulmonalis.

Diseases treated in hospital for year ending December 31, 1896—Continued.

Diseases.	Discharged—			Died.	Remain- ing.	Total treated.
	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.			
SURGICAL INJURIES—continued.						
Dislocation:						
Radius, backward	1					1
Sprain:						
Ankle	2					2
Wrist	1					1
Contusions:						
Hæmaturia, face	1					1
Hæmaturia, back	1					1
Concussion:						
Brain	2					2
Wounds:						
Incised—						
Scalp	1					1
Punctured—						
Foot	1					1
Orbit	1					1
Lacerated—						
Foot	1					1
Hip	1					1
Burns:						
Face, first degree	2					2
Leg, first degree	2					2
Face, arm, and chest, second degree		1				1
Face, arm, and trunk, first and second degrees					1	1
Arm and trunk, second degree					1	1
EYE.						
Atrophy		1				1
Panopthalmia	1					1
Blepharitis marginalis	1					1
Conjunctivitis, simplex	2				1	3
Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular	2					2
Dacryocystitis	1					1
Strabismus internus	2					2
Keratitis	14	4		1	3	22
Opacity, cornea			1			1
Opacity, cornea, congenital		1				1
Staphyloma, cornea		1				1
Hernia iridis		2				2
Cataract, soft					2	2
EAR.						
Otitis media, catarrhal	1				1	2
Otitis media, suppurative	3			2		5
Total number diseases treated	288	59	16	30	65	458

Surgical operations in hospital.

Diseases.	Treatment.	Num- ber treated.
Abscess:		
Ankle	Incised and drained	3
Cervical glands	Curettage	1
Femur	Incised and drained	1
Hip	do	3
Inguinal	Incised and curetted	1
Jaw	Incised and drained	2
Mammary	do	1
Psoas	Laparotomy	4
Do	Curettage	2
Scalp	Incised and drained	2
Adentis:		
Cervical	Removal of glands	10
Inguinal	do	1
Appendicitis	Laparotomy	2
Arthritis:		
Ankle	Erasion of joint	8
Do	Cast applied	2
Elbow	Erasion of joint	2
Knee	do	1
Atrophy, eye	Enucleation	1
Cataract, soft	Discission lens	1
Curvature, tibia	Osteotomy	2

Surgical operations in hospital—Continued.

Diseases.	Treatment.	Number treated.
Diphtheria	Intubation	1
Dislocation, radius	Reduced and cast applied	1
Fistula in ano	Incised and curetted	1
Foreign body in trachea	Tracheotomy	2
Fracture:		
Femur	Reduced and cast applied	3
Humerus	Reduced and splint applied	1
Tibia	Cast applied	3
Tibia and fibula	do	1
Genu valgum	Osteotomy femur	5
Do	Cast applied	1
Genu varum	Osteotomy femur	1
Hernia:		
Inguinal	Radical operation	2
Umbilical	Strapped	1
Hare lip	Plastic operation	3
Kyphosis	Plaster jacket applied	3
Lordosis	do	1
Mastoiditis, suppurative	Curettage	1
Microcephalus	Craniectomy	4
Morbus coxae	Erasion of joint	4
Do	Cast applied	2
Osteo-myelitis:		
Tibia	Sequestrotomy	1
Femur	do	1
Multiple	do	1
Tarsus	Curettage	1
Osteoma, jaw	Excision of	1
Oedema, glottidis	Tracheotomy	1
Phimosis	Circumcision	18
Do	Destruction of adhesions	3
Prolapse rectum	Cauterization	2
Scoliosis	Cast applied	4
Sinus hip	Curettage	1
Sprain, wrist	Palmar splint applied	1
Strabismus, internal	Strabotomy	1
Stricture mouth, traumatic	Plastic operation	1
Talipes equinus	Tenotomy	1
Talipes varus	do	3
Do	Tarsectomy	1
Ulcer, head	Skin graft	1
Vicious union tibia	Osteoclosis	1
Wound orbit, punctured	Curettage	1
Total		136

Patients treated in dispensary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.		Epilepsy—	
Acute:		Grand mal	7
Scarlet fever	2	Petit mal	1
Measles	28	Dementia	1
Rotheln	4	Functional:	
Varicella	19	Central—	
Influenza	22	Insolation	2
Parotitis, epidemic	1	Simulation	4
Pertussis	13	Reflex—	
Diphtheria	10	Neuralgia	4
Erysipelas	2	Eclampsia infantum	1
Fever, intermittent	147	Cephalalgia	1
Fever, typhoid	8		
Chronic:		DIGESTIVE DISEASES.	
Syphilitic	34	Mouth:	
Scrofula	185	Stomatitis—	
		Catarrhal	28
		Herpetic	3
		Ulcerative	3
		Mycetogentica, thrush	3
		Tonsils and pharynx:	
		Tonsillitis, simplex	56
		Tonsillitis, follicular	41
		Tonsillitis, ulcerative	2
		Tonsillitis, chronic	8
		Pharyngitis, acute	7
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.			
Organic:			
Hydrocephalus	2		
Meningitis	2		
Hemiplegia	1		
Cerebral hyperæmia	1		
Anterior poliomyelitis	3		
Presumably organic:			
Chorea	7		

Stomach:	
Gastritis, acute.....	24
Gastritis, chronic.....	2
Indigestion, gastric.....	46
Intestines:	
Organic—	
Enteritis.....	146
Colitis, catarrhal.....	5
Proctitis.....	1
Functional:	
Intestinal indigestion.....	195
Constipation.....	172
Animal parasites:	
Helminthiasis.....	79
Peritoneum:	
Peritonitis, tubercular.....	1

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Enuresis.....	8
Dysmenorrhœa.....	1
Nephritis, acute.....	1
Nephritis, scarlatinal.....	6
Hæmaturia.....	1

CIRCULATORY DISEASES.

Anæmia.....	12
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DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Upper air passage:	
Rhinitis.....	39
Epistaxis.....	6
Laryngitis, acute.....	10
Lungs:	
Bronchitis.....	742
Pneumonia, lobular.....	19
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	42
Asthma.....	2

NUTRITIONAL DISEASES.

Debility.....	89
Marasmus.....	10
Scurvy.....	1
Rachitis.....	141

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Eczema capitis.....	8
Eczema facialis.....	10
Eczema corporis.....	65
Herpes facialis.....	9
Herpes labialis.....	7
Herpes zoster.....	6
Sudamina.....	5
Psoriasis.....	2
Pemphigus.....	3
Urticaria.....	21
Verruca.....	1
Furunculosis.....	25
Acne.....	4
Scabies.....	9
Alopecia areata.....	2
Dermatitis.....	3
Ichtyosis.....	1
Impetigo contagiosa.....	12
Pediculosis corporis.....	2
Tinea trichophytina circinata.....	56

UNCLASSIFIED.

Anasarca	1
Icterus	1
Febricula	24
Rheumatism	9
Myalgia	2
Torticollis	5
Odontalgia	2

SURGICAL DISEASES.

Abscesses:	
Alveolar	2
Ankle	1
Arm	1
Axillary	3
Buttocks	2
Cervical	2
Face	2
Foot	1
Hand	3
Inguinal	1
Inferior maxilla	2
Knee	1
Lacrymal sac	1
Leg	1
Nares	2
Thigh	2
Perineum	1
Wrist	1
Ulcers:	
Hand, erythritic	1
Foot	1
Hand	1
Leg	3
Scalp	1
Buttocks	2
Surgery, digestive tract:	
Stricture œsophagus, traumatic	2
Prolapsus recti	1
Surgery, joints and bursæ:	
Arthritis, knee	1
Morbus coxæ	5
Bursitis, knee	1
Surgery, genito-urinary tract:	
Cystitis	3
Vaginitis	1
Gonorrhœa	3
Adherent prepuce	4
Phimosis	41
Hernia and hydrocele:	
Hernia, inguinal	10
Hernia, labial	1
Hernia, umbilical	2
Hydrocele	4
Hydrocele, cord	1
Tumors:	
Keloid	1
Unclassified:	
Cellulitis, foot	1
Cellulitis, hand	1
Dactylitis	1
Paronychia	3
Wound, poisoned, insect sting	2
Adenitis	59

SURGICAL INJURIES.

Fractures:	
Clavical	2
Femur	2
Humerus	4
Radius and ulna	2

Dislocations:

Radius	4
Radius and ulna	1
Ulna	1

Sprains:

Ankle	1
Elbow	9
Finger	1
Hand	1
Knee	1
Wrist	1

Contusions:

Ankle	1
Cheek	1
Elbow	1
Hand	1
Head	6
Knee	2
Shoulder	1
Hæmatoma, elbow	1

Wounds:

Contused—	
Hip	1
Incised—	
Arm	1
Body	1
Foot	1
Hand	2
Head	9
Knee	1
Leg	3
Lacerated—	
Ear	1
Foot	6
Hand	2
Leg	1
Scalp	2
Punctured—	
Finger	1
Forehead	1
Abdomen	2

DEFORMITIES.

Adhesio linguæ	2
Anus, imperforate	1
Syndactylism	1
Genu valgum	1
Microcephalus	2
Scoliosis	4
Kyphosis	8

POISONING.

Opium	3
Lye, concentrated	1
Rhus toxicodendron	6

DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE EYE.

Anophthalmos	1
Myopia	3
Strabismus internus	5
Lids:	
Blepharitis marginalis	13
Chalazion	2
Hordeolum	6
Conjunctivæ:	
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	64
Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular	16

364 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cornea:

Leucoma, cornea.....	1
Staphyloma, cornea.....	2
Keratitis	38
Circumcorneal hypertrophy.....	4

Iris:

Hernia iridis.....	3
Dacryocystitis	1

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Otitis media, catarrhal.....	10
Otitis media, suppurativa, acute	13
Otitis media, suppurativa, chronic	15
Otalgia	6

BURNS.

First degree.....	6
Second degree.....	2

Total..... 3, 264

Abscesses incised and drained:

Face	3
Jaw	1
Nose	1
Neck.....	4
Hand	1
Hip	2
Buttock.....	1
Trunk	10
Foot	2
Adhesio linguæ, frænum incised....	1
Foreign bodies removed:	
Abdominal wall (needle).....	1
Ear	3
Eye	1
Finger	2
Hand	1
Nose	2
Fracture arm, reduced and splint applied	2
Fracture clavicle, reduced and retained	1
Fracture femur, reduced and extension apparatus applied.....	1
Hordeolum, incised.....	1
Hydrocele, aspirated	3

Kyphosis, plaster cast applied....	2
Phimosis, destruction adhesions...	9
Phimosis, circumcision	40
Scoliosis, application cast	9
Sprain, elbow, cast applied	2
Umbilical hernia, strapped.....	3
Vaccination	5
Wound, arm, dressed	1
Wounds, incised, dressed:	
Chest	1
Head	6
Scalp	2
Hand	2
Wounds, lacerated, dressed:	
Foot	1
Finger.....	2
Wounds, punctured, dressed:	
Face	2
Foot	
Wounds, poisoned, dressed:	
Foot	3
Wound, hand, curetted	1
Wound, neck, ulcerated, curetted.	1
Total	138

Report of the baby ward.

Remaining December 31, 1895.....	8
Admitted during the year.....	41

Total treated..... 49

Discharged cured	23
Discharged improved	8
Discharged unimproved.....	0
Died.....	13
Remaining.....	5

Total..... 49

Diseases treated in baby ward.

Diseases.	Discharged—			Died.	Remain- ing.	Total treated.
	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.			
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Stomatitis, mycetogenetica.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Intestines:						
Functional—						
Indigestion, intestinal.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Constipation.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Organic—						
Enteritis, chronic.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Proctitis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Intussusception.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Foreign body, trachea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia, lobular.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia, lobar.....	.....	.....	.....	a 1	.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Hydrocephalus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Meningitis, tubercular.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
NUTRITIONAL.						
Scurvy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inanition.....	1	.....	.....	b 3	.....	4
Innutrition.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
SKIN.						
Eczema capitis.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Eczema corporis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Eczema facialis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
UNCLASSIFIED.						
Anasarca.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Scrofulosis.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Syphilis, congenital.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	4
SURGICAL INJURIES.						
Contusion, face.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1	.....	1
Burn, trunk, second degree.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Burn, flexum knee, third degree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
DEFORMITIES.						
Harelip.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Hernia, inguinal.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Phimosis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Spina bifida.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	24	8	1	13	5	51
Intercurrent diseases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Number patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49

a Complicating burn, third degree.*b* These children were in a dying condition when admitted.*c* Died of marasmus.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1897.

SIR: At the close of the year it is always pleasant to take a retrospective glance with regard to work accomplished. Although the members of the ladies' board have not been able to reduce the amount of indebtedness on the hospital, yet in many ways, by active exertions, they have contributed much toward its improvement and the comfort of its inmates.

The clinic room, which was so deficient in modern improvements, has been completely refurnished by the ladies with surgical appliances of the latest date, and is now equal to any in the city.

In the portion of the building occupied by the nurses several alterations have been made, which have rendered their rooms much more desirable and comfortable, the

new rugs imparting a cheerful and homelike air to their apartments. Through the generosity of one of the lady members, new awnings have been furnished for the pavilion and also for the infants' ward.

The four wards, inside entries, and small rooms adjoining have been painted, and all the gas fixtures rebronzed. These improvements, involving a large expense, were assumed by the ladies' board. The board of lady managers suggested to the executive committee that they should complete the work by painting the dining room, bathrooms, and outside entries. To this proposition the executive committee readily assented.

Many shades being found unfit for use, new ones were purchased for the surgical ward, which outlay was also met by the executive committee, to whom we return thanks for their promptness and cooperation in making the work complete. Considerable expense was incurred by the executive committee in repairing the fences surrounding the hospital grounds. The ladies contributed their share of this improvement by assuming the expense of painting the picket fence which fronts the hospital.

The cold-storage room continues to give great satisfaction. Its compartments being ample, large supplies of meat and provisions are purchased at low prices, which materially reduces the household expenses.

The board of lady managers return thanks to all those who during the past year have contributed to the hospital—to Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, who in the interests of the hospital succeeded in making the matinee given by Mr. Sothern and his assistants such a financial success; to the various auxiliary guilds, which have been particularly efficient. Through the efforts of St. Mary's Guild and its chapter, \$500 have been contributed for the naming of a cot. An Easter offering from the Virginia Memorial (which is composed of little children) consisted of two oak dining tables, two side tables, and one dozen trays for serving meals for the sick children in bed. The West End Guild and Miss Gorman's sewing class have made many garments for the children and are also much interested in the baby ward. Six cots for the colored wards have been furnished by the Girls' Hospital Guild. The members of these guilds are always greeted with a warm welcome by the children, as they administer so much to their comfort and happiness by their frequent visits.

We also return thanks to the Friday Morning and to the Knickerbocker Sewing clubs, who have generously supplied the hospital with household linen; to the Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church, Georgetown, and to a class in Epiphany Sunday School, whose yearly gifts are always offered through so much self-denial.

The Thanksgiving postals sent out earnest appeals for money to meet expenses of repairs. This petition was generously assumed by the friends of the hospital. More than \$400 was received, also a bountiful supply of provisions and groceries.

To the ladies of the entertainment committee, the children were indebted for a very happy Christmas. All were able to enjoy it, save a few who were too ill to leave the wards. The tree was beautifully decorated; ice cream and cake were furnished in abundance. Each child received a present of its own selection. The colored children, true to their instincts of race, had generally made requests for drums and other small musical instruments.

The charity ball of last year proved a great success financially, under the efficient management of its chairman and her able assistants, to whom the board returns thanks.

During the past year the hospital has sustained a great loss in the death of Mrs. Selfridge. A beautiful tribute to her memory was rendered by one of our members, from which we quote:

"For twenty-five years she was a faithful, devoted friend to the hospital, giving to it her sympathy and material aid. No meeting was called in its interest at which she was not present, unless providentially prevented, and in every effort made for its extension or usefulness was always foremost with open purse and ready hand to do her part."

Fully appreciating the generosity of our friends, we would still plead with the public for a greater interest in the work and needs of the hospital, and assistance in reducing our outstanding debt of \$21,000. Seventy-five sick and crippled children are now within the wards of the hospital; they are faithfully attended by kind and efficient nurses. Such a service requires a large force, and as all the children are treated free of charge, the expenses are necessarily heavy.

To our efficient superintendent the ladies' board return their thanks. The nurses have not only been faithfully instructed, but the excellent order prevailing in the hospital is due to her sound and excellent judgment.

Respectfully submitted.

S. H. SHIELDS, *Recording Secretary.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Report of the treasurer of the board of lady visitors for the year ending December 31, 1896.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance January 1, 1896.....	\$498.39	Subscriptions paid.....	\$155.00
Fines	184.50	Ball receipts paid Dr. Thompson.....	1,014.60
Subscriptions	155.00	Expenses charity ball.....	158.40
Charity box.....	8.25	Diet kitchen.....	109.71
Mr. Percy Winter's entertainment, through Mrs. Lincoln.....	75.00	St. Mary's Guild bed.....	500.00
E. H. Sothern matinee, through Mrs. Lin- coln	355.75	Furnishing clinic.....	235.13
Charity ball.....	1,173.00	Christmas gifts.....	42.58
St. Mary's Guild bed.....	500.00	Seamstress.....	140.22
Thanksgiving donations.....	404.00	Nurses' graduation.....	31.52
General donations.....	224.29	Printing	16.25
Sale fancy articles.....	15.61	Painting	442.00
Interest, one year.....	11.78	Improvements, nurses' rooms.....	253.84
		Dry goods.....	143.05
		House furnishings.....	105.15
		Hospital supplies.....	31.56
		Total expended.....	3,379.01
		Balance	226.56
Total.....	3,605.57	Total.....	3,605.57

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 1, 1897.*

IDA M. GALE, *Treasurer.*

ELIZABETH HOEKE,
ANNA MCM. RAMSAY,
RETTA PARK LEECH,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING OF THE CHILDREN'S AND COLUMBIA HOSPITALS.

At the fourth annual commencement 12 members of the senior class were presented for graduation. The class originally contained 17. That nearly one-third of this number were withdrawn should be sufficient proof that it is not an easy matter to complete successfully a course in this school.

A general average percentage of 75 is required in the final examinations. This includes not only ratings upon the theoretical work embodied in the course of lectures and class instruction, but also upon the practical work in the hospital wards and of personal deportment during the course. The general average obtained by the entire class was 86.4 per cent; by the graduating class, 88 per cent in a possible 100.

In sending out this class we can not express to them in too warm terms our appreciation of the constant integrity of their work for the past two years.

The school has at present 30 pupils, with an instructing staff of 2 superintendents and 3 head nurses. This corps are doing the nursing in the two hospitals and caring for an average of 130 patients.

The alumnae of the school, not including the class of 1896, numbers 27. Seven graduates occupy hospital positions; 3 are nursing in other cities; the remaining 17 are nursing in Washington.

The registry has received during the last year 93 calls. It seems only proper to say, in regard to the graduates who register with us, that they have given their time and service without remuneration whenever it has been needed, and have done many weeks' nursing at half rates, where the circumstances have justified it. Such service has always been cheerfully offered, and it is satisfactory to know that nurses are as ready to recognize their responsibilities to those in need as has the medical profession always been.

During the year the school committee has authorized a change of name — we are now known as the School of Nursing of the Children's and Columbia Hospitals, of Washington, D. C. This change, as far as I have information, is the second one in this country from the original name of "Training School for Nurses." The name originated in the school connected with the Indianapolis City Hospital, in Indiana.

In closing the report, we beg to tender to the dean and the lecturing staff sincere thanks for the very thorough course of lectures given, and the interest which has not permitted any but well-prepared candidates to pass in the final examinations; to the visiting staff of the hospitals for their constant kindness to the nurses, and unremitting attention in illness among members of the school; and to the hospital boards for the interest which has been the real foundation for whatever creditable work the school may have done.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY L. ROGERS, *Superintendent.*

OFFICERS, ETC., OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Directors.—M. W. Galt, president, 1409 H street, NW.; F. B. McGuire, vice-president, 1419 G street NW.; W. P. Young, secretary, 1333 F street NW.; W. S. Thompson, treasurer, 703 Fifteenth street NW.; Reginald Fendall, 344 D street NW.; J. Holdsworth Gordon, 330 Four-and-a-half street NW.; Charles C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; William B. Gurley, 1335 F street NW.; James M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank; W. W. Johnston, M.D., 1603 K street NW.; S. H. Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue NW.; Mrs. M. A. B. Kennedy, 1630 Rhode Island avenue NW.; N. S. Lincoln, M. D., 1514 H street NW.; J. W. H. Lovejoy, M.D., 900 Twelfth street NW.; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street NW.; F. L. Moore, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue; James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets NW.; E. J. Stellwagen, 1324 F street NW.; Mrs. Robert K. Stone, 1345 F street NW.; J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW.

Expiration of term of service.—(1897), Messrs. Galt, Glover, Norris, and Dr. Johnston; (1898), Messrs. Fendall, J. M. Johnston, Miss Miller, and Mrs. Kennedy; (1899), Drs. W. P. Young, Lovejoy, Thompson, and Mr. Gordon; (1900), Messrs. Gurley, Kauffmann, McGuire, and Dr. Lincoln; (1901), Messrs. Moore, Stellwagen, W. S. Thompson, and Mrs. Stone.

Executive committee.—Dr. J. W. H. Lovejoy, chairman; M. W. Galt, ex officio; Mrs. M. A. B. Kennedy, F. L. Moore, Miss Virginia Miller.

Finance committee.—F. B. McGuire, chairman; W. B. Gurley, E. J. Stellwagen, W. S. Thompson, W. P. Young.

Visiting committee (1897).—January, Messrs. Fendall, Norris, and Mrs. Kennedy; February, Mr. McGuire and Mrs. Stone; March, Messrs. Kauffmann, Moore, and Miss Miller; April, Messrs. Gordon, Young, and Mrs. Kennedy; May, Messrs. Stellwagen, Johnston, and Mrs. Stone; June, Messrs. Glover, Norris, and Miss Miller; July, Messrs. Gurley, McGuire, and Mrs. Kennedy; August, Messrs. Gordon, Kauffmann, and Mrs. Stone; September, Messrs. Gurley, Moore, and Miss Miller; October, Messrs. Johnston, Young, and Mrs. Kennedy; November, Messrs. Stellwagen, Glover, and Mrs. Stone; December, Mr. Norris and Miss Miller.

Medical staff.—Officers: J. W. H. Lovejoy, M. D., chairman; G. N. Acker, M. D., secretary.

Consulting staff (expiration of terms of service).—(1897) A. F. A. King, M. D.; (1898) William W. Johnston, M. D.; (1899) James W. H. Lovejoy, M. D.; (1900) D. Webster Prentiss, M. D.; (1901) Nathan S. Lincoln, M. D.

Attending staff.—(1897) J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street NW.; (1899) Swan M. Burnett, M. D., 916 Seventeenth street NW.; (1900) George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; (1901) Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont Circle.

Assistants to attending staff (hospital dispensary service).—D. K. Shute, M. D.; Thomas E. McArdle, M. D., 821 Sixteenth street; Frank Leech, M. D., 1715 Fourteenth street; John R. Wellington, M. D., 1335 N street NW.

Pathologist.—Walter Reed, M. D., 5 Cooke Place.

Outdoor physician.—Monte Griffith, M. D.

Resident physician.—Joseph S. Wall, M. D.

Pharmaceutist.—Mr. George H. Schwinn.

Resident student.—William Fisher.

Superintendent.—Miss Mary L. Rogers.

Board of lady visitors.—Miss Virginia Miller, president, 1729 P street; Mrs. Wm. H. Hoeke, first vice-president, 336 C street; Mrs. Kate K. Henry, second vice-president, 614 Twenty-second street; Mrs. S. H. Shields, recording secretary, 1401 Sixteenth street; Mrs. G. C. Goodloe, corresponding secretary, corner Twenty-third and Q streets; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, treasurer, 1314 L street; Mrs. J. C. Audenreid, 1023 Vermont avenue; Mrs. Wm. B. Bate, The Ebbitt; Mrs. G. L. Bradley, corner Twenty-first and P streets; Mrs. William D. Cabell, 1761 N street; Mrs. Mary A. Coyle, 1331 K street; Mrs. Charles H. Davis, 1705 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Charles G. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Stephen Elkins, 1626 K street; Mrs. John Eubank, Warm Springs, Va.; Mrs. Reginald Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue; Mrs. S. R. Franklin, 1338 Nineteenth street; Mrs. A. W. Ferguson, 3004 Q street; Mrs. C. C. Glover, 20 Lafayette Square; Mrs. William A. Gordon, 6 Cooke Place; Mrs. William Hammond, corner Thirteenth and Princeton streets; Mrs. F. Gordon Hunt, 1915 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Caroline Henry, 1406 M street; Mrs. James Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street; Mrs. R. L. Howell, 1529 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. Beale Howard, 1410 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Frederick Huidekoper, The Shoreham; Mrs. James M. Johnston, 1628 K street; Mrs. M. S. Johnson, 2013 I street; Mrs. John D. Jones, corner Eighteenth and I streets; Mrs. S. H. Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. M. A. B. Kennedy, 1630 Rhode Island avenue; Miss Bessie J. Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. J. F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, Burkes Station, Va.; Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Dupont Circle; Mrs. T. B. Mason, 1606 Twentieth street; Mrs. Edw. McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. James McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue;

Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, 1508 H street; Mrs. Montgomery, 1743 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Frederick L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. M. L. Norton, 1023 Sixteenth street; Miss Edythe A. Patten, Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. R. Ross Perry, 1309 P street; Mrs. Phillips, 1517 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. F. M. Ramsay, 1921 N street; Mrs. Z. C. Robbins, 1750 M street; Mrs. John Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street; Miss E. Keats Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street; Miss Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Philip Sheridan, 1617 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue; Mme. de Sibour, 927 Farragut Square; Mrs. R. K. Stone, 1345 F street; Miss Mary J. Todd, 1519 Twentieth street; Mrs. William Wall, The Hamilton; Mrs. H. A. Willard, 1333 K street; Mrs. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue; Miss Ellen M. E. Woodhull, 2033 G street.

MEMBERS OF THE CHILDRENS' HOSPITAL.

Mrs. E. K. Anderson, 1530 K street; Mrs. Isabella W. Ashford, 1763 P street; Mrs. Mary C. Audenreid, 1023 Vermont avenue; Mr. Chas. B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton street; Mr. John Baker, 1819 H street; Mr. Chas. Baum, 416 Seventh street; Mr. William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue; Miss Beckwith, 1757 N street; Mr. C. J. Bell, 1405 G street; Mrs. Laura Benet, 1717 I street; Mrs. C. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street; Mrs. James G. Berret, 1535 I street; Mr. M. W. Beveridge, 1215 F street; Mr. J. W. Boteler, 923 Pennsylvania avenue; Judge A. C. Bradley, 2013 Q street; Mrs. A. J. Brown, care of Mr. G. W. Brown, 1406 G street; Mr. N. W. Burchell, 1325 F street; Mr. Calderon Carlisle, 344 D street; Mr. Edward Clark, 417 Fourth street; Mrs. Mary K. Coffey, 1713 K street; Mr. Lewis J. Davis, 1315 F street; Mr. J. Maury Dove, corner Twenty-first and I streets; Mrs. Annie A. Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue; Mr. Reginald Fendall, 344 D street; Mrs. Sally C. Miller Fendall, 1729 P street; Mr. James E. Fitch, 1406 G street; Mr. M. W. Galt, 1409 H street; Mr. William Galt, 720 Ninth street; Mr. William Gibson, 1238 Pennsylvania avenue; Mr. C. C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, 330 Four-and-a-half street; Mr. William B. Gurley, 1335 F street; Mrs. Louisa Hagner, 1818 H street; Mrs. W. T. Harris, 1733 I street; Dr. Geo. Byrd Harrison, 1223 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. M. M. Hazen, 14 Lafayette Square; Mrs. Kate K. Henry, 2040 F street; Mr. Christian Heurich, 1223 Twentieth street; Mrs. Angeline Hillyer, 2121 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. William H. Hoeke, Eighth and Market Space; Mrs. Caroline B. Hornblower, 1402 M street; Mr. Charles A. James, National Bank of Washington; Mr. J. M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank; Miss Mary Belle Johnston, 1704 Rhode Island avenue; Dr. W. W. Johnston, 1603 K street; Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; Mr. S. H. Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; Mrs. M. A. B. Kennedy, 1630 Rhode Island avenue; Mr. John S. Larcombe, 808 Seventeenth street; Mr. Blair Lee, 344 D street; Mrs. Jennie Gould Lincoln, 1514 H street; Dr. N. S. Lincoln, 1514 H street; Dr. J. W. H. Lovejoy, 900 Twelfth street; Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, 1325 Sixteenth street; Mr. Henry S. Matthews, 1410 G street; Mr. Theo. J. Mayer, First street and Indiana avenue; Mr. Thomas McGill, 1107 E street; Mrs. Emily McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mr. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. F. C. McKeever, 1508 H street; Mr. George W. McLanahan, 1601 Twenty-first street; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street; Mr. F. L. Moore, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue; Mr. Wm. H. Moses, Eleventh and F streets; Mrs. Mary G. Niles, 1733 I street; Mr. James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets; Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Noyes, care Mr. Crosby S. Noyes; Mrs. Ellen Parke, care Gen. John G. Parke; Miss Emily B. Parke, care Gen. John G. Parke; Gen. John G. Parke, 16 Jackson Place; Mr. A. K. Parris, 1344 F street; Mrs. Mary J. Perry, 1312 Rhode Island avenue; Mr. R. Ross Perry, 344 D street; Mrs. Sam'l F. Phillips, 1517 Rhode Island avenue; Mr. Anthony Pollock, 1700 I street; Mrs. Fannie Ricketts, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Thomas Russell, 1021 Connecticut avenue; Mr. Isadore Saks, Seventh street, corner Market Space; Miss Sallie Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Mr. A. R. Shepherd, Batopilas, Chihuahua, Mexico; Mrs. Irene R. Sheridan, 1617 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. S. F. Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Florence P. Spofford, 1621 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. E. J. Stellwagen, 1324 F street; Mrs. Jennie K. Stickney, 1340 Vermont avenue; Dr. T. Ritchie Stone, 1345 F street; Mrs. R. K. Stone, 1345 F street; Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street; Mr. Wm. S. Thompson, 703 Fifteenth street; Mr. H. O. Towles, 1007 Pennsylvania avenue; Mrs. A. O. Townsend, 2011 I street; Mr. David Walker, 1315 F street; Mr. B. H. Warner, 916 F street; Mrs. E. G. Watmough, 1711 I street; Mr. John B. Wight, 1410 G street; Mr. C. C. Willard, Fourteenth and P streets; Mrs. Lucy Parker Willard, care Mr. C. C. Willard; Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street; Dr. W. P. Young, 1333 F street.

**REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1897.*

SIR: On behalf of the trustees of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association, I herewith submit a report of the operations of that institution for the year ending June 30, 1897.

I regret that circumstances, largely beyond my control, have prevented an earlier rendering of this report.

In the report for last year reference was made to the fact that the hospital year and the Government fiscal year do not coincide, the hospital year being the calendar year. This fact renders the making of two annual reports necessary, one to the District of Columbia authorities and the other to the association, each for one year, but for different periods. This is an unnecessary duplication of work, and a proposition will be submitted to the association at its next annual meeting to amend its by-laws so as to have its official year correspond with the fiscal year of the Government.

WORK DONE.

The record of work done in the hospital and dispensary during the last year is shown in the accompanying Exhibit C. The number of hospital patients treated is 467, as against 496 the previous year, a decrease of 29. There was, however, a considerable increase in the dispensary work, notwithstanding the efforts of the hospital authorities to limit this branch of the work as rigidly as possible to residents of the District unable to pay for the services of a physician. The whole number of dispensary patients was 9,207, of whom 1,671 received surgical attention in the form of surgical dressings. The number of dispensary patients treated the previous year was 7,736, showing an increase during the year just closed of 1,491, or 18 per cent. The dispensary work has increased steadily and much of the time rapidly for the last three years, and is accounted for on three grounds: First, the discontinuance of the homeopathic free dispensary on Massachusetts avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets NW.; second, the large and increasing colored population in the vicinity of the hospital, and, third, the hard times of the last three years. This work is almost wholly a charity work, the amount collected from the patients being insignificant. No charge is made for treatment, but a box for contributions is conspicuously placed in the dispensary and the attention of all patients called to it. Comparatively few, however, deposit anything in it.

The hospital work proper is becoming each year more and more a surgical work, and consequently more expensive per capita. This condition may be expected to continue, and probably the ratio of surgical to medical patients will increase. The details of the professional work are not shown in this report, as they are made up by calendar years and published in the annual reports. A copy of the report for the last year is transmitted herewith, and attention is invited not only to the statistics in relation to the medical work, but also, and especially, to the remarks of the president of the board of directors in the annual report of the board in reference to the need of an increased appropriation for maintenance, and the reason therefor.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts of the hospital from all sources, as shown by the accompanying statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, including the small balance on hand at the beginning of the year, was \$17,231.62. Of this amount the sum of \$1,590.48 was raised by the Ladies' Aid Association and applied toward the liquidation of an indebtedness for repairs, leaving the amount available for expenses of maintenance \$15,641.14. This exceeds the estimated receipts by \$44.89, showing that the estimate submitted one year ago was an extremely accurate forecast so far as receipts are concerned. As there is no reason to anticipate any marked change in the current year, the same estimate is submitted.

The total expenditures for the year have amounted to \$16,871.02. Of this amount \$1,601.80 was for items not connected with maintenance, leaving the expenditures on that account \$15,269.22. To this should be added the cash balance of \$360.60 at the end of the year, making the whole amount expended and available for expenses for maintenance \$15,629.82. The estimated cost of maintenance was \$18,083. The difference between this amount and the amount available for maintenance, viz, \$2,453.18, represents approximately the amount of bills contracted during the year and approved, but unpaid owing to lack of funds. It is hoped that, as times improve, the income of the hospital from pay patients will increase, and the income and cost of maintenance will come nearer together. It can hardly be expected, however, that the one will ever equal the other, as the hospital is a charity, and as such can never be self-sustaining.

GOVERNMENT AID.

The Congressional appropriation for the current year for maintenance is \$8,500. The appropriation for the last year was the same. This with the estimated receipts from other sources is not sufficient to meet absolutely necessary costs of operating the institution in an efficient and creditable manner, and it would be suicide to maintain it in any other manner. In the judgment of the board of trustees, after the fullest consideration, the Government contribution in all equity and fairness should be \$12,000. This judgment is based on the fact that two-thirds of the work done in the hospital proper is free or charity work, the larger part of it being the care and treatment of patients sent to the hospital by the District authorities; and upon the further fact that practically the whole of the dispensary work is free work. Last year the District Commissioners included in their estimate \$10,000 for the Homeopathic Hospital, and it is earnestly desired that at least this amount shall be named this year. The appropriation made by Congress for the Columbia Hospital covers practically the whole cost of maintaining the institution, and that annually made for Garfield Hospital must be in the neighborhood of two-thirds of the total cost of maintenance. We do not complain of the amounts appropriated for these institutions, but we fail to see any good reason why in one case the whole cost should be provided for by Congress, and in the case of the Homeopathic Hospital less than one-half the cost of maintenance. We understand it to be one of the purposes of your office to endeavor to adjust and equalize these matters on an equitable basis, and we ask that our hospital be given the consideration to which it is fairly entitled. We do not ask any discrimination in our favor nor do we wish to be discriminated against.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The training school for nurses, organized four years ago, has proved a complete success. Three classes of competent nurses have been graduated. But recognizing the growing importance and responsibility of the office or calling of trained nurse, and desiring to graduate only those who are thoroughly prepared, the course of training has been extended from two to three years.

FIRE ESCAPE.

Attention is again called to the fact that a fire escape was erected on the hospital building in May, 1896, by order of the District Commissioners and under a contract made by them at a cost of \$480, and that the bill for that work has been presented to the hospital by the contractor for payment. The hospital has no funds or resources available for this purpose, and it is requested that the amount of the bill be estimated for as a deficiency for the fiscal year 1896, and Congress be asked to make the necessary appropriation for its liquidation.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. LYMAN, *President.*

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

Receipts and expenditures for year ending June 30, 1897.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
July 1, 1896, cash on hand.....	\$21. 25	For maintenance:	
From Congress for maintenance, appro-		Salaries and wages of	
priation for 1897.....	8,500. 00	employees.....	\$6,124. 56
From Ladies' Aid Association, for re-		Food supplies.....	5,011. 44
pairs.....	1,590. 48	Medical supplies.....	1,312. 10
From patients, as follows:		Wood and coal.....	871. 25
July, 1896.....	\$354. 50	Ice.....	172. 07
August, 1896.....	245. 15	Gas.....	556. 38
September, 1896.....	226. 00	Liquors.....	19. 45
	\$825. 63	Stationery, printing,	
October, 1896.....	371. 50	blanks, and blank books	171. 20
November, 1896.....	495. 16	Postage.....	8. 00
December, 1896.....	726. 50		\$14,246. 45
	1,593. 16	For hospital appliances and	
January, 1897.....	286. 50	supplies:	
February, 1897.....	305. 75	Surgical instruments,	
March, 1897.....	814. 05	and repairs to same....	60. 00
	1,406. 30	Dry goods.....	46. 42
April, 1897.....	513. 50	Furniture, repairs to	
May, 1897.....	455. 35	same, and house fur-	
June, 1897.....	547. 10	nishings.....	45. 68
	1,515. 95	Hardware.....	6. 00
	5,341. 06	Electrical supplies.....	5. 00
Nurses' compensation for outside nurs-		Engineer's supplies.....	5. 19
ing.....	1,382. 57		168. 29
Membership dues.....	10. 00	Sundries:	
Interest.....	300. 00	Telephone.....	98. 33
Donations.....	70. 51	Insurance.....	98. 00
Dispensary box.....	14. 10	Interest on loans.....	465. 45
Miscellaneous sources.....	1. 65	Advertising.....	6. 71
			668. 49
		Repairs, etc.:	
		Plumbing.....	79. 35
		Painting.....	21. 50
		Ironwork.....	21. 24
		Repairs to elevator.....	41. 40
		General repairs.....	63. 00
			226. 49
			1,250. 00
		Bills payable.....	64. 95
		Miscellaneous items.....	246. 35
		Repayment of protested check.....	
			16,871. 02
		Total expenditures.....	360. 60
		Balance in Columbia National Bank...	
			17,231. 62
Total.....	17,231. 62	Total.....	17,231. 62

Report of medical and surgical work done during year ending June 30, 1897.

IN HOSPITAL.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1896.....	26
Patients admitted during year.....	441
Total.....	467
Patients discharged during year.....	427
Patients died during year.....	16
Patients in hospital June 30, 1897.....	24
Total.....	467
Number of births during year.....	39

Classification of patients.

	Number.	Per cent of whole number.
Male.....	184	39+
Female.....	283	60+
White.....	352	75+
Colored.....	115	25—
Pay.....	153	33—
Free.....	314	67+
Number days' treatment free patients.....	5,532	64+
Number days' treatment pay patients.....	3,103	36—
Whole number days' treatment.....	8,635	.....
Average daily number free patients.....		15.1
Average daily number pay patients.....		8.5
Average daily number treated.....		23.6

IN DISPENSARY.

New patients treated during year.....	2,070
Male.....	622
Female.....	1,448
White.....	697
Colored.....	1,373
Nativity:	
United States.....	2,015
Canada.....	3
England.....	9
Scotland.....	2
Ireland.....	25
Germany.....	16
Old patients treated during year.....	5,466
Surgical dressings.....	1,671
Whole number of patients treated:	
In hospital.....	467
In dispensary.....	9,207
	9,674

Estimate of expenses for year ending June 30, 1899.

Salaries and wages of hospital employees.....	\$3,400
Salaries of superintendent and nurses of training school.....	2,700
Food supplies:	
Bread.....	\$350
Meats.....	1,400
Fish and poultry.....	450
Butter and eggs.....	725
Milk and cream.....	750

374 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Food supplies—Continued.

Groceries	\$900	
Marketing	1,600	
		\$6,175
Medical supplies including liquors.....		2,000
Surgical instruments, repairs to same, and supplies		450
Sundries:		
Stationery, postage, and advertising	60	
Furniture, and repairs to same.....	100	
Oils and other machinists' supplies	50	
Plumbing and repairs to machinery and elevator.....	275	
Dry goods, table linen, towels, etc.....	100	
China, glassware, and house furnishings	100	
Telephone	100	
Insurance.....	98	
Interest on loans	400	
Gas.....	575	
Ice	225	
Wood and coal.....	1,000	
General repairs.....	125	
Miscellaneous items	150	
		3,358
Total estimated expenses		18,083

Estimate of receipts for year ending June 30, 1899.

From pay patients	\$5,000
From outside nursing	1,600
From membership dues and donations	150
From interest.....	300
From miscellaneous sources	25
Total	7,075
Congressional appropriations to balance estimated expenditures	11,008
Total estimated receipts.....	18,083

In May, 1896, a fire escape was erected on the hospital building by order of the District authorities and under a contract made by them, at a cost of \$480, for which a bill has been rendered to the hospital by Mr. Chester B. Albree, of Allegheny, Pa., the contractor. It is recommended that an amount sufficient to pay this bill be placed in the estimates to be submitted to Congress, as the hospital has no resources available for its payment.

Schedule of employees.

1 resident physician.....	\$300
1 assistant resident physician	120
1 housekeeper	360
1 porter, 1 elevator conductor, each \$162	324
1 housemaid, 1 laundress, 1 waitress, each \$144.....	432
2 housemaids, 2 laundresses, 1 cook, each \$120	600
1 cook, at \$180; 1 engineer and machinist, at \$840.....	1,020
1 bookkeeper and treasurer's assistant.....	240
Total for hospital employees.....	3,396
Training school:	
1 superintendent.....	\$900
7 nurses, at \$144.....	1,008
8 nurses, at \$84.....	672
1 orderly	180
Total for training school	2,760
Total for salaries and wages of employees	6,156

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1897.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith the annual report of the condition of the Freedmen's Hospital, of the work done during the year ended June 30, 1897, and of the present requirements of the institution. I deem it necessary at the outset to repeat the recommendation already twice submitted by me with reference to the need of

NEW BUILDINGS

for hospital purposes. This is, in my opinion, the most urgent present need of the hospital. It is absolutely impossible to render the best professional service to the public through the means of a hospital without the aid of the best facilities for hospital work, and among these facilities, as experience has demonstrated, none are more necessary than are properly constructed wards, with proper means for easily controlling heat, light, and ventilation. That the present buildings are inadequate and ill adapted to this kind of service will be apparent on the merest inspection. They are frame structures, built on the old army-barracks plan, more than thirty years ago, with no intercommunication or connection, and no means for properly regulating heat, light, or ventilation. On an occasion of fire they would be a ready prey to the flames, and in an emergency it would be exceedingly, if not altogether, impossible to remove the sick and helpless from the wards before the flames devoured buildings and inmates. I would earnestly invite your attention to this condition at the hospital, because in it is involved perhaps an irreparable and unnecessary loss of human life.

I believe the Government could build, equip, and maintain on the present site substantial brick structures, fully adapted to the needs of the hospital, at a cost but little in excess of the amount now being expended in maintaining the ill-adapted frame structures in present use. Aside from the actual necessities of the case another consideration upon which this recommendation is based, and one which is only second in importance to the first, lies in the fact that since the Freedmen's Hospital is the only institution of its kind under control of the Government, and managed by colored physicians, where the colored people are received without restriction and without embarrassments, it should be in a position to offer that race the best medical service that the profession can give. Coming from homes, as many of them do, that offer no comfort, no opposition to disease, and no facilities for properly caring for the sick, it is but fair to them that they should be accorded such facilities in this hospital as will afford them the best means of recovery from disease and sickness.

A third consideration is that this hospital is, in a distinct sense, a national institution, and its location at the national capital should make

it typical of all that is best and highest in the public mind toward this particular class of our fellow-citizens. It should represent the best thought and best service of the colored physician. It should be in a large sense the public training school for the colored physician, sending him forth into the various communities richly endowed with practical experience and fully prepared to meet the intricate requirements of his profession. Hospitals the world over are the real educators of medical men. To meet this need this hospital should be modern in its architecture and up to date in every feature of its construction. It should have the most approved appliances for handling the sick and the best facilities for treating disease. When thus equipped the hospital should make no apologies or offer any excuses for any defects or shortcomings in its management. The Government and the people have a right to expect practical results in the conduct of an institution like this, and, with the proper facilities at hand, nothing less should be expected as satisfactory or reasonable. There should be no exception to the general rule in dealing with this institution, either on the part of the Government or the hospital, and while under existing conditions the management of the hospital is given over to colored physicians, it is nevertheless true that these physicians should be held to a strict accountability for the proper administration of the responsible trust confided to them, and it is equally imperative that to obtain the best results the best means should be placed at their disposal. The past year's experience has but added to the proof of the practical utility of the change made in the hospital staff, with reference to the work assigned to

THE INTERNES.

These officers, consisting of capable young graduates from the various medical schools of the country, have greatly aided in the work of the hospital, relieving the surgeon in chief of many lighter duties which would otherwise have demanded time greatly needed in the discharge of the executive affairs of the institution. These young men have given faithful and efficient service, and form an indispensable aid in the work.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES,

under the management of its efficient head, has rendered excellent service during the year in the care of the sick and in looking after the wards. The system of instruction previously adopted for this branch of the work has been pursued during the past year, and in May a class of young ladies was graduated from the school and sent out fully prepared to perform the duties of scientifically trained nurses.

The hospital during the past year has endeavored more than ever to be an adjunct of the Howard University medical school (upon whose grounds the hospital is located), to the end that the said medical school might have enlarged facilities for the practical instruction of its students in all the branches of medical and surgical practice. Clinics have been held at frequent regular intervals, and the medical, pharmaceutical, and dental students are privileged not only to attend but to participate in these clinics. During the year there have been 419 surgical operations of various kinds performed, including abdominal, brain, and thoracic, with a mortality of 2.14 per cent. Special attention is here called to one operation of special surgical interest—a Cæsarian

section—which was successfully performed on a patient in the Freedmen's Hospital on the 29th of June of the present year. This was the first operation of the kind ever performed in the Freedmen's Hospital, and I am reliably informed that but one other such operation is known to have been successfully performed in the District of Columbia. Our subject was a dwarf 42 inches tall, and weighed 72 pounds. The infant delivered weighed 7 pounds 14 ounces, and was perfect in anatomical formation. The mother and child are both living and in good health.

Among the facilities needed to complete the outfit at the hospital are a pathological laboratory and an additional operating room; then contact infection could be absolutely controlled. There should also be put in a telephonic communication between the main office and the wards, as these are now scattered about the grounds, and in emergencies much valuable time is lost in communicating with the officers within the hospital and officials in the city who have business frequently in the hospital. Telephonic communications should also be put in between the ambulance building and the police headquarters, so that calls could be made direct to the driver in the ambulance house. These conveniences, when at hand, often save a human life, or in some way turn the point in an emergency, and the cost would be a trifle compared with the valuable service performed.

It is believed that the various changes in the methods pursued at the hospital have given the institution a more advantageous position before the community. The idea of being cared for at the Freedmen's Hospital seems to have lost some of its repulsiveness with the better class of people, and this class seems more and more to appreciate the fact that as our facilities and methods improve the distinction between this institution and similar ones in the District disappear correspondingly. This is the test of public approval of a policy of liberality toward the hospital. The demand for admission to the hospital from the most intelligent of our citizens—those who are willing and able to pay for medical and surgical service—has been very large. As much as \$8,000 could have been collected from patients for such attention as they wanted and would have willingly paid for. The expense of conducting the hospital would not have been increased, and the amount received from these patients could have gone toward the support of the hospital, or form a nucleus of a building fund. I recommend that some provision be made for pay patients.

As already stated, the hospital is a national institution, and as such should be kept under the control of national officers, who are responsible directly to the National Government, and should not be put under the authority of private parties, whether masquerading under the guise of a corporation or openly asserting a personal prerogative. This observation is elicited by the renewal during the past year of the efforts on the part of some person in this city to induce Congress to take the oversight and management of the hospital out of the hands of the Department of the Interior and place this authority in the hands of an incorporated body of private citizens, acting on their own responsibility. They offer to the Government no relief from the duty of providing all the funds necessary to run the hospital, but they are ready to take charge of affairs, including the Government funds, and set up a sort of autocracy of their own. This proposition was made without reason and defended without logic, and doubtless will be treated as it deserves to be at the hands of the national legislators.

Since my last annual report the employees of this hospital, professional and industrial, have been placed under the civil-service law, and I believe that the change tends to promote the efficiency of the work done by the employees. Those on the roll now have given faithful and competent service, and with the record maintained the present force will prove sufficient for present needs.

I can not close this report without acknowledging my obligations to the several officials, both at the departments and at the Commissioners' office, with whom I have had any official relations, for their uniform kindness and promptness in dispatching the business presented to them by me, and thus aiding materially in the conduct of affairs of this hospital.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing the number and character of cases treated here during the past year, and such other statistical data as will be needed to complete the official records of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL H. WILLIAMS,
Surgeon in Chief.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities, D. C.

Tabulated summary of cases treated during the fiscal year 1896-97.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients remaining June 30, 1896.....	89	65	134
Patients admitted.....	1,516	1,092	2,608
Births in hospital.....	109	98	207
Total in hospital.....	1,694	1,255	2,949
Patients discharged.....	1,462	1,114	2,576
Patients died.....	148	61	209
Number stillborn.....	8	6	14
Total.....	1,618	1,181	2,799
Patients remaining June 30, 1897.....	76	74	150

Table showing diseases for which patients were treated, number treated, and the result of treatment.

Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
Arthritis:								
Acute.....	3	1		4				4
Tubercular.....	1	1		2				2
Abscess:								
Ischio rectal.....	3	3	5	1				6
Broad ligament.....		2		2				2
Labia.....		1	1					1
Lumbar.....	3	2	2	2			1	5
Psoas.....	1	1					2	2
Hepatic.....	2	2	1				3	4
Of neck.....	2	1		3				3
Of face.....		2		2				2
Of finger.....	3	2		5				5
Popliteal.....	1				1			1
Of wrist.....	1			1				1
Of penis.....	1			1				1

Table showing diseases for which patients were treated, number treated, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
Abscess—Continued.								
Alveolar.....	2	2	1	3				4
Subdural.....	1						1	1
Of leg.....	1			1				1
Bursa of knee.....	1		1					1
Pelvic.....		1	1					1
Axillary.....	1	2	2	1				3
Perineal.....	3		3					3
Of scalp.....	1		1					1
Of hand.....	1		1					1
Mammary.....		1		1				1
Suprapubic.....		1	1					1
Alcoholism:								
Acute.....	14	5	13	6				19
Chronic.....	3	1		4				4
Asthma.....	10	6	1	13	1		1	16
Appendicitis.....	2		1	1				2
Adenitis:								
Specific inguinal.....	46	6	38	11	2	1		52
Tubercular cervical.....	3	1	1	2		1		4
Tubercular inguinal.....	1	4	3	1		1		5
Tubercular axillary.....	1		1					1
Amenorrhea.....		2	1	1				2
Antiflexion of uterus.....		3	1	2				3
Abortion.....		28	26	1		1		28
Abortion, threatened.....		4	3	1				4
Angina pectoris.....		1			1			1
Angiosarcoma of pelvic viscera.....	1						1	1
Atrophy of liver.....	1						1	1
Albuminuria.....	1		1					1
Aneurism:								
Left common carotid.....	1						1	1
Aorta.....	1			1				1
Burns:								
Alkali.....	1		1					1
Of face.....	3	1		4				4
Of hand.....	1	2		3				3
Of arm.....	3	1	2	2				4
Of foot.....	1	2	1	2				3
Thigh and scrotum.....	1		1					1
Of leg.....	2	2	3	1				4
Of back.....	2	1	1	2				3
Electric, of hand.....	1			1				1
Bronchitis.....	14	8	18	3	1			22
Acute.....	7	1	7	1				8
Chronic.....	5	2	1	6				7
Bite:								
Dog, leg.....	2	1		3				3
Dog, finger.....	1			1				1
Bubo.....	4		4					4
Constipation, obstinate.....	10	12	18	4				22
Contusion:								
Finger.....	6	1	2	5				7
Leg.....	2		1	1				2
Shoulder.....	1	1	1	1				2
Arm.....	3	1	3	1				4
Scalp.....	9	2	5	6				11
Elbow.....	2	1	3	1				3
Foot.....	2		1	1				2
Face.....	2	2	2	2				4
Back.....	7	1	3	4		1		8
Hand.....	4	3	5	2				7
Chest.....	2		2					2
Thigh.....	5		3	2				5
Knee.....	2		1	1				2
Abdomen.....	1	1	1	1				2
Carbuncle, neck.....	3		2	1				3
Cystitis:								
Acute.....	3	2	4	1				5
Chronic.....	2	2	3	1				4
Cataract.....	2	3	4	1				5
Carcinoma:								
Stomach.....	1							1
Mammary.....		3		2			1	3
Uterus.....		5	1	2			2	5
Rectum.....	2			1			1	2
Cholera morbus.....	6		6					6
Cyst:								
Of ovary.....		1	1					1
Retroperitoneal.....		1	1					1
Sebaceous.....	1	1	2					2

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Table showing diseases for which patients were treated, number treated, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
Cirrhosis, liver.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	4
Colic:								
Biliary.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lead.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6
Cellulitis:								
Hand.....	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Arm.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chancroid.....	7	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	8
Convulsions:								
Puerperal.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Epileptic.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Contracted lingual frenum.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral softening.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chorea.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3
Coxalgia.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Dysmenorrhœa.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Dysentery:								
Acute.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chronic.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Diarrhea:								
Acute.....	9	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	10
Chronic.....	4	3	2	3	.....	1	1	7
Debility, senile.....	13	7	3	15	.....	.....	2	20
Dyspepsia.....	1	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5
Dyspepsia, nervous.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Dermatitis, venenata.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Delirium tremens.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Erosion cervix uteri.....	.....	11	6	5	.....	.....	.....	11
Eczema:								
Squamosa.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Papulosum.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Endometritis.....	.....	25	14	9	1	.....	1	25
Epilepsy.....	9	7	3	12	.....	1	.....	16
Endocervicitis and erosion.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Enteritis:								
Acute gastric.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Acute.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chronic.....	6	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	7
Empyema.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Entero colitis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Emphysema.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Endocarditis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ectropion.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Emissions, nocturnal.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Epithelioma:								
Penis.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Of uterus.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Of mammary.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Epididymitis.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Erysipelas.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Epistaxis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Epulis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Enteralgia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fracture:								
Tibia, lower third.....	6	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Tibia, compound commi- nuted.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Malleolus, external.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Malleolus, internal.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fibula and tibia, compound.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Depressed, of skull.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Base of skull.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Femur, upper third.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Femur, lower third.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Humerus, compound commi- nuted.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Humerus, upper third.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Humerus, surg. neck.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clavicle.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Potts's.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ribs.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fibula, upper third.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Colles'.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ulna, middle third.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Nasal bones.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Coracoid process.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Inferior maxillary.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
Metacarpal bones.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Third cervical vertebra.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

Table showing diseases for which patients were treated, number treated, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
Fracture—Continued.								
First phalanx of finger.....	1			1				1
Third phalanx of finger.....	2		2					2
Radius, middle third.....	2		2					2
Great trochanter.....	1		1					1
Patella.....	1		1					1
Pelvis, compound.....	1						1	1
Furuncle:								
On chin.....	1		1					1
On neck.....	2	2	4					4
On hand.....	2		1	1				2
Feigning.....	3	4	5			2		7
Fibroid of uterus.....		15	9	3	1		2	15
Fistula:								
In ano.....	9	5	8	3			3	14
Rectovaginal.....		2	2					2
Foreign body:								
In throat.....	2		1	1				2
In eye.....	2	1	2	1				3
In ear.....	1		1					1
Fibrosis of lung.....	2			2				2
Frosted feet.....	1			1				1
Fatty degeneration of liver.....	1						1	1
Gonorrhœa.....	25	8	24	9				33
Gleet.....	1			1				1
Gangrene of foot.....	2	4	1	2	1		2	6
Gastritis:								
Acute.....	28	5	25	6			2	33
Chronic.....	5	3	2	5		1		8
Glaucoma.....	1				1			1
Ganglion on foot.....	2		2					2
Gastroduodenitis.....		1	1					1
Heart:								
Fatty degeneration.....	1	2		1			2	3
Mitral regurgitation.....	13	3		11	1		4	16
Mitral insufficiency.....	26	5		16			15	31
Mitral stenosis.....	2	1		3				3
Aortic stenosis.....	9	2		9			2	11
Aortic regurgitation.....	4			2			2	4
Aortic insufficiency.....	5	3		6			2	8
Tricuspid regurgitation.....	2	1		2			1	3
Hypertrophy.....	5			5				5
Of prostate gland.....	1						1	1
Of cervix uteri.....		3	1	2				3
Hemorrhage, cerebral.....	6	2	2				6	8
Hernia:								
Inguinal.....	9		5	2		1	1	9
Bilateral inguinal.....	2		2					2
Strangulated inguinal.....	3		3					3
Hematuria.....		1		1				1
Heat stroke.....	7	1	7	1				8
Hydrocele.....	1		1					1
Hysteria.....	1	4	3	2				5
Hemorrhoids:								
External.....	10	5	14	1				15
Internal.....	4		3			1		4
Hemiplegia.....	3	1		4				4
Hare lip.....	1		1					1
Hypochondriasis.....	1		1					1
Hydrothorax.....	2			2				2
Hæmatocele.....	1		1					1
Housemaid's knee.....		1		1				1
Infection:								
Of finger.....	4	5	4	5				9
Of face.....	1	1	2					2
Of arm.....	1			1				1
Impaction of colon, fecal.....	2	2	4					4
Indigestion.....	3	2	4				1	5
Intestinal.....	1	1	2					2
Insanity.....	5				2	3		5
Iritis.....	4			3		1		4
Specific.....	2		1	1				2
Catarrhal.....	1			1				1
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	1	2					2
Ingrowing toe nail.....	3		2	1				4
Influenza.....	4		4					4
Jaundice, catarrhal.....	2		1	1				2
Keloid:								
Of face.....	2		2					2
Of ear.....		1	1					1
Of back, multiple.....		1				1		1

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Table showing diseases for which patients were treated, number treated, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
Keratitis		1		1				1
Luxation:								
Of humerus	4		4					4
Of clavicle	1		1					1
Inferior maxillary	2		2					2
Laryngitis	1	1	1	1				2
Lateral sclerosis of cord	1			1				1
Locomotor ataxia	1					1		1
Lumbago	1	1	2					2
La grippe	8	3	10	1				11
Lupus vulgaris	1			1				1
Malaria	133	27	149	10		1		160
Pernicious		1					1	1
Intermittent	8	1	8	1				9
Remittent	3		2	1				3
Morbus coxarius	3	1		3		1		4
Menorrhagia		3	3					3
Melancholia	2	1			1	2		3
Meningitis, tubercular	2	2					4	4
Metrorrhagia		1		1				1
Metritis		4	4					4
Mania:								
Acute	2	1		2	1			3
Puerperal		1			1			1
Morphine habit	2		1	1				2
Myalgia	7		3	4				7
Measles		1	1					1
Myoma uterus		1	1					1
Myxolipoma	1	1					2	2
Marasmus	1	1					2	2
Neuritis	2	2	1	3				4
Necrosis:								
Tibia	2		1	1				2
Frontal bone	1			1				1
Metatarsal bones	1		1					1
Fibula		1	1					1
Superior maxillary		1	1					1
Phalanges of thumb		1		1				1
Neuralgia:								
Fifth nerve	3	1	3	1				4
Facial	1	1	2					2
Intercostal	2	6	6	2				8
Nephritis:								
Acute	4	5	5				4	9
Interstitial, acute	1						1	1
Interstitial, chronic	13	5		9	1		8	18
Parenchymatous	2	1		1			2	3
Nervous prostration	1			1				1
Ovarian cyst, multilocular		2	1	1				2
Orchitis:								
Acute	14		11	3				14
Chronic	5		2	3				5
Osteo myelitis	4	2	3	2			1	6
Osteo myelitis, tubercular	2	2		4				4
Ovaritis		7	5	1	1			7
Otitis media	4		2	2				4
Edema glottis	1			1				1
Onychia	1	1	1	1				2
Ophthalmia		3		3				3
Odontalgia	1		1					1
Premature labor		1	1					1
Prolapsus:								
Of uterus		1		1				1
Of vagina		1		1				1
Of rectum	1			1				1
Paralysis	8	3		9			2	11
Acute ascending	1	1		2				2
Post epileptic	1			1				1
Ulna nerve		1		1				1
Pyosalpinx		1		1				1
And extra uterine pregnancy		1	1					1
Pneumonia:								
Lobular	21	11	22				10	32
Lobar	17	1	13	1			4	18
Poison:								
Opium	2	2	2	1			1	4
Arsenic	1						1	1
Acute camphor	1		1					1
Creosote		1	1					1
Ether	1		1					1
Lead	3			3				3

Table showing diseases for which patients were treated, number treated, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
Peritonitis:								
Septic	1	5	2	1			3	6
Purulent		1					1	1
Tubercular		1					1	1
Procidentia		2		2				2
Panophthalmitis	2		2					2
Proctitis		1	1					1
Paraplegia	1		1					1
Pleurisy:								
Acute		1	1					1
Chronic	3		2	1				3
With effusion	3	1	2	1			1	4
Pregnancy		217	202	11	2	2		217
Phimosis	4		1	3				4
Paraphimosis	2		2					2
Pin in throat	2		2					2
Papilloma of nose		1	1					1
Phlegmon:								
Of hand	2		2					2
Of finger	2	1	3					3
Of penis	1			1				1
Of forearm	1		1					1
Pleurodynia	1		1					1
Pericarditis		2				1	1	2
With effusion	1	1		1			1	2
Prostatic enlargement	2			2				2
Paralysis, urethra	1	1		1	1			2
Psoriasis	2			2				2
Premature birth		2		1			1	2
Puerperal fever		2	2					2
Rheumatism:								
Acute	13		1	11	1			13
Acute articular	4	11	4	3				7
Chronic articular	27	4	15	16				31
Acute muscular	22	5	8	18		1		27
Chronic muscular	9	2	8	3				11
Retroflexion of uterus		9	2	6		1		9
Retroversion of uterus		10	2	8				10
Retained placenta		8	8					8
Ruptured urethra	1			1				1
Sarcoma:								
Of thigh	1						1	1
Of testicle	1		1					1
Of mammary gland		1				1		1
Of uterus		3	2			1		3
Sciatica	3	1	1	3				4
Sclerosis of liver	2	1		1			2	3
Sting of insect	1		1					1
Syphilis:								
Primary	40	31	4	58	4	3	2	71
Secondary	12	13		24		1		25
Tertiary	10	7	1	15			1	17
Syphilitic ophthalmia	1	1		2				2
Subluxation:								
Wrist	5	1	3	3				6
Ankle	6	4	5	5				10
Knee	3	1	2	2				4
Hip joint	1	1	1			1		2
Thumb		3		3				3
Elbow	4	1	3	2				5
Shock, surgical	1		1					1
Septicæmia	1	4		2			3	5
Stricture:								
Urethra	26		7	13		1		26
Urethra, spasmodic	3		1	2				3
Senility	6	3		3	1		5	9
Synovitis:								
Acute	3		1	2				3
Traumatic		2	1	1				2
Strabismus, internal	1			1				1
Sinus of knee	1	1	1	1				2
Tabes dorsalis	2			2				2
Tetanus	3			1			2	3
Tonsillitis, acute	6	2	7	1				8
Thrombosis, cerebral	1			1				1
Talipes equino		1	1					1
Typhoid fever	24	18	31	1			10	42
Thermic fever	11	11	18	4				22
Typhoid fever, relapsing	2		2					2
Tumor:								
Of back, fatty		1	1					1

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Table showing diseases for which patients were treated, number treated, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
Tumor—Continued.								
Of arm, fatty	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Of forehead, sebaceous.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tinea capitis	6	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Tuberculosis:								
Pulmonary	77	40	.....	70	1	.....	46	117
Incipient pulmonary	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Miliary	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Intestinal .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Of leg and facia	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Of kneejoint.....	4	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5
Of testicle	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Of elbow joint.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Of hip joint.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3
Of ankle.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Of tibia.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Of femur	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Of vertebra.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Of metatarsal bones .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Of metacarpal bones.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ulcer:								
Varicose of leg	10	14	6	18	.....	.....	.....	24
Of foot.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Of toe	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Of mammary .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Of large intestines	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Of leg, syphilitic	3	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Of tonsils, syphilitic .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Uremia	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Undescended testicle.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Urticaria .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Vaginitis .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Varicose veins of leg .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Varicocele	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wound:								
Incised, of scalp	19	7	4	21	1	.....	.....	26
Lacerated, of scalp.....	26	5	7	24	.....	.....	.....	31
Contused, of scalp	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Incised, of face	13	6	5	14	.....	.....	.....	19
Lacerated, of face.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Contused, of face	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Incised, of leg	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Incised, of arm	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Incised, of arm, multiple.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Incised, of knee	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Incised, of neck .....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Incised, of abdomen	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Incised, of ear	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Incised, of hand	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Incised, of shoulder.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Incised, of back	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Incised, of finger	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Lacerated finger.....	7	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....	8
Lacerated foot	7	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	8
Lacerated knee	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Lacerated wrist.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Lacerated kidney	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stab, back	9	3	7	5	.....	.....	.....	12
Stab, chest	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Stab, back and chest.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Punctured scalp.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Punctured leg	11	1	5	7	.....	.....	.....	12
Lacerated hand	14	5	10	9	.....	.....	.....	19
Bullet, shoulder .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bullet, face	4	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Bullet, hand	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Bullet, knee .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bullet, chest.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bullet, back	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Incised scrotum	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	1, 515	965	1, 256	945	33	37	209	2, 480

Table showing diagnosis, number of operations performed during the year, and results.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abdominal section.....	Ectopic pregnancy and pyosalpinx .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Ventral hernia.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Carcinoma of bladder.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Amputation:								
Of cervix, uteri.....	Cystic degeneration cervix .....	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....
Mammary gland.....	Sarcoma.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Carcinoma.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1
Leg, upper third.....	Osteo myelitis	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Femur, lower third.....	Crushed leg.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chopart's.....	Crushed foot.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
At wristjoint.....	Crushed hand.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
At kneejoint.....	Tubercular osteo myelitis of tibia and fibula.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Of great toe.....	Gangrene.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Metacarpal bones.....	Osteo myelitis .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Arthrectomy.....	Tuberculosis of kneejoint	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Aspiration and injection of iodine.....	Hydrocele.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Barker's operation.....	Inguinal hernia.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cæsarean section.....	Pregnancy and deformed pelvis .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Curetment of uterus.....	Retained placenta.....	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Endometritis .....	.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Curetment and incisions.....	Ulcer of leg.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Castration.....	Sarcoma, testicle.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Circumcision.....	Phimosis	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Clamp and cauterly	Hemorrhoids	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Dilation of rectum.....	Stricture.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Extirpation:								
Of glands, inguinal.....	Specific inguinal adenitis.....	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Tubercular inguinal adenitis.....	20	2	22	18	4	.....	.....
Of glands, cervical.....	Tubercular cervical adenitis.....	2	4	6	4	1	.....	1
Of glands, axillary.....	Tubercular adenitis.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Carcinoma.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Of testicle.....	Epithelioma	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Extirpation.....	Fatty tumor of arm.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Fatty tumor of neck.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sebaceous cyst of scalp.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Excision of olecranon process.....	Tubercular osteo myelitis.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Excision.....	Hemorrhoids	5	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Necrosis of superior maxillary	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Keloid of ear.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Keloid of neck.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Ingrowing toe nail.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Painful cicatrix of scrotum.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Epulis .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Of sternum.....	Osteo myelitis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Of eleventh rib.....	do.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Of old cicatrix.....	Chorea.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Of astragulus.....	Talipes equinus varus.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Extraction of bullet.....	Bullet in neck .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Foreign body in nose	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Extraction.....	Foreign body in throat.....	3	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Enterostomy.....	Intestinal obstruction.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Estlander's operation.....	Empyema	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Incision.....	Tubercular abscess of leg.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Cellulitis of hand.....	8	6	14	14	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Alveolar abscess.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Paraphimosis	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
And curretment.....	Fistula in ano	4	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Recto-vaginal fistula .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Carbuncle	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
And drainage.....	Old sinus of thigh.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Abscess of neck.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Abscess of shoulder.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Abscess of liver.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Psoas abscess.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Pudendal abscess.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Lumbar abscess .....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Lumbar abscess, tubercular.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Ischio-rectal abscess.....	4	2	6	5	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Phlegmon of thigh.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Phlegmon of forearm.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Phlegmon of shoulder.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
And sutured.....	Harelip.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dupuytren's contraction.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Iodoformization.....	Tuberculosis of kneejoint.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....

Table showing diagnosis, number of operations performed during the year, and results—
Continued.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Ligation	Internal hemorrhoids	1	1	2	2			
Do	External hemorrhoids	2	2	4	4			
McBurney's operation	Inguinal hernia	2		2	2			
Paracentesis:								
Thorasis	Hydrothorax	2	1	3	3			
Abdominalis	Hydroperitoneum	1	10	11		11		
Perineorrhaphy	Lacerated perineum		4	4	4			
Reduction	Luxation of clavicle	1		1	1			
Do	Luxation of humerus	2		2	2			
Do	Luxation of inferior maxillary	1		1	1			
Of fractures	Fracture humerus, lower third	1		1	1			
Do	Fracture femur, upper third	3		3	3			
Do	Fracture fibula, middle third		1	1	1			
Do	Fracture tibia and fibula, lower third	1		1	1			
Do	do	1		1	1			
Do	Pott's fracture	2		2	2			
Do	Fracture of ribs	3		3	3			
Do	Fracture external malleolus	1		1	1			
Do	Fracture internal malleolus	1		1	1			
Do	Fracture coracoid process	2		2	2			
Do	Fracture Colles'	2		2	2			
Do	Fracture patella	1		1	1			
Do	Fracture, compound comminuted, of pelvis	1		1				1
Radical cure	Inguinal hernia	6		6	6			
Do	Inguinal hernia, strangulated	2		2	2			
Resection:								
Head of femur	Tubercular osteo myelitis	1		1				1
Elbow joint	do		1	1	1			
Humerus	do	1	1	2	2			
Head of radius	do		1	1		1		
Inferior maxillary	do		1	1	1			
Supravaginal amputation of uterus.	Myoma		1	1	1			
Do	Retroperitoneal cyst		1	1	1			
Do	Fibroma		5	5	4			1
Supravaginal amputation:								
Of uterus, ovaries, and tubes.	Fibroma and pyosalpinx		1	1				1
Of cysts	Ovarian cyst		1	1	1			
Suturing	Lacerated wound of face	2	2	4	4			
Do	Lacerated wound of hand	3		3	3			
Do	Lacerated wound of finger	7	1	8	8			
Do	Lacerated wound of forearm	1		1	1			
Do	Lacerated wound of scalp	31	6	37	37			
Do	Lacerated wound of scalp, multiple	4	1	5	5			
Do	Lacerated wound of leg	5		5	5			
Do	Incised wound of scalp	19	6	25	25			
Do	Incised wound of hand	8	3	11	11			
Do	Incised wound of face	13	2	15	15			
Do	Incised wound of face, multiple	4		4	4			
Do	Incised wound of thigh	1	1	2	2			
Do	Incised wound of chest	2		2	2			
Do	Incised wound of back	4	2	6	6			
Do	Incised wound of neck	3		3	3			
Do	Incised wound of foot	3		3	3			
Shade's operation	Varico-e ulcer	1		1		1		
Trachelorrhaphy	Lacerated cervix of uterus		4	4	4			
Tracheotomy	Edema of glottis	1		1	1			
Urethrotomy:								
Internal	Stricture of urethra	8		8	5	3		
External	do	1		1		1		
Vaginal hysterectomy	Carcinoma of uterus		1	1	1			
Ventral fixation	Retroversion of uterus		1	1	1			
Total		287	132	419	377	30	3	9

Table showing work done in obstetrical department.

Month.	Births.				Still-births.
	White.		Colored.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
July.....	1	.....	5	6	1
August.....	.....	.....	9	8	1
September.....	.....	.....	6	10	2
October.....	.....	.....	9	10	.....
November.....	.....	2	3	3	2
December.....	1	.....	9	3	1
January.....	.....	.....	7	10	1
February.....	.....	.....	14	10	1
March.....	.....	2	12	11	3
April.....	.....	.....	7	5	1
May.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....
June.....	.....	.....	8	7	1
Total.....	2	4	99	88	14

Table showing work done in eye and ear department.

Nature of disease treated.	Eye.					Ear.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Ankyloblepharon.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atrophy of optic nerve.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adhesions, iritic.....	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aphakia.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Astigmatism:
Hypermetropic.....	1	5	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myopic.....	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abscess:
Eyelid.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornea.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blepharitis.....	1	2	1	7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choroditis.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceruminous deposits.....	1	.....	1	7	9
Conjunctivitis:
Catarrhal.....	1	1	47	39	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phlyctenular.....	1	.....	7	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulent.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cataract:
Senile.....	4	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anterior polar.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inflammatory.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catarrh:
Acute aural.....	2	1	5	7	15
Chronic aural.....	7	.....	1	7	15
Cyst, meibomian.....	9	6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Episcleritis.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ectropion.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Echymosis of conjunctiva.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eczema:
Of ear.....	2	2
Of eyelids.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epiphora.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign body:
In ear.....	1	.....	.....	1
In eye.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glaucoma.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hordeolum.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hypermetropia.....	2	.....	1	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iritis.....	12	7	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kerato.....	3	9	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keratitis.....	12	13	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phlyctenular.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lost eye.....	1	.....	2	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myopia.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edema of eyelids.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opacity corneal.....	6	13	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyopia.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ptosis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polypus:
Conjunctiva.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orbit.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table showing work done in eye and ear department—Continued.

Nature of disease treated.	Eye.					Ear.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pterygium.....				1	1					
Otorrhea.....						5		8	3	11
Otitis, acute external.....									1	1
Polypus, aural.....								1		1
Retinitis.....			3		3					
Staphyloma of cornea.....	1		2	2	5					
Trachoma.....	1				1					
Strabismus.....			2		2					
Ulcer, corneal.....			6	3	9					
Xerosis.....				1	1					
Wart on lid.....				1	1					
Mydriasis.....		1			1					
Total.....	10	7	145	181	343	15	2	11	27	55

Table showing the nature, diagnosis, result, and number of operations on the eye and ear.

Nature of operation.	Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.
Extirpation.....	Polypus of orbit.....	1		1	1
Do.....	Polypus of oral.....	1		1	1
Do.....	Meibomian cyst.....	4	2	6	6
Enucleation of eye with sponge graft.....	Panophthalmitis.....	1	1	2	2
Enucleation of eye.....	do.....	1		1	1
Excision.....	Keloid of ear.....		1	1	1
Do.....	Wart on lid.....		1	1	1
Do.....	Pterygium.....	2		2	2
Extraction.....	Foreign body in ear.....		1	1	1
Of lens.....	Cataract, senile.....	4	2	6	6
Do.....	Cataract, inflammatory.....	2	3	5	5
Incision.....	Hordeolum.....		1	1	1
Do.....	Stenosis of puncta.....		2	2	2
Do.....	Abscess of lid.....		2	2	2
Total.....		16	19	35	35

NOTE.—There were 1,443 visits to the eye and ear department during the year, 1,261 for treatment of eye and 242 for treatment of ear.

Table showing nature of disease, character of treatment, and number treated in out-patient department.

Nature of disease.	Medical.		Surgical.		Gynecological.	Nature of disease.	Medical.		Surgical.		Gynecological.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess:						Aneurism of aorta.....				1	
Alveola.....			1	2		Adenoma.....				3	
Axillary.....				1		Aortic stenosis.....	2	1			
Mammary.....				2		Ascaridies.....	2	3			
Antrum of high- more.....			1	1		Ballanitis.....			1		
Lumbar.....				1		Bronchitis:					
Asthma:						Acute.....	202	212			
Bronchial.....	14	2				Chronic.....	126	67			
Cardiac.....	3	4				Capillary.....	6	10			
Abortion, threatening.....					1	Bursitis.....			2		
Amenorrhoe.....					6	Burn:					
Adenitis:						Of foot.....			1		
Inguinal.....			5	1		Of arm.....			1		
Cervical.....			1	1		Bubo.....			8		
Cervical, tubercu- lar.....			1	1		Catarrh:					
Anaemia.....	8	9				Nasal.....	9	4			
Alcoholism.....	4					Pharyngeal.....	1				
Atrophy, muscular.....	1					Laryngeal.....	1				
Antiflexion of uterus.....					4	Chancre.....			6		
						Phagedenic.....			1	1	
						Chancroid.....			13		

Table showing nature of disease, character of treatment, and number treated in out-patient department—Continued.

Nature of disease.	Medical.		Surgical.		Gynecological.	Nature of disease.	Medical.		Surgical.		Gynecological.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cystitis.....			13	2		Lacerated perineum.....					2
Cephalalgia.....	8	15				Laryngitis, acute.....	9	9			
Contusion:						La grippe.....	25	8			
Of wrist.....			5			Lumbago.....	12	9			
Of ankle.....			3			Leucorrhea.....					19
Of scalp.....			4			Lumbrocoides.....	2				
Of back.....			2			Lupus vulgaris.....	2				
Of legs.....			1			Lacerated:					
Chorea.....		1				Cervix.....					1
Constipation, obstinate	55	36				Pupil.....			1		
Conjunctivitis.....	1					Lateral flexion of					
Chlorosis.....	4					uterus.....					
Chilblain.....			1			Malaria.....	57	42			
Coryza.....	5	3				Metritis.....					4
Cerebral hyperæmia.....	2					Menorrhagia.....					8
Congestion of cervix.....					9	Migrain.....		3			
Croup.....	2	1				Myalgia.....	12	5			
Cellulitis of arm.....			3			Menopause.....					2
Debility, senile.....	9	9				Marasmus.....	2				
Dentition.....	1	1				Neuralgia:					
Dyspepsia:						Facial.....	11	10			
Acute.....	32	60				Intercostal.....		5			
Chronic.....		5				Ovarian.....					3
Diarrhœa.....	2	2				Nephritis:					
Dysmenorrhœa.....					9	Acute.....	13	5			
Dermatitis.....	1					Chronic.....	3	1			
Dysentery.....	1					Nervous prostration.....		3			
Dysuria.....	3					Neurasthenia.....	3	7			
Eczema:						Odontalgia.....			5	1	
Squamosum.....	9	12				Oedema of lungs.....		1			
Pustulosum.....	1	1				Or hitis.....		5			
Endometritis.....					7	Otorrhœa, tubercular.....	1				
Elongated uvula.....				1		Ovaritis.....					14
Enteralgia.....	1	1				Pharyngitis, acute.....	12	11			
Epilepsy.....	2	6				Pleurodynia.....	6	2			
Epistaxis.....	1					Pleurisy:					
Fistula:						Acute.....	13	4			
Urethral.....			1			Chronic.....	3				
In ano.....			2			Phthisis:					
Frosted feet.....			1			Pulmonalis.....	37	21			
Fever, simple.....	2					Pulmonalis incip-					
Flatulency.....		2				ient.....	5	5			
Foreign body in eye.....	1					Peritonitis.....		2			
Gonorrhœa.....			94	4		Poisoning, nicotine.....	1				
Gastritis.....	9	11				Prolapse of uterus.....					1
Subacute.....	3					Phimosis.....			1		
Gastralgia.....	4	3				Pregnancy.....		8			
Goiter.....			1	2		Periostitis.....	1				
Gleet.....			5			Pericarditis.....	2				
Gangrene of penis.....			1			Pneumonia.....	3	1			
Hypocondrosis.....	1	1				Paraplegia.....	3				
Hemorrhoids.....			6	1		Puritis.....					3
Hysteria.....	2	10				Rheumatism:					
Hemoptysis.....	2					Acute.....	84	80			
Hernia, inguinal.....			1			Muscular.....	14	17			
Hepatic congestion.....	1					Articular.....	10	6			
Hæmatomesis.....	1					Rupia.....		1			
Hæmaturia.....	1					Rickets.....	2				
Hemorrhage, cerebral.....			4			Retroversion of uterus.....					8
Hypertrophy:						Senile debility.....	1	1			
Of cervix.....					2	Scald of arm.....			1		
Of cervix and ero-						Syphilis:					
sion.....					1	Primary.....			37	11	
Heart:						Secondary.....			25	12	
Mitral regurgita-						Tertiary.....			5	2	
tion.....	11	5				Stricture of urethra.....			4		
Aortic regurgita-						Sciatica.....	1				
tion.....	9	1				Stomatitis.....	3				
Hypertrophy.....	14	1				Sprain:					
Functional irregu-						Of back.....			2		
larity.....	14	2				Of ankle.....			1		
Fatty degeneration		2				Scabies.....	2				
Impotency.....	3					Synovitis.....	5	1			
Intestinal indigestion.....	17	20				Stenosis of cervical					
Influenza.....	10	16				canal.....					2
Insomnia.....	2	4				Salivation, mercurial.....		1			

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Table showing nature of disease, character of treatment, and number treated in out-patient department—Continued.

Nature of disease.	Medical.		Surgical.		Gynecological.	Nature of disease.	Medical.		Surgical.		Gynecological.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Tonsillitis:						Torticollis	1				
Acute	38	42				Ulcer:					
Chronic	2	2				Chronic, of leg			2	8	
Follicular	6	11				Varicose			2	3	
Tinea:						Indolent			3	1	
Capitis	6	2				Urticaria	1	3			
Tonsurans		3				Vaginitis					6
Versicolor		3				Vertigo	3	2			
Tuberculosis of knee ..				3		Total	1,045	774	284	66	110
Typhoid fever	1										

Nativity of patients.

Nativity.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Nativity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alabama	4	4	8	Michigan	2		2
Arkansas	7		7	Missouri	1		1
Australia	2		2	New Jersey	5		5
Austria	1		1	New Hampshire	1		1
Belgium	1		1	North Carolina	46	31	77
Connecticut	3	3	6	New York	59	13	72
Colorado	1		1	Nebraska		2	2
Cuba	1		1	Norway	2		2
Canada	3	2	5	New Brunswick	1		1
China	1		1	Nova Scotia	1	1	2
Delaware	2	1	3	Ohio	29	2	31
District of Columbia, including births in hospital ..	468	442	910	Pennsylvania	41	13	54
England	12	3	15	Persia	1		1
Florida	5		5	Poland	3		3
Finland	1		1	Rhode Island	1		1
France	2	1	3	Russia	3		3
Georgia	11	5	16	South Carolina	18	2	20
Germany	26	4	30	Spain	2		2
Indiana	2		2	Scotland	2		2
Iowa	2		2	Switzerland	1		1
Illinois	9		9	Sweden	2		2
Italy	9	1	10	Tennessee	11		11
Ireland	42	7	49	Texas	4		4
Kentucky	6	3	9	Virginia	465	429	894
Louisiana	4		4	Vermont	1		1
Massachusetts	15	1	16	Wisconsin	3		3
Minnesota	2		2	West Virginia	11	7	18
Mississippi	8	3	11	Unknown	12	8	20
Maryland	247	202	449	Total	1,625	1,190	2,815

Occupation of patients.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agent	7		7	Collector	1		1
Barber	20		20	Coachman	7		7
Blacksmith	6		6	Caterer	1		1
Baker	4		4	Canvasser	1		1
Baseball player	1		1	Cigar maker	1		1
Butcher	10		10	Cooper	1		1
Bartender	2		2	Domestic		910	910
Butler	3		3	Dressmaker		7	7
Bootblack	1		1	Driver	25		25
Bridge builder	1		1	Dyer	1		1
Bell boy	2		2	Dairyman	3		3
Bookkeeper	1		1	Engineer	7		7
Bricklayer	2		2	Electrician	1		1
Book agent	1		1	Ex-soldier	46		46
Brakeman	1		1	Farmer	19		19
Cook	17	6	23	Fisherman	1		1
Conductor	2		2	Florist	2		2
Clerk	18	4	22	Fireman	2		2
Carpenter	20		20	Glazier	1		1

Occupation of patients—Continued.

Occupation.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
Gardener	5	.....	5	Printer	5	.....	5
Harness maker	1	.....	1	Porter	4	.....	4
Hod carrier	2	.....	2	Plasterer	5	.....	5
Huckster	8	.....	8	Photographer.....	1	.....	1
Japanner	1	.....	1	Peddler.....	2	.....	2
Laborer.....	841	.....	841	Paper hanger.....	1	.....	1
Lawyer	3	.....	3	Real estate agent	1	.....	1
Letter carrier.....	1	.....	1	Student.....	77	23	100
Laundress .....	.....	5	5	Sailor.....	12	.....	12
Laundryman.....	1	.....	1	Steam fitter.....	1	.....	1
Lineman.....	1	.....	1	Shoemaker	14	.....	14
Mechanic.....	1	.....	1	Salesman	7	.....	7
Merchant.....	2	.....	2	Seamstress .....	.....	2	2
Motorman	2	.....	2	Saloon keeper	3	.....	3
Musician	1	.....	1	Stenographer.....	1	.....	1
Miner.....	3	.....	3	Stair builder.....	1	.....	1
Mason	1	.....	1	Soldier	1	.....	1
Molder	2	.....	2	Tinner.....	5	.....	5
Minister.....	3	.....	3	Telegraph operator.....	1	.....	1
Music teacher	1	2	3	Tramp.....	2	.....	2
Machinist	8	.....	8	Teacher	2	.....	2
Messenger.....	3	.....	3	Tailor	7	.....	7
Newsboy	6	.....	6	Upholsterer.....	4	.....	4
Nurse	2	8	10	Waiter	43	.....	43
No occupation, including births in hospital.....	253	229	482	Waitress .....	.....	1	1
Oil dealer.....	1	.....	1	Watchman	5	.....	5
Plumber.....	1	.....	1	Whitewasher.....	2	.....	2
Painter.....	12	.....	12	Wheelwright.....	1	.....	1
Physician	2	.....	2	Total	1, 618	1, 197	2, 815

Number of cases treated during the year in all departments of the hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Medical, surgical, and gynecological cases in hospital.....	1, 515	965	2, 480
Obstetrical cases in hospital.....	.....	207	207
Surgical operations in hospital.....	287	132	419
Medical cases in out-patient department.....	1, 045	774	1, 819
Surgical cases in out-patient department.....	284	66	350
Eye cases in out-patient department.....	155	188	343
Ear cases in out-patient department	26	29	55
Operations eye, ear, and nose in out-patient department.....	16	19	35
Deaths in hospital.....	.....	.....	209

Number admitted each year for past twenty-three years.

Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.
1875	190	1883	1, 373	1891	2, 373
1876	319	1884	1, 509	1892	2, 331
1877	500	1885	1, 794	1893	2, 422
1878	519	1886	1, 923	1894	2, 801
1879	642	1887	2, 017	1895	2, 476
1880	819	1888	1, 997	1896	2, 596
1881	892	1889	2, 074	1897	2, 815
1882	1, 102	1890	2, 392		

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit to you the second annual report of the training school for the year ended June 30, 1897:

The number of applicants taken into the school on probation during the year..	31
Number accepted	29
Number rejected	4
Number dropped for cause.....	1
Number withdrew from the school.....	2
Number suspended.....	1
Number graduated.....	14
Number of applications received.....	73
Number of letters of inquiry.....	292
Number on the staff July 1, 1897.....	32
Number on probation	4
Number of male assistants	3

The final examination of the graduating class (the second since the opening of the school) was held in April, the same as last year, and its members will leave the school as they complete their two years' training.

In December, 1896, the school passed under the United States civil-service law. Since that time all applicants that are accepted are registered with the United States Civil Service Commission. The health of the nurses generally has been good, no instance of prolonged or serious illness having occurred during the year. The classes, lectures, and usual routine of school work has been pursued without interruption. I beg to acknowledge our indebtedness to the members of the medical profession who have kindly given the lectures and in various other ways shown their interest in the training school. I also wish to place on record my satisfaction with the manner in which the nurses have sought to discharge their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

SARAH C. EBERSOLE.
Superintendent of Training School.

Dr. D. H. WILLIAMS,
Surgeon in Chief, Freedmen's Hospital.

List of graduates, their present whereabouts and occupations.

1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Ashton, Luci V.....	Superintendent and matron Provident Hospital.	Baltimore, Md.
Blackburn, N. L.....	Private nurse.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia.....	do.....	Baltimore, Md.
Fleetwood, Sara T.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Foust, Isabelle L.....	do.....	Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Green, Anna M.....	do.....	Do.
Owens, Laura A.....	do.....	Do.
Pierce, Letitia, now Mrs. Blair.....	do.....	Nicaragua, Central America.
Ricks, Antoinette M.....	Private nurse.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Robinson, Annie B.....	Superintendent and matron Good Samaritan Hospital.	Charlotte, N. C.
Shorter, Sarah A.....	Private nurse.....	Newport, R. I.
Simms, Annie A.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Smith, M. Gertrude.....	do.....	Do.
Tyler, Elizabeth W.....	do.....	Northampton, Mass.

List of graduates, their present whereabouts and occupations—Continued.

1897.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Combs, Annie R	Sanitarium	Battle Creek, Mich.
Caldwell, Amanda I	Private nurse	Charlotte, N. C.
Griffin, G. Josephine	do	Washington, D. C.
Green, Lucille	Still in school	
Haithecock, Ada	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
King, Annie C	do	Toronto, Canada.
Rollins, Willie M	do	Washington, D. C.
Smith, S. May	Still in school	
Thompson, Della R., now Mrs. Davis		Washington, D. C.
Thomas, Annie M	Private nurse	Chester, Pa.
Underhill, Katherine P	do	Washington, D. C.
Webb, Evangeline M. L.	do	Do.
Warner, Florence A	Still in school	
Young, Lola E. M.	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION SENT TO APPLICANTS.

The management of the Freedmen's Hospital has made arrangements for giving a two-years' training to those desirous of becoming professional nurses.

Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the superintendent of the training school, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., upon whose approval they will be received into the school for one month on probation. The most acceptable age for candidates is from 21 to 35 years. The applicants should send, with answers to the paper of questions, a letter from a clergyman testifying to their good moral character, and from a physician stating that they are in sound health. Applicants are received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. During the month of trial, and previous to obtaining a position in the school, the applicant will be examined in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation.

The superintendent has full power to decide as to their fitness for the work and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the month of trial. She can also, with approval of the committee, discharge them at any time in case of misconduct or inefficiency.

During the month of probation the pupils are boarded and lodged at the expense of the school, but receive no other compensation.

Those who prove satisfactory will be accepted as pupil-nurses, after signing an agreement to remain two years and to obey the rules of the school and hospital. They will reside in the home, and serve as assistants in the wards of Freedmen's Hospital; they will be expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent, either to act as nurses in the hospital or to be sent to private cases.

In addition to their board and lodging, the nurses will be provided with caps and the necessary note and text-books, \$7 per month, and, on completion of their two years, will receive, on passing a satisfactory final examination, their diplomas. This is not given as pay for services rendered, as the training given and the profession acquired is considered an ample equivalent, but simply to enable young women without pecuniary resources to enter upon their professional career free from debt. They are required, after the month of probation, when on duty to wear the dress prescribed by the institution, which is of blue seersucker, simply made, white apron and cap, and linen collar and cuffs.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner, and additional time for exercise or rest. They are also given an afternoon during the week, and have a right to the half of Sunday. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year. It is not proposed to place nurses on night duty until they have been in the school three months.

As the institution is nonsectarian, there are no religious services connected with it, except morning prayers, and all nurses are expected to attend the places of worship they prefer once on Sunday.

In sickness all pupils will be cared for gratuitously.

Course of training.

The instruction includes:

1. The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups, and leeches.
2. The administration of enemias and use of catheter.
3. The management of appliances for uterine complaints.

4. The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
5. The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bedsores, and managing positions.
6. Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.
7. The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons, at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent, assistant superintendent, and head nurses. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained will be at liberty to choose their own field of labor, whether in hospitals, in private families, or in district nursing among the poor. On leaving the school they will, on passing an examination, each receive a diploma signed by the examining board and by a committee of the board of managers.

Questions to be answered by candidate.

1. Name in full and present address of candidate.
2. Are you single, married, or widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment.
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth.
5. Height. Weight.
6. Where educated.
7. Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
11. Have you ever had any uterine disease?
12. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages. How are they provided for?
13. Where and what (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?
14. The names in full and addresses of two persons to be referred to. State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
15. Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

CONTRACT SIGNED BY PUPIL-NURSES ON ENTERING THE SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ——— —, 1897.

I, ——— ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years, from date, a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my name.

RULES FOR NURSES.

1. The hour for rising is 6 a. m. Before leaving the home for the hospital, each nurse must make up her bed, dust and arrange her room, leaving it in order to be inspected by visitors at any time during the day. The hour for closing the home is 10 p. m., and all inmates are expected to be within doors at that hour, unless they have special permission to be absent. The light will be put out in the parlor and halls and nurses must retire to their rooms. Lights must be out in all rooms at 10.30 p. m. The gas must be turned out when a nurse leaves her room. Night nurses must be in their rooms at 10 a. m., and remain there until 6 p. m. They will not be permitted to go out during the day without permission from the superintendent.
2. The hours for meals are: Breakfast, 6.45; first dinner, 12.30; second dinner, 1.30; first supper, 5.30; second supper, 6.30. Nurses must not linger in the dining room after meals. No food is provided for the nurses out of the appointed time, except when ordered by the steward at the request of the superintendent. They must not go on duty without their meals, and are not to go into the kitchen, nor give orders to the cook. All such matters are referred to the steward. No visitors are to be invited to meals, or to spend the night in the home. The parlor is for the

reception of visitors, but a nurse may invite ladies to her room, if agreeable to her roommates.

3. Conditions upon which a nurse may have the privileges of the laundry: Twenty-one pieces, well marked, and one dress are allowed each person per week. No laces or muslins will be received, and but one white skirt in two weeks. A list of clothes, dated, must be made every week. No clothes can be obtained from the laundry until Saturday, when all must verify their lists before taking their clothes away. Anyone disregarding these regulations will forfeit the privilege of having their clothes laundered in the institution.

4. The nurses are under the authority of the superintendent in the home as well as in the hospital. When taken off duty, on account of sickness, they must not leave the home nor return to their hospital duties without the direction of the superintendent. Neither can they, at any time, go to the hospital without permission, except at the regular hours. Nurses are not permitted to receive calls in the wards of the hospital from their friends or other nurses.

5. A physician will be selected by the superintendent to attend the nurses in sickness. They will not be allowed to consult any other medical man, without permission, nor to obtain medicine from the hospital drug store without the order of the superintendent.

RULES FOR NURSES GOING OUT TO PRIVATE SERVICE.

1. The nurses are to attend the sick, both rich and poor, at hospital or private homes, as the superintendent may appoint.

2. While on duty in the home, in the hospital, or in private homes the regulations of the school with regard to dress are to be observed by the nurse.

3. A nurse shall never, under any circumstances, relate to her patients sad or exciting experiences with other patients. She shall maintain a dignified reticence in regard to diseases, their treatment, or the methods of other physicians.

4. A nurse is always to bring back with her a certificate of conduct and efficiency from the family of her patient or from the medical attendant.

It is expected that nurses will bear in mind the importance of the situation they have undertaken, and will evince at all times the self-denial, forbearance, gentleness, and good temper so essential to their attendance on the sick. They are to take the whole charge of the sick room, doing everything that is requisite in it, when called upon to do so, obeying implicitly the orders of the physician in attendance without note or comment. When nursing in families where there are no servants, if their attention be not of necessity wholly devoted to their patient they are expected to make themselves generally useful. They are to be careful not to increase the expense of the family in any way. They are also most earnestly charged to hold sacred the knowledge which to a certain extent they must obtain of the private affairs of those whom they may attend.

Applications must be made to the superintendent for pupil nurses. The nurse is to be allowed reasonable time to rest. It is also requested that suitable refreshments in the way of food be provided for nurses who are on duty all night.

Communications from or on the subject of nurses may be made personally or by letter to the superintendent of nurses, Freedmen's Hospital.

REGISTRY FOR NURSES.

The managers of the training school have established a registry for nurses, where nurses can be obtained by applying either in person, by letter, telegram, or telephone to the superintendent of nurses, Freedmen's Hospital.

Terms for registered nurses are: For obstetrical, nervous, major-surgical, contagious, \$—— per day; \$—— per week.

The infectious and contagious cases include scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, septicæmia, and puerperal fever; for ordinary cases, including minor surgery, \$—— per week.

RULES FOR NURSES.

1. The registration fee shall be \$——, and the dues thereafter shall be \$——, annually, from date of registration.

2. Nurses are to keep the superintendent informed of their place of residence, and when they are ready for a call, and also when they have accepted a case, either obtained from the office or any other source.

3. Nurses while in attendance in the sick room are to wear the uniform, consisting of cap, apron, and nurse's dress, unless the patient or family object or the circumstances of the case render such a dress inappropriate.

4. When once an engagement has been definitely made it must not be broken, save by mutual agreement.

5. An engagement tendered through the directory must be accepted if the case be such as the nurse is registered for, and the registered price is offered; illness so sudden as not yet to have been reported is the only valid excuse.

6. Change of residence, sudden illness, temporary absence from home, or any other cause which will prevent the prompt acceptance of an engagement must be reported at once.

7. Nurses may charge less, but not more, than they have registered for. When making an engagement, a nurse should mention her terms, or, if that is not practicable, as soon after as convenient. They may, however, change their registered rates whenever they please.

8. The school reserves the right to remove the name of any nurse from the register for what to it may seem sufficient cause.

9. The first failure to comply with any of the foregoing rules will be followed by a warning, the second by the removal of the nurse's name from the register.

10. If any graduate of the school in charge of a case has proved unsatisfactory, the employer is requested to report the fact to the superintendent.

The regulations for employers are the same as those generally used in registers for nurses:

1. Traveling expenses and washing are to be paid by the employers of the nurses, unless some different arrangement has been made between them.

2. A meal should be provided for a nurse when she is required to be awake at night.

3. A nurse should have sufficient sleep (if possible, a continuous one), an hour for exercise in the fresh air every day, and facilities for bathing at suitable intervals.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Consulting staff.—Gynecologist, J. Taber Johnson, M. D.; physician, Thomas B. Hood, M. D.; obstetrician, Thomas C. Smith, M. D.

Attending staff.—Physicians: John Brackett, M. D.; F. E. Maxcy, M. D.; S. R. Watts, M. D.; Thomas Martin, M. D.; C. I. West, M. D.; C. L. Allen, M. D. Surgeons: Daniel H. Williams, M. D., surgeon-in-chief; E. A. Balloch, A. M., M. D.; N. F. Graham, M. D. Obstetrician, John R. Francis, M. D. Gynecologist, F. J. Shadd, M. D. Dermatologist and genito-urinary diseases, Robert Reyburn, M. D. Ophthalmologist and otologist, E. Oliver Belt, M. D. Bacteriologist, W. W. Alleger, M. D. Pathologists: D. S. Lamb, M. D.; J. M. Lamb, M. D.

Dispensary staff.—John W. Mitchell, M. D., T. A. Killion, M. D., A. W. Tancil, M. D., S. R. Watts, M. D., John W. Brown, M. D., W. A. Warfield, M. D.

House staff.—Daniel H. Williams, M. D., surgeon-in-chief; William A. Warfield, M. D., first assistant surgeon; T. A. Killion, M. D., second assistant surgeon.

Internes.—W. F. Penn, M. D., Samuel P. Stafford, M. D., W. E. Jackson, M. D., F. J. L. Johnson, M. D.; superintendent of training school for nurses, Miss Sarah C. Ebersole; pharmacist, Robert B. Tyler, M. D., Phar. D.; matron, Mrs. Mary J. Brown; clerk, H. Cardoza.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 4, 1897.*

SIR: I beg to submit herewith a brief report for the year ending April 16, 1897, of the Washington Home for Incurables, together with the treasurer's report for the same period, and an estimate for an appropriation for the next fiscal year.

There have been during the year an average of $41\frac{2}{3}\frac{8}{8}\frac{8}{8}$ inmates. At the close of the year there were 43 and at the present time, August 30, 1897, there are 45, which is the utmost number the Home can care for. During the year 16 have died and 1 was discharged.

There has been uniform efficiency and faithfulness on the part of all the employees, and the patients have been as well off and contented as can be expected in the case of hopeless sufferers.

I have to request that you include, on behalf of the Home, in your estimate for charities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the sum of \$5,000.

As was said last year, and remains true, "this application is based on the fact that this institution is wholly nonsectarian and for the relief of all classes of people. It takes those whom the hospitals discharge, and who would otherwise become a burden on the District.

Its income from pay patients is small, constantly varying and unreliable. Patients are often brought with a promise of regular payments which are kept up but a short time, and then it is impossible to send them away. The items of expenditure and resources of revenue appear in the treasurer's report. The Home is obliged to depend largely upon fairs, exhibitions, theatricals, and personal solicitation. It is felt that this is too precarious and irregular a means of support for so large an institution, and it can not be kept up by those on whom the entire labor has hitherto fallen. Such methods will not bear constant repetition. Furthermore, it is the desire of the management, as far as possible, to confine the benefits of the Home to the class who are unable to pay, which would lessen the income somewhat.

Trusting the purposes of the Home and its management hitherto will commend it to favorable consideration, and that the amount asked for may be incorporated in your estimates,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS,
President.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

1410 G STREET NW., *July 1, 1897.*

DEAR MADAM: The following statements have been compiled by your present treasurer from the books and accounts of Mr. Augustine Heard, his predecessor, and are believed to be substantially correct.

Since Mr. Heard retired from office, April 16, 1897, the sale of the lot in Mount Pleasant, contracted for by him, has been completed and the proceeds, with other moneys, used to pay off the note held by Mr. H. S. Everett for \$2,500. The total outstanding liabilities of the home now amount to \$5,000 only.

Very respectfully,

B. P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

Mrs. CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS,
President Washington Home for Incurables.

398 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Assets.

Cost of home, lot, building, and furniture.....	\$68,783.38
Lot in Mount Pleasant, value.....	2,000.00
2 bonds, American Security and Trust Co., \$500 each.....	1,000.00
1 bond, Church of Covenant.....	1,000.00
1 promissory note.....	182.00
Endowment fund, Georgetown Ladies' Aid, interest paid annually.....	4,900.00
Endowment fund, Washington Ladies' Aid, interest paid annually.....	1,000.00
2 promissory notes secured by deed of trust.....	4,000.00
Total.....	82,865.38
Special fund, bequest of Michael McKeon.....	3,544.72
Total assets.....	86,410.10

Liabilities.

Mortgage on home, held by Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 5 per cent.....	\$5,000.00
Note of H. S. Everett, 5 per cent.....	2,500.00
Total.....	7,500.00

Receipts, April 16, 1896, last report, to April 16, 1897.

Balance from last year.....	\$2,305.31
Annual subscriptions.....	1,085.50
Donations.....	1,509.75
Received from pay patients.....	2,351.18
Received from fines.....	30.26
United States Treasury, appropriation.....	2,000.00
Georgetown Ladies' Aid, interest on endowment.....	194.00
Transfer from special account (McKeon fund).....	870.20
Bicycle parade, lectures, etc.....	225.00
Refund, water tax.....	4.50
Interest on loans (Mount Pleasant deed of trust).....	240.00
Interest on bonds.....	100.00
Interest on Wolcott estate.....	757.36
Sale of land in Florida.....	30.00
All other sources.....	80.89
Total.....	11,783.95

Expenditures, April 16, 1896, to April 16, 1897.

Pay roll, salaries, including physician.....	\$3,458.92
Incidental.....	185.00
Food.....	3,846.16
Ice.....	185.83
Gas and electric lighting.....	446.39
Fuel.....	826.04
Repairs and furnishings.....	256.92
Dry goods, clothing, and shoes.....	248.55
Coffins and funeral expenses.....	119.25
Medical supplies, spirits, etc.....	505.29
Plumbing.....	30.24
Interest on mortgage and loan.....	375.00
Flowers, garden tools, and miscellaneous implements.....	26.61
Garfield Hospital nurse.....	20.00
Surgical instruments.....	8.35
Paid on Florida land.....	30.00
Postage and stationery.....	133.75
Painting, pastor memorial.....	11.00
Wiring for electric light.....	95.00
Taxes, Mount Pleasant lot.....	6.02
Burial lots, Rock Creek Cemetery.....	150.00
Total.....	10,964.32
Balance to next year.....	819.63
Total.....	11,783.95

REPORT OF THE CHURCH ORPHANAGE OF ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

The past year has been attended with unusual difficulties, growing out of the depressed condition of business throughout the country. The needs to be supplied at the orphanage have been rather increased than diminished by the prevalence of hard times. One of the difficulties with which the trustees have been obliged to contend is to restrict the operations of the institution within proper limits. Our doors are open to little ones in need of a home irrespective of their antecedents. The number of children, however, that we can efficiently protect and educate is necessarily not very large.

Sister Sarah has from year to year expressed in clear and touching terms the nature of this difficulty and the struggle that has to be made to resist the temptation to overcrowd the orphanage building. In view of these serious embarrassments the present attitude of Congress with relation to appropriating money to help us maintain the orphans has assumed unusual importance.

For many years the hope of the trustees has been that in course of time a fund can be built up the interest of which shall support the orphanage without the need of a public appropriation. By conservative management something more than the beginning of such a fund has been accomplished. Our endowment fund now exceeds \$22,000. This fund has been made up of gifts from private individuals. Now and then a legacy is added. We may with reasonable expectation count upon a moderate growth of the fund in the future, but the increase will be slow, as it has been in the past. Meanwhile, with the strictest economy, it is beyond our power to provide for the little ones whom we now shelter, unless a helping hand is continued to be held out to us by Congress.

This is not the place to enter upon the discussion of the meaning of the recent declaration that the policy of the Government of the United States is "to make no appropriation of money or property for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding, by payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church or religious denomination or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control." As the law now stands, it is announced that from and after "the 30th of June, 1897, no money appropriated for charitable purposes in the District of Columbia shall be paid to any church or religious denomination, or to any institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

There is just enough here to awaken serious apprehension as to the effect of the declaration upon the long-continued custom of Congress of making a small annual appropriation for the maintenance of the inmates of the orphanage. For some years past that appropriation has been \$1,800. It is with pride that we can say that the per capita expense of maintaining a child at the orphanage is less than that in any charitable institution in the District. It needs no array of figures to satisfy the inquirer that the money thus voted by Congress is to the last cent judiciously and economically applied.

The trustees of the orphanage are communicants of St. John's parish, and the bishop of the diocese is ex officio president of the board of trustees. The many duties devolving upon the bishop, however, prevent his taking an active part in the administration of the office. The rector of St. John's parish is warden. In that capacity he presides over the board of trustees (in the absence of the bishop), and is ex officio a member of the board. The children are trained to attend the service of the Church. These circumstances lend color to the charge that the orphanage is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control. As a matter of fact, however, the actual control of the institution is vested in the board of trustees, who are laymen, and who have no occasion to consider any question of a sectarian or ecclesiastical nature.

A mistaken opinion is found to exist in the minds of some persons, in that they suppose that Congress gives aid to the orphanage. The expression is inaccurate. What Congress does is to vote money to help pay the expenses of taking care of, feeding, housing, and educating children who otherwise would be a public burden. It acts as the municipal council of the District of Columbia in this regard. The object of the charity is not to build up the Church or to strengthen any sectarian or ecclesiastical body, but to take care of children who otherwise would have to be supported in some public institution of the District.

These considerations, however, need not extend further. They are alluded to here simply to remind those who take an interest in the work that is done at the orphanage that grave responsibilities confront the management, and that it is of vital importance that the claims of the inmates upon the care and attention of Congress should be correctly understood.

During the past year the trustees have lost from their number one whom they can ill afford to spare. Titian J. Coffey was a man of experience and sagacity. His practical good sense and excellent judgment were of inestimable advantage in the deliberations of the board. He had taken upon himself the onerous duties of membership upon the committee of ways and means. This meant for several years a sharing of the executive management of the work of the board. This duty he performed with fidelity. His social traits of character had won for him the respect and affectionate regard of his fellow-trustees. Consistently with the devotion of his life to the interests of the orphanage, he has remembered this charity in his will, and his name will be cherished as one of the best friends of the institution.

ANNUAL SERVICE.

The annual service on behalf of the orphanage was held in the parish church on the afternoon of Sunday, March 21, 1897. Bishop Satterlee was present. As has been the custom, the children from the orphanage, under the charge of Sister Sarah and her assistants, occupied the pews on the extreme south side of the church.

The reports, together with a brief summary of the financial statement for the year, were read by the Rev. Mr. Bigelow and Rev. Mr. Wood. The warden (Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith) then made a few remarks, dwelling on various features of the work and speaking of the warm and affectionate interest with which this charity is held by the people of St. John's parish. The damage wrought by the gale of September last to the building in town and to the country home was referred to. This loss increased the burden which the good friends of the orphanage

had to carry. An appeal had been made from the chancel for \$6,000 to replace the house in the country that was entirely destroyed. Dr. Mackay-Smith in grateful terms thanked those who had responded, those who gave small sums, as well as the larger contributors. He had the happiness of announcing the completion of the amount asked for, and briefly stated the plan that would be followed in expending the money.

The warden then introduced Bishop Satterlee, who followed with an interesting address on the importance of making a right beginning with children. He emphasized the force of good habits, and expressed his gratification at the work accomplished at the orphanage. The bishop's remarks, which were illustrated by anecdotes, were listened to with close attention by the large congregation present.

After singing the hymn, "By cool Siloam's shady rill," and the benediction by the bishop, the service closed.

REPORT OF THE LADIES' AID.

In rendering our annual report the Ladies' Aid of the Church Orphanage desire first to recognize the kind Providence that has insured the blessing of health to the inmates of the institution. We have had no serious illness within our walls, and have been entirely free from disease of an epidemic nature.

The course of instruction has been pursued uninterruptedly, and our faithful Sister Sarah has devoted her time and talents to the improvement of the spiritual, intellectual, and physical welfare of her charge with a success that is most gratifying to all who are interested in the cause of the orphan.

We have now 90 children in the orphanage, and there is no room for more, so that we have arrived at the limit of our usefulness until accommodations can be provided for some of the many more who need our care and nurture. Scarcely a day passes that we are not forced to refuse admittance to applicants whom we would gladly admit if we had the room.

We regret to have to report that the cyclone last fall damaged the buildings of the orphanage in the city and entirely destroyed the country home, together with the furniture that was in it, and also the barn. To repair these damages and rebuild the houses will require extra funds to the amount of \$6,000, the greater part of which has already been contributed in response to our appeal by the generous friends of St. John's parish. Our regular income is barely equal to our ordinary expenses, so that if the children of the orphanage are to have the advantages of spending the hot season in the country, it must be owing to the liberality of those who are willing to contribute to the comfort of the fatherless and motherless from the means that God has given.

The enforced absence of our friend and president, Mrs. W. H. Emory, has been sorely felt by the members of the Ladies' Aid, who have missed her kindly presence, wise counsel, and affectionate and affable direction. That the Giver of all good gifts may soon restore her to health and usefulness is our sincere and fervent prayer.

We also desire to express our sense of bereavement in the death of Mr. T. J. Coffey. In him the orphanage had a fast friend whose hand was ever open to our necessities.

We can not close this report without bearing testimony to the devoted services of Sister Sarah and her faithful assistants, whose tireless efforts have borne such abundant fruit in the education and care of the children committed to their care. To them we owe more than words can express.

By order of the board:

E. C. WARRINGTON CHUBB, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF SISTER SARAH.

It is once more our pleasant duty to bring before the friends of St. John's Orphanage a report of the work of a twelvemonth, a year which, like many others, has been crowned with the goodness of our loving Lord.

Early in the year the way appeared to open for the establishment of a separate home for the older boys. An attractive house for this purpose was offered by an untiring friend of the orphans, and our long-deferred hopes seemed realized when

we gathered in goodly numbers the bright afternoon of Ascension Day, inspired by the presence of our bishop, who, with prayers and benediction, formally opened the home for boys. To this home we transferred twelve from our household, and four more old orphanage boys were soon added to the number, the Brothers of Nazareth taking charge of the boys. Many applicants and a continually growing interest in the work, which was superintended by the clergy of St. John's, soon made evident that its claims had not been overestimated; but times were hard, and it was a baffling problem how to supply its needs. Man's extremity is often God's opportunity, and the burden was suddenly lifted by a well-known philanthropist, who assumed its responsibilities.

The great losses to the orphanage, caused by the cyclone which visited the city in the fall, are well known to our friends. The buildings at Arlington were destroyed, and the house in town so badly injured that only immediate and expensive repairs made it habitable. How shall we describe the sympathy and generosity which came so quickly to the rescue in this our hour of need, and which continued until ample provision was made for all necessary rebuilding, both in the city and at the country home?

Since our last anniversary we have admitted 37 children to the orphanage, and record the same number of dismissions. Of the latter, one was happily adopted, three were provided with suitable situations and are self-supporting, and for the remainder homes were found with relatives or otherwise, including those transferred to the Boys' Home. Of those received, a large number were brought by the Humane Society, and others at the solicitation of those who work among the poor in different parts of the city. We were hoping for a diminished household this year, but the poor are always with us, especially the children, and the calls have been so many and urgent, and the distress so great, that we are unable to report that decrease in our numbers which it was hoped the opening of the Boys' Home would make possible.

We are often asked to state our rules as to the admission of applicants. We reply that children must be so destitute, homeless, and friendless as to make it clear that their only hope of safety lies in gaining the protection of some sheltering wall. They must also be fairly free from disease, and old enough to go to school; but necessity knows no law, and it not infrequently happens that we find among our numbers distressed little waifs too small for school, and discouragingly ailing, but the kindness of our beloved physician summarily relieves their bodily ills, and time unfailingly brings them to the schoolroom age.

One of the officers of a society which works largely among the poor, especially for the relief of children, and who brings many cases to our door, is wont to say that it is a pleasure to apply where no questions are asked or conditions made about the religion of the applicant. Nevertheless, we could but count our work the most dismal and utter failure should we fail virtuously to bring up all committed to our care to lead a godly and Christian life, and we diligently teach the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and Ten Commandments; nor could we possibly feel that we had benefited any who should depart from among us not fully instructed in their duty toward God and their duty toward their neighbor, and so taught as to have an earnest purpose faithfully to fulfill the same.

We continue to need, as in the past, added equipments for our work, but must not weary our friends with prolonged details. Our warmest gratitude is due to those whose kindly interest has been so unfailing and whose deeds so generous. To these we must continue to turn for help, assured that their prayers and their alms for the welfare of these little ones will continue to go up as a memorial before God, and may we all so faithfully serve, each in our vocation and ministry, that we may have the ineffable joy of hearing at the last, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

REPORT OF HOUSE PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 28, 1897.*

I have the honor respectfully to present the annual report of the sanitary condition and health of the inmates of the Church Orphanage for the year ending February 28, 1897.

The sanitary condition of the orphanage has been excellent during the past year.

The cases of illness which have occurred among the children during the same period have been trivial in character, and no disease of an epidemic or contagious nature has developed itself.

No death has occurred among the inmates of the orphanage during the past year, and I have again to record the extraordinary fact that during the past thirteen years (with the exception of the five deaths which took place during the calamitous epidemic of diphtheria in 1893-94) none of the children of the orphanage have ever died from sickness or disease.

The number of children in the orphanage at the time of my last annual report was 95, and the same number are now inmates of the institution.

During the past year sixteen of the male children of the orphanage have been transferred to another organization of our church, where they will be enabled to learn trades and other occupations, whereby they will in time become self-supporting. It was hoped that the number of the children in the orphanage could in this way be permanently reduced to about 75, which is the proper number to have residing permanently in the institution.

The pressure, however, brought to bear upon the sympathies of those in charge of the Church Orphanage during the past year has been very severe, in fact, so great that it has been impossible to refuse admission to some of the applicants, and hence the places of those who departed have been filled by an equal number admitted.

The popularity of the Church Orphanage among the citizens of our community is certainly extraordinary, and if the institution could accommodate thrice its present number it would no doubt speedily be filled.

This popularity, there can be no doubt, is due to the fact that the Church Orphanage has very few, and, in fact, none of the usual peculiarities of such institutions.

The children do not seem to feel that they are inmates of an orphanage, but think they are members of a large family, and they regard Sister Sarah as standing to them in the relation of mother.

The Church Orphanage of St. John's lies very close to the hearts of all the Christian people of Washington, as it is an institution which in its management approaches so closely to the practice and precepts of our divine Master.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.,
Visiting Physician, Church Orphanage.

Rev. A. MACKAY-SMITH, D. D.,
Warden of St. John's Church Orphanage.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Annual report of Edward McCauley, treasurer of Church Orphanage Association, St. John's parish, for the year ending March 15, 1897.

1896.

Mar. 16.	To balance with United States Treasurer.....	\$91. 93
	To balance with Riggs & Co.....	311. 32
		<hr/> 403. 25

RECEIPTS.

Apr. 3.	Gift from Miss Lindsly.....	5. 00
Apr. 26.	Collection at St. John's Church.....	227. 34
May 6.	Gift from Mrs. Klinge.....	5. 00
	Gift from Mrs. Chipman.....	1. 00
	Cash in offertory of May 3.....	1. 00
June 10.	Gift from Mrs. Gen. Robert Anderson, in memory of her son (old gold coin, which sold for).....	24. 40
Oct. 9.	Gift from Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith (for repairs on orphanage).....	100. 00
Oct. 16.	Gift from Mrs. Warder (repairs, orphanage).....	50. 00
	Gift from Mr. Kasson (repairs, orphanage).....	10. 00
	Cash (repairs, orphanage).....	10. 00
	Gift from Dr. Reyburn (repairs, orphanage).....	5. 00
	Gift from Dr. VanReyden (repairs, orphanage).....	2. 00
Nov. 4.	Gift from S. D. Hazeltine (repairs, orphanage).....	20. 00
	Gift from M. J. Coston.....	10. 00
Nov. 28.	Gift from Judge Hagner (repairs, orphanage).....	10. 00
Dec. 21.	Gift from Col. Jas. G. Payne.....	20. 00
Dec. 22.	Gift from Mrs. Clover.....	50. 00
1897.		
Mar. 15.	Net rents from house on Twentieth street, left orphanage by the late Col. Alex. Bliss.....	87. 86
	Miss Johnston, purser (repairs, orphanage).....	175. 00
	Miss Johnston, purser (at various dates).....	979. 50
	Interest from endowment fund.....	1, 193. 87
	Received from Commissioners.....	1, 800. 00
	Total.....	<hr/> 5, 190. 22

404 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXPENDITURES.

March 15, 1897, paid for Sister Sarah for maintenance for year, including fuel, light, etc	\$3,536.07
Average per month, \$294.67 +	
Repairs on orphanage	408.35
Insurance	44.75
Interest paid	77.88
Amount paid on orphanage debt	200.00
Taxes on frame house and lot, No. 515 Twentieth street	28.89
Added to endowment fund	500.00
Printing annual report, etc	32.00
Rent of safe-deposit box and safe-keeping of two tin boxes	14.00
Balance with United States Treasurer	\$83.46
Balance with Riggs National Bank	264.82
	<hr/>
	348.28
Total	<hr/>
	5,190.22

ENDOWMENT FUND.

Note of Abram Fardon, 6 per cent	\$1,000.00
Note of M. C. Morris, 6 per cent	1,000.00
Two notes of J. F. Green, of \$1,000 each, 5 per cent	2,000.00
Two notes of V. McNally, one of \$1,600 and one of \$1,000, 5 per cent	2,600.00
Balance of R. de Ronceray note, 5½ per cent	500.00
Three notes of F. G. Newlands, trustee, of \$2,000 each, 5 per cent	6,000.00
Note of L. J. Baar, 5 per cent	1,000.00
Note of M. L. & U. T. Mengert, 5 per cent	1,000.00
Note of Gifford & Van Wickle, 5 per cent	1,000.00
Note of E. B. & W. B. Morgan, 5 per cent	2,000.00
Note of C. & W. Curtiss, 5 per cent	3,000.00
Note of W. J. Armstrong, 5 per cent	800.00
Bonds of American Security and Trust Company, 5 per cent	700.00
	<hr/>
	22,600.00

NOTE.—Debt on orphanage, \$2,500.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE TRUSTEES.

ALEXANDER BLISS.

One of our number since last we met has been called to rest from his labors. We would place upon record an expression of our esteem for him as a man, and of our sense of the serious loss that has befallen the orphanage; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we, the trustees of the Church Orphanage, realize that the children who are here cared for have lost a true friend and a generous benefactor, in the decease of our late associate, Alexander Bliss.

2. That for fourteen years Colonel Bliss has served as a trustee, doing his duty with most exemplary faithfulness. He cheerfully assumed responsibility, and gave his close personal attention to the details of the work committed to his charge. He was patient to investigate, and prompt to act. He was wise of judgment, and of a clear foresight; nor did he spare of either his time or his money to accomplish what was needful to carry forward the purpose in hand. We shall hold him in grateful remembrance, not alone for what he did in the cause of this charity, but for his kind and considerate manner of doing it. We may not take leave of him without testifying how much the pleasure of official intercourse with him was heightened by his generous, and therefore attractive, personality.

3. That the secretary be directed to enter these resolutions upon the minutes, and to send a copy to the family of our late brother.

TITIAN J. COFFEY.

The board of trustees of the Church Orphanage are again called upon to lament the loss of one of their number. They desire to put upon record an expression of the esteem with which they have regarded the Hon. Titian J. Coffey, and of the grateful sense they entertain of his faithful and efficient service in behalf of this charity. They therefore resolve:

1. That the late Titian J. Coffey for a period of nearly twelve years had served as a trustee of this institution. During this time the institution profited by his sound

judgment and his accurate knowledge of affairs. Constant in his attendance at the meetings, no one was more forward to do the work laid upon him, and no trustee has ever done like work more acceptably. As a member of the executive committee of ways and means it fell to him to bestow time and attention upon a multitude of duties, all of which he performed zealously and well. A large measure of the efficiency and prosperity of the orphanage is due to his wise and timely suggestions.

2. In recalling what he has accomplished, we are reminded of personal traits of character that early secured and have retained our affectionate regard. We miss his cheerful presence more than we may express in words.

3. That we tender to his widow our sincere sympathy, and bespeak for her a comfort that her husband's labors in this field, his unselfish devotion to the interests of the orphans, will surely yield a reward of precious memories—kind, faithful, generous man that he was.

4. That this resolution be entered of record, and the secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the same to Mrs. Coffey.

OFFICERS.

President, ex officio: The Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, D. D., bishop of the diocese. Warden, ex officio: Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., S. T. D., rector of St. John's parish. Secretary: Frank W. Hackett. Treasurer: James G. Payne,¹ 2112 Massachusetts avenue. Board of trustees: Rev. Alex. Mackay-Smith, D. D., ex officio, 1325 Sixteenth street; Robert Reyburn, M. D., 2129 F street; Frank W. Hackett, 1418 M street; Francis M. Gunnell, U. S. N., 600 Twentieth street; Alexander B. Hagner, 1818 H street; James M. Johnston, 1628 K street; William J. Boardman, 1801 P street, Dupont Circle; Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue; Nicholas Luquer, 1443 Rhode Island avenue. Physicians to the house: Robert Reyburn, M. D.; for the eye, ear, and throat, Stephen O. Richey, M. D.

¹ Elected April 1, 1897, to succeed Edward McCauley.

REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1897.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 13th instant, I respectfully submit the following report of St. Ann's Infant Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, which is now, as has been for the past thirty-seven years, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

During the year ten sisters were on duty at the institution, and our services to the orphans and foundlings in the asylum were, as they have always been, rendered without any charge whatever upon the funds appropriated by Congress for the support of the institution.

The daily average number of inmates.....	130
The largest number of inmates at one time.....	135
The smallest number at one time.....	108
The number of cases in which board was paid by relatives and friends for persons cared for in the asylum.....	20
The number of infants intrusted to wet nurses.....	18

No worthy application for admission to the asylum was refused; children of all nations and creed, Protestant and Catholic, are admitted and cared for, etc. My quarterly reports, regularly rendered, give the list of those inmates who left the institution, with particulars as required in each case.

The financial statement, showing the receipts and expenditures during the year, also appears from my regular reports, with all requisite vouchers, which have been promptly rendered to your office and also to the Treasury Department.

The cost per capita for the support of the inmates kept in the institution was about \$8 per month, a much lower rate, as I am informed, than that of any similar institution.

I respectfully invite your attention to the rights, duties, and privileges of St. Ann's Infant Asylum, as provided by the act of Congress approved by President Lincoln March 3, 1863, and to the fact our incorporators have every year since 1863 held regular meetings.

The orphans and foundlings are properly cared for until they reach the age of 7 years, and the sisters devote their whole time to them.

By sewing and personal appeals to the charitably disposed, we have under many difficulties managed with the small appropriations granted by Congress to properly support its numerous inmates.

In conclusion, we respectfully submit that Congress would grant the appropriation requested for our asylum, \$5,400, to enable the sisters to properly feed and clothe the children confided to their care.

Financial statement.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Estimated value of property occupied.....	\$100,000.00
Owner of property: Sisters of Charity, St. Joseph's House, Emmitsburg, Md.	
Outstanding debts of the institution (about).....	3,000.00
No interest.	

Income from—

Appropriation	\$5, 400. 00
Contributions and donations, etc.....	1, 478. 50
Endowments and interest on same, none.	
Pay inmates, labor of inmates.....	1, 428. 06
Loans, none.	

8, 306. 56

Expenditures:

Maintenance, including salaries.....	8, 186. 03
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Balance	120. 53
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Extraordinary repairs, etc.: We did not have means for any extraordinary work or purchase of estates, etc.

Payments on debts, none.

Pay roll will be forwarded.

Number of persons who gave their services, receiving maintenance, etc., 8.

I have no suggestions to offer upon the subject of future administrative improvement or legislation in respect to our institution, as we have not means to extend our work.

Very respectfully,

SISTER ELIZABETH RELIHAN,
President.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF ST. JOSEPH'S MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1897.*

SIR: The annual report of St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum for the year ending June 30, 1897, is sent in accordance with your request.

The object of the institution, as you well know, is caring for homeless or destitute boys between the age of 7 and 14 years. Those children belong to the city and District, many of them coming from St. Ann's Infant Asylum. Aided by a small appropriation from Congress and the donations of charitable persons of the District, we have for over forty years provided for more than a hundred poor children annually, giving them not only food and clothing, but also the rudiments of a common-school education and the training likely to make the boys good Christian men and useful members of society. In the educational part of our work we follow the method usually adopted in all schools for primary and intermediate grades, alternating work and play in such a way as to secure the best possible results. To become an inmate of the asylum it is only necessary that the child belong to the District and be an object of charity—that is, an orphan, wholly or in part, and without suitable home or protection; the religious belief of children or parents is not questioned. The health of the boys, as a general thing, is excellent, and we are happy to say there have been very few deaths during the forty-two years of our existence, and none at all for a number of years. Five years ago Congress, acknowledging our merit, granted us an appropriation of \$2,000, the insufficiency of which will be seen from the inclosed financial report. It will be readily conceded that the number of little ones in our care make our duties heavy enough without the necessity of soliciting aid for them. We therefore earnestly entreat you to secure for us an addition sufficient to make our appropriation \$5,000, which will still leave ample room for solicitation.

Very respectfully, yours,

SISTER EUPHRASIA.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance July 1, 1896.....	\$139. 28
Appropriation	1, 800. 00
Receipts from inmates.....	281. 00
Receipts from all other sources.....	4, 242. 66
Total	6, 462. 94
Salaries.....	548. 05
Maintenance, including repairs.....	5, 888. 97
Balance June 30, 1897.....	25. 92
Total	6, 462. 94

Movement of population.

Children in the asylum July 1, 1896.....	109
Received during the year—	
From father	10
From mother.....	13
From St. Ann's asylum.....	3
Full orphans.....	3
From Board of Children's Guardians.....	1
	<hr/> 30
Total number cared for.....	139
	<hr/>
Discharged—	
To parents and relatives.....	21
To home or situations.....	9
To Children's Hospital.....	1
	<hr/> 31
Remaining June 30, 1897.....	108
Average number cared for, 107.	

REPORT OF THE NEWSBOYS AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: In response to your request that our report be sent to you for the year ending June, 1897, I herewith return the paper you desired to have filled in, and with it the report.

That our home is a useful one, no one can know better than you, for I believe it is the receiving home for almost all the forlorn and unwashed children handed over to the Board of Children's Guardians by the court.

During the year, as you will see, we have received into our home 151 children, ranging in ages from 2 years old to 18. In almost every case the clothing of the children when they enter has to be destroyed, even when in some cases they make a presentable appearance, and it takes the most careful diligence to bring their heads of hair into good order. When we can save the hair we do so, not desiring to have a family of cropped heads.

Newcomers are isolated for a few days (sometimes even for a longer time), till they are a little better able to take their place in the family.

We have aimed this last year to rouse their sense of responsibility, so that they would take up the burden which all must carry, and learn their duty to themselves and their duty toward their neighbor. I have regretted exceedingly that the policy of the Board of Children's Guardians is to so soon remove children to private families.

I believe that children who need to be separated from their parents and placed in the guardianship of the Board of Children's Guardians are children who in nearly all cases have been thoroughly neglected. They are not by any means ignorant children; they know the world—the pitiful side of the world—in a way that would astonish many a man or woman who has been brought up respectably.

The children brought to us have already formed their opinions about right and wrong, have already experienced the easy comfort of having no responsibility, no special duties, and no needs that a charitable stranger will not supply the moment the need is felt.

What training, what careful education, what watchfulness on the part of the trainer of a child will be needed to overcome the false views and inculcate nobler ones. The ordinary man or woman is utterly unfit to cope with the depravity to which many even young children have sunk, or even to find out the state of the child's heart till he or she develops into the man or woman, and then the actions proclaim the class to which the individual belongs. So you will see, Mr. Lewis, why I so desire to train the children who are placed with me; I am neither shocked nor disheartened by the neglect in which they have lived; I understand just how it has been with them; I understand the remedies. I am sorry—I must acknowledge to you—to receive children partly trained by someone else; not but that the training may be as good as

mine, but it is different; it seems much harder to overcome the faults of a child when others have been endeavoring to mold it according to their ideas.

Everyone in dealing with a child must have some plan; and though each trainer desires the best result, the trainers may themselves have different standards of excellence, and may thus aim differently.

Certainly we need a receiving home, in which we may place all the children as they come to us, and sort them out. If our Government would give us \$10,000 we could buy some land adjoining our present home, and build a suitable house (all with the \$10,000), for a receiving home, where the newcomer could be placed, and would receive his first lessons in right living.

In a few weeks a report could be made; the class to which he belonged having been ascertained, he would be placed sometimes probably in the George Maulsby Home or into the institution to which it seemed most desirable to send him. That we have received and cared for the different classes as we have in the past years, that our work has been successful even in the face of all our difficulties and drawbacks occasioned by the lack of the right facilities proves our ability to do a still greater work with better surroundings. As you know, we take girls and boys, colored and white. You are mistaken if you think we dislike to take the colored children. We dislike to at once mix newcomers with the regular family, and as we have received so many colored children from the Board of Children's Guardians, I have said I need a receiving home for them. They need special training when they first come to us. When a colored child has received such training there is no reason why he should be debarred from the family. Colored children alter wonderfully; they are so anxious to be nice; they are so quick to notice and strive after refinement; they desire so ardently to raise themselves from the "depths from which they have come" that it is a pleasure to hold forth a hand to them—they grasp it so eagerly. In connection with our work here we have evening meetings for the newsboys; also a gymnasium which is greatly patronized.

Last winter our work for the newsboys was very encouraging. Ladies and gentlemen lectured on different subjects, and the meetings were well attended. Our teacher in the gymnasium was bright and interesting, and much good was accomplished in that department. Yes, Mr. Lewis, we are doing something for the children in "The George Maulsby Memorial Home"—more, much more, than I could possibly tell you in a report. Our children learn to be industrious and earnest, to know how to care for their bodies and to care for their souls. No, we do not try or desire to teach them some special creed, but we do point them to the lives of the noble and self-sacrificing, and surely we do not miss to point out and dwell upon the noblest and most self-sacrificing of all.

If you wish to know more about our work here, come and see it, as you have done so many times before; come and speak to the children, as you have spoken before, and you, with us, will grow enthusiastic over so much good accomplished.

Yours, sincerely,

B. MORDAUNT WILSON,

Superintendent of Newsboys and Children's Aid Society.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,

Superintendent of Charities.

Statistical.

Number of children on hand July 1, 1896	32
Number received during the year.....	151
	<hr/>
Total	183
Number sent to free homes or situations	86
Number restored to parents or relatives	41
Number absconded or returned to court.....	6
	<hr/>
	133
	<hr/>
Remaining July 1, 1897.....	50

Of the number reported above as on hand July 1, 1896, 16 were wards of the Board of Children's Guardians. One hundred were received from the board during the year and 77 taken away by the same agency. Six wards of the Board of Children's Guardians left the home without permission.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1897.

SIR: The board of directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, in accordance with your letter inviting attention to section 4 of the act of April 22, 1871.

Number remaining in hospital June 30, 1896.....	27
Number received during the year.....	66
Total.....	93
Adoptions during the year.....	17
Deaths.....	40
	57
Number remaining June 30, 1897.....	36
Daily average during the year.....	30

Deaths.

July, 1896.....	5	February, 1897.....	1
August, 1896.....	6	March, 1897.....	2
September, 1896.....	8	April, 1897.....	1
October, 1896.....	3	May, 1897.....	1
November, 1896.....	4	June, 1887.....	2
December, 1896.....	6		
January, 1897.....	1	Total.....	40

Of this number 18 children were, from their diseased state, in a dying condition when received.

Number under 1 month, 4; under 2 months, 16; under 3 months, 6; under 4 months, 6; under 5 months, 1; under 6 months, 1; under 9 months, 1; under 12 months, 2; under 18 months, 3.

Physician's report.

	Cured.	Im- proved.	Died.	Total.
Indigestion.....	3			3
Stomatitis.....	1			1
Marasmus exhaustion.....	7		19	26
Premature-birth exhaustion.....			2	2
Tonsillitis.....	2			2
Chicken pox.....	8			8
Congenital cardiac disease syncope.....	1			1
Gastric indigestion.....	1			1
Laryngitis.....	1			1
La grippe.....	5			5
Otitis media.....	3			3
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2			2
Stoppage of tenosis duct.....	1			1
Catarrhal nephritis.....	1			1
Suppurative otitis.....	9			9
Suppurative parotitis.....	1			1
Conjunctivitis.....	7			7
Fracture of thigh.....	1			1
Gastro-enteritis peritonitis exhaustion.....			1	1
Measles.....	14			14
Bronchitis (acute).....	3			3
Acute suppurative mastitis.....	1			1
Cervical adinitis.....	1			1
Inanition.....			1	1
Syphilitic conjunctivitis.....	1			1
Pneumonia (septic).....			1	1
Dysentery exhaustion.....		1		1
Entero colitis (acute).....	8	1		9
Athrepsia.....			5	5

Physician's report—Continued.

	Cured.	Im- proved.	Died.	Total.
Intestinal indigestion.....	8	1		9
Enteritis (acute).....	2		2	4
Meningitis (acute).....			1	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	1			1
Enteritis.....	7		2	9
Tuberculosis exhaustion.....			1	1
Gastritis.....	3			3
Furunculosis.....	7	2		9
Heat exhaustion.....	5			5
Bronchitis.....	8			8
Difficult dentition.....	1			1
Fracture of radius and ulna.....	1			1
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	5			5
Exhaustion.....	2			2
Tuberculosis.....		1		1
Malnutrition.....	1			1
Pulmonary tuberculosis (exhaustion).....			1	1
Convulsions.....			1	1
Congenital syphilis (exhaustion).....	2		3	5
Total.....	135	6	40	181

Statement of receipts and expenditures from June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897, inclusive.

Receipts:

Balance on hand June 30, 1896.....	\$153. 43
Cash, dues and contributions.....	1, 090. 43
Cash, entertainments.....	213. 00
To United States appropriation for year ending June 30, 1897.....	6, 000. 00
Total.....	7, 456. 86

Disbursements:

Salaries and wages.....	2, 779. 50
Provisions, groceries, and ice.....	1, 484. 66
Fuel and gas.....	738. 20
Nursery food, milk.....	670. 86
Druggists' supplies.....	254. 26
Repairs and improvements.....	240. 07
Furniture and house furnishings.....	195. 69
Printing, advertising, and stationery.....	155. 35
Rubber goods and dry goods.....	42. 03
Insurance.....	40. 00
Miscellaneous.....	98. 58
Total.....	6, 699. 20

Cash balance on hand June 30, 1897..... 757. 66

Owing to the large number of children received during the year and the expense necessary for their maintenance the directors feel compelled to ask that the appropriation of \$6,000 be continued for 1898 and 1899.

Respectfully submitted by the board of directors.

R. T. SOWERS, *President.*

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

OFFICERS, ETC.

Directors.—Z. T. Sowers, W. F. Mattingly, M. M. Parker, A. T. Britton, J. B. Larnier, Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. J. C. Smithe, Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Mrs. M. C. Stone, Mrs. A. M. Lothrop.

Officials.—Z. T. Sowers, president; Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, vice-president; Mrs. J. C. Smithe, Secretary; W. F. Mattingly, treasurer.

Medical staff.—Z. T. Sowers, M. D., chief; D. K. Shute, M. D., ophthalmologist; C. W. Richardson, M. D., laryngologist; M. F. Cuthbert, M. D.; R. W. Baker, M. D.; S. S. Adams, M. D.; J. R. Wellington, M. D.

REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your recent request, we beg to submit the following report of the transactions of the above institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

The average daily number of inmates in the asylum during the year was 43. The largest number there at one time was 47 and the smallest number 42. The number at the close of the year was 44.

Eleven children were admitted during the year; 6 were discharged, they being returned to surviving parents or guardians, and 6 left the institution without waiting for the formality of a discharge. A report was made of these cases at the time to the proper authorities, but it was found that nothing could be done in the matter.

The children of school age attended the public schools at Anacostia and Good Hope, and the progress they made during the year reflects with great credit both on the children as well as on their able teachers.

The bread and most of the meats used for the maintenance of the inmates were again derived from voluntary contributions. The vegetables and fruits used were raised on the farm attached to the institution. Several calves and hogs were also raised and consumed during the year, the value of none of which is included in the financial statement.

The hurricane last September practically demolished our windmill, thereby seriously crippling our water service. Inasmuch as we have had years of trouble and worry and no end of expense in trying to derive sufficient water for our needs from springs and an artesian well, our board of directors decided not to expend any further money upon this mode of obtaining water, but to petition the honorable Commissioners for permission to extend the district water supply to the asylum. This permission was granted, and we had the extension made, at a cost of about \$400, and the result is satisfactory in every particular.

In conclusion, we submit our financial statement and a list of our officers, directors, and delegates, and finally respectfully solicit your recommendation of an appropriation of \$2,000 for the maintenance of the inmates of the German Orphan Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Yours, very truly,

JACOB JOSÉ, *President.*
EDW. W. KOCH, *Secretary.*

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance on hand June 30, 1896.....	\$714. 77
Government appropriation	1, 800. 00
Ladies' Aid Society	600. 00
Ladies' Sewing Society.....	600. 00
All other sources.....	1, 980. 90
	<hr/> \$5, 695. 67

Expenses.

Salaries	\$1, 333. 81	
Expended by Ladies' Aid Society for groceries, provisions, and household goods	600. 00	
Expended by Ladies' Sewing Society for wearing apparel, etc. . .	600. 00	
All other items of maintenance.....	2, 206. 92	
		<hr/>
		\$4, 740. 73
Balance.....		<hr/>
		954. 94
		<hr/>
Estimated value of property occupied.....		52, 400. 00

OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

President, Jacob José; vice-president, Fred. Imhof; secretary, Edward W. Koch; treasurer, John F. Schneider.

Board of directors.—Jac. J. Appich, George J. Bessler, George Breitbarth, C. A. Didden, Charles Graff, Chris. Heurich, Fred. Imhof, J. José, Louis Kettler, William Kettler, Werner Koch, Charles Mades, Charles G. Rogier, John F. Schneider, George J. Seufferle, John Walter, M. D., Simon Wolf.

Delegates.—Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Rosa Botsch; Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. M. De Grain; Butchers' Benevolent Association, Charles Schroth; Washington Saengerbund, Otto Wehner; Arminius Lodge No. 25, F. A. A. M., William F. Meyers; Germania Maennerchor, W. Pohlmann.

Superintendent.—Henry Ermold.

Matron.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ermold.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RELIEF OF
DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SIR: The review of the year's work shows few marked changes, and yet there is constantly a reaching out after the newer thought and the best methods, showing gradual improvement.

The health of the children has been generally good, the records showing that this is the first year since the establishment of the home in which there has been no death. Two scarlet-fever cases in the autumn gave much anxiety, but prompt isolation and care prevented contagion.

The schools are doing good work on the public-school plans, under experienced teachers.

Miss Storum, the industrial teacher for fifteen years, the notice of whose ill health was mentioned in the last report, died soon after leaving us. She was a most efficient teacher and friend to the institution. We all mourn her loss.

We find that 18 children have gone out from us this year. Seven boys and 3 girls have been indentured; 2 boys and 2 girls have been adopted, and 4 girls have been returned to parents, where improved health and circumstances indicated that they could be well cared for in their own homes.

The supervision of the children who are placed in families is kept up in every way possible under the present plans. In several cases during the year we have found it best, upon investigation, to transfer children, in each case with good results.

We find that quite a number of those who have left us, on becoming 18 years old, the time for which they were indentured, return to Washington. This may be explained by its being all the home they know and by their correspondence with the matron and committee; they feel that all the friends they have are here. This we discourage in every instance, if they notify or consult us.

We frequently have calls from those who have long ago been inmates of the home. One came in the summer during the Christian Endeavor convention, who had been gone twenty-nine years. One pleasing young woman came with her husband to pay her respects and look over the familiar place. A late letter from a young man in Wisconsin states that he desires to find his mother that he may help her.

Much of the family sewing has heretofore been done by the children in the industrial room. Of necessity, to accomplish much in this way, the work was done too hastily and not to the improvement of the children. In this we have made an important change. We now use the public-school methods, having the graded classes in sewing, and not so much attention is paid to quantity as to the quality of the work. This will explain the small number of garments made by the scholars in comparison with former years. The older ones are being taught to cut their own garments as well as to make them. An aged woman was admitted, skilled in the use of the needle, with the understanding that she should do much of the family sewing formerly done in the school.

It has been decided to keep Loretta Simms, the lame girl, at the industrial school at Scotia Seminary, North Carolina, a year longer,

that she may return fully competent to either assist or take charge of the sewing entirely.

Carpentry was carried on at the home during the summer most successfully. There are many specimens of the work which are shown with pride. No plans have yet been formed for continuing this branch the year round.

We still have with us the wards of the Board of Children's Guardians.

During the summer a closet was built in the yard, of brick, in a substantial manner and on an improved plan, which is more desirable and healthful than the one used for some years in the basement.

The coal vault in the front of the house, which could never be used on account of standing water in it, has been drained and cemented. It now answers the purpose for which it was built, and relieves a fine large room in the basement, which is used for carpentry, shoemaking, and an assembly room when the family meet to play games.

The Sunday school is continued under the improved arrangement mentioned in last report. The older children on Sunday mornings are taken to a church service in the city, thus giving a wholesome variety to their life, and, we hope, cultivating a reverence and interest in religious worship.

Dr. Wilder, the family physician, is still in attendance, giving much satisfaction.

The prospective accession to the membership of the association, we hope, will add to the influence and efficiency of our work.

We still look forward to a telephone and to the opening and improving of Eighth street.

A. M. PURVIS, *Secretary.*

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent Charities.

TREASURER'S REPORT, FROM JANUARY 1, 1896, TO JANUARY 1, 1897.

Bettie G. Francis, treasurer, in account with the United States.

Balance in United States Treasury January 1, 1896.....	\$5, 093. 77
To appropriation for 1897.....	9, 900. 00
To refundment.....	74. 13

Total	15, 067. 90
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By payment of bills and orders.....	10, 117. 90
By balance in United States Treasury January 1, 1897.....	4, 950. 00

Total	15, 067. 90
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Bettie G. Francis, treasurer, in account with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.

To balance in treasury January 1, 1896.....	\$3, 553. 12
To annual dues	19. 00
To board from Board of Children's Guardians.....	1, 425. 66
To reimbursement from United States Treasury.....	336. 40
To sale of rags 61
To charity box.....	1. 30
To conscience fund.....	2. 00

Total	5, 364. 10
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By payment of bills and orders.....	1, 042. 58
By balance in treasury January 1, 1897.....	4, 321. 52

Total	5, 364. 10
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Classification of expenditures.

Groceries.....	\$1,524.44	Gardening	\$25.00
Ice.....	62.88	House furnishings.....	151.20
Plumbing	95.25	Insurance	85.00
Meats	818.92	Painting	46.12
Medicines	55.65	Carpentering.....	142.86
Pay roll.....	3,454.46	Hats	16.80
Current expenses.....	240.00	Butter	72.51
Milk	1,092.52	Fuel	577.60
Fish	189.43	Whitewashing	16.50
Board for foundlings and or- phans	120.57	Children's outing.....	25.00
Clothing	339.82	Flour	294.00
Typewriting .....	.40	Repairs to furnace.....	127.86
Shoes	157.65	Plastering	10.00
Printing	51.75	Leather	6.96
Advertising	5.81	Paints, oils, etc	12.63
Board for an incurable	100.00	Carpenters' tools	15.78
Books.....	13.48	Fruit	3.25
Gas	82.50	Commodore	36.50
Repairs	27.75	Rental for instantaneous fire alarm	10.00
Tinning.....	8.25		
Postage	1.00	Total	10,117.90

Respectfully submitted.

BETTIE G. FRANCIS, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned have examined the accounts as submitted by the treasurer of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children for the year ending December 31, 1896, and find them to be correct.

JOHN F. COOK.
C. B. PURVIS.
F. J. GRIMKE.

MATRON'S REPORT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Total.
Number of dependents January 1, 1896.....	48	34	9	91
Received during the year.....	15	13	1	29
Indentured	7	3	.....	10
Adopted	2	2	.....	4
Returned to relatives .....	.....	4	.....	4
Transferred to other institutions.....	3	.....	.....	3
Number of dependents January 1, 1897	51	38	10	99

Of the three boys transferred to other institutions, one (an incurable) was sent to the Washington Asylum, the second was sent to the Reform School for incorrigibility, while the third (a mute) was placed in Kendall Green.

Two children who absconded were returned through the agency of Humane Officer Wilson, and have since been indentured.

Two girls have been removed from homes where they failed to give satisfaction and replaced in other homes, where to date they have given no further trouble.

DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1896.

January.—Reading matter, Dead-Letter Office.

February.—Patchwork, Mrs. King; Judd & Detweiler, printers, \$5.

March.—Reading matter, Dead-Letter Office; butter and canned fruit, Mrs. Franklin; papers, Mrs. Pomeroy.

April.—Stalk of bananas, Mrs. Ward; reading matter, Dead-Letter Office.

May.—Strawberries, Miss Hood; papers, game, and set of knives, Mrs. Pomeroy; clothing, Mrs. Allen; patchwork, Mrs. Fairfield.

June.—Reading matter, Dead-Letter Office; roses for each of the inmates, Mrs. Fairfield; canopies, Mr. Hoeke; clothing, Miss Cate, of sewing department, public schools; set of Dickens, Miss Sarah Wall.

July.—Fifty kites, Miss Tompkins; \$2, Mary Burgess; 1 cake, Mr. Kaiser.
August.—Reading matter, Dead-Letter Office.
September.—Dishes, Mrs. La Fetra.
November.—Two barrels potatoes, Mr. John F. Cook; 1 barrel of pumpkins, Mr. McDowell; 1 large cake, Mr. Kaiser; \$1, Mrs. Williams.
December.—Two turkeys, Mr. Hoover; 1 large cake and box of small cakes, Mr. Kaiser; 25 pounds candy, Mr. Youngs; 2 turkeys, Messrs. Johnson & Garner; 1 barrel apples, Mr. Kors; 1 box of oranges, 2 turkeys, and hamper of toys, Mrs. President Cleveland; storybooks, Mr. Browning; scrapbooks and pictures, Mrs. Moon and Miss Fisher; picture books, Mr. Wilson; 6 pounds candy, Miss Owens; 5 pounds candy, Mrs. Williams; \$2, Mrs. H. P. Ward; dressing 1 dozen dolls, young ladies of Howard University, through Mrs. Fairfield; \$5, Mrs. Kircheldt; \$3.50, Howard University; \$1, Antislavery Club; \$2, Mrs. Morrell; \$1, Mrs. Baxter; \$5, Mrs. A. W. Lynch; express wagon, Miss Anna King; 100 boxes candy, Mr. Hahn; doll, with wardrobe, Miss Lamprey.

REPORT OF SEWING SCHOOL.

Number in first grade:		
Boys		11
Girls		17
Total		28
Number in second grade:		
Boys		37
Girls		20
Total		57
Total in both grades		85

SARA F. BULLARD, *Teacher.*

REPORT OF THE KINDERGARTEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1897.

Whole number entered	38	Number withdrawn	6
Number of boys	19	Number in first year's work	17
Number of girls	19	Number in second year's work	7
Number promoted to school September, 1896	8	Number enrolled	24

ANNA E. WILLIAMS, *Kindergartner.*

REPORT OF GRADED SCHOOLS.

Whole number taught	90	Number in first grade	34
Boys	52	Number in second grade	16
Girls	38	Number in third grade	18
Average daily attendance	73	Number in fourth grade	12
Average age	8.7	Number in fifth grade	10

ELEANOR ROBINSON,
NELLIE A. PLUMMER,
Teachers.

Special industries.—Shoes mended, 307; stockings knit, 176 pairs; garters knit, 2 boxes; mittens knit, 5 pairs. Made by boys in carpentry class: One bookcase, 3 small tables, 4 towel holders, 3 stools, 2 workbenches.

OFFICERS, ETC.

President.—Mrs. M. S. Pomeroy, 1339 K street NW.
Vice-president.—Miss L. S. Swan, No. 1 Thomas Circle.
Treasurer.—Mrs. B. G. Francis, 2106 Pennsylvania avenue.
Secretary.—Mrs. A. M. Purvis, 1118 Thirteenth street NW.
Board of managers.—Mrs. E. G. Dole, Mrs. A. M. Edgar, Mrs. A. P. Shadd, Mrs. H. A. Cook, Mrs. L. S. Doolittle, Mrs. J. W. Scudder, Mrs. H. M. Hatch, Mrs. M. L. Meriwether, Mrs. F. T. Baxter.
Trustees.—Mr. John F. Cook, Dr. C. B. Purvis, Rev. F. J. Grimke.

EXTRACTS FROM CHILDREN'S LETTERS.

JULY 5, 1896.

DEAR MISS FRANKLIN: I am going to write to you to tell you how I like the town of E—. I like it very much and have a splendid home, and I like the people very much. I have gone riding once and I have gone to church twice. A little girl is here and took me with her. They had a social over to the Baptist mission last Thursday night and I went to it. They had cake and lemonade. I had some of both. It was real nice. Miss S. is making me some dresses. I think she has one almost done. Tell Adele that I have not forgot her, and tell Miss Lizzie to write me and tell me how her hand is. Tell Miss Lizzie and Miss Jennie I have not forgot how they love me; also Miss Franklin. Tell the girls that I said to do their work upstairs as nice as they can. I will tell you all what I do. I set the table and wash the dishes and cook some. It is almost time to set the table now. Give my love to Miss Franklin and Miss Hood and to all the teachers and nurses.

Your loving pupil,

H—.

DECEMBER 30.

DEAR MISS FRANKLIN: I write to tell you I am well and living with four ladies. I like it here and am trying to be a good boy. I have a sled and a top and a harp. There is much snow here and cold. I hope you are all well. Give my love to all at the home. I thank you for all you have done for me. I hope to see you some day. Mr. N. will write to you.

Yours,

RICHARD.

—, MASS., October 17.

DEAR MISS FRANKLIN: I know you are waiting to hear from me, so I will write to you now. The first thing I will tell you about is my 400-mile journey. Mrs. W. took me to the depot. In the depot I saw the place where President Garfield dropped when he was shot. A few minutes after we were there President Cleveland came in. He had two men with him, one on each side. At 7.20 we got on the train and never got off until we got to New York, or almost there, for we had to cross the river in a ferryboat before we got to New York. In New York we got on a horse car and rode to the station, where we took the Third avenue elevated cars. We got off at the Grand Central Station and took the train for a 150-mile ride to L. I arrived there at 7.30 p. m. When I got here I ate my supper and went to bed. Our house is right opposite the station. * * * I have enough to do to keep me busy from 6 in the morning. At half past 6 in the summer I go to the paper factory, or some place like that, to see the men work. Mr. B. is going to teach me to be a telegraph operator this winter. He is going to build a house next spring. When they get their place fixed up they are going to buy a horse. Mr. B. and his sisters are very kind to me. Tell W. I will send him something Christmas. Tell Cornelius I will write to him. Give my love to the girls and boys and to the ladies. Tell Miss Melinda I will write to her. I am getting along nicely. Of course you know I don't do everything perfect, but I try to do right as nearly as I can. I thank you for such a good home.

With best respects, I remain, yours forever,

— —.

DEAR MATRON: I write to let you know that I am past 18, and I want to know if it would be convenient for you if I come to the Home to spend a couple of days. I want to spend a couple of days among my childhood scenes.

From one of the children of the Home.

A—.

JULY 10, 1896.

DEAR MISS FRANKLIN: I am sorry I have not written to you. I will write you a few lines to let you know that I like my new home. Tell Miss Bullard I say I thank her for the nice lunch she gave me in that box. After I got out of the train I walked to Mr. C.'s house. I waited about fifteen minutes, when he came with a wagon. I got in and we rode until half past 11 o'clock. I have a nice high bed to sleep in. I got Miss L. to take 5 cents of mine to buy me some writing paper and envelopes, but I forgot some stamps, but I hope I won't be long getting some. This is my work: I feed the pigs, wash the dishes, drive the cows out in the woods before breakfast and drive them in after supper. I will now close. Give my love to all the family.

Yours, truly,

M—.

JUNE 29, 1896.

DEAR MISS FRANKLIN: I am getting along very well. I have a nice bed. In the morning when I get up I make the fire, make the oatmeal and coffee, then set the table. We have four horses. Harry, Charles, Benjamin, and Char are their names.

I am learning to drive Harry. Harry is a bad horse. Saturday night he got away. He ran all around the yard, but we caught him and put a new bridle on him. We have pigs and I feed them. We have a pretty little dog named Winkey. Milton is the other dog. Mrs. P. gave me a little duck. Sometimes Miss B. and sometimes Miss M. help me wash the dishes. * * * Tell Joseph I have got a pretty marble for him.

Your friend,

DECEMBER 21, 1896.

DEAR MISS C. L. FRANKLIN: I received your loving letter, and was much pleased to hear from you. I am well, and hope when this letter reaches you that it will find you the same. We have caught 11 rabbits this season. I have learned how to harness a horse, milk cows, ride horseback, and churn. Ask the boys if the black Spanish rooster is living yet. Please send me one of this year's books with the children's names in it. I hope you all will have a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. Please answer this letter and let me hear from you and all the people. I will close by saying

God be with you till we meet again.

From yours, affectionately,

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. FRANKLIN, *Matron.*

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT to incorporate the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sayles J. Bowen, Daniel Breed, George E. Baker, their associates and successors, being members of the said society, by paying into its treasury the sum of two dollars annually, or life members by paying fifty dollars at one time, are hereby incorporated and made a body politic by the name of "The National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children," for the purpose of supporting such aged or indigent colored women and children as may properly come under the charge of such association; to provide for them a suitable home, board, clothing, and instruction, and to bring them under Christian influence, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to use a common seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of the United States; to collect subscriptions, make by-laws, rules, and regulations needful for the government of said corporation not inconsistent with the laws of the United States; to have, hold, and receive real and personal estate by purchase, gift, or devise; to use, sell, or convey the same for the purposes and benefit of said corporation, and to choose such officers and teachers as may be deemed necessary, prescribe their duties, and fix the rate of their compensation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of said association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and a board of managers, to be composed of nine members, the whole to constitute an executive committee, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the plans and purposes for which said association was formed; all of which officers shall be elected on the fifteenth day of March next, and hold their offices until the second Tuesday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, on which day, and annually on the second Tuesday of January in each succeeding year, at the annual meeting of said association, which shall be held on such day, their successors shall be elected, and hold their offices for the term of one year, and until their successors shall be duly elected; and in case of a vacancy, it shall be filled by the other members of the executive committee.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said society may receive into a house or building, to be provided by it, any destitute child or children, at the request of the parents or guardians, or next friend, or the mother, if the father be dead, or has abandoned his family, or does not provide for their support, or is an habitual drunkard, such parents, guardians, or next friend or mother making a written surrender of such child or children. The superintendent, or other officer in immediate charge, may, with the concurrence of the executive committee, or of a board of trustees, to be appointed by said committee, and to consist of three persons, citizens of Washington, govern the inmates, preserve order, enforce discipline, impart instruction in useful knowledge and some regular course of labor, and establish rules for the preservation of health, and for their proper physical, intellectual, and moral improvement. The trustees may, with the consent of the executive committee, bind out by indenture such children as may be deemed capable of learning trades or of becom-

ing useful in other occupations, to such persons as will give them the benefit of good examples, wholesome instruction, and other means of improvement in virtue and knowledge, and the opportunity of becoming intelligent, moral, and useful members of society.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for said association, by and with the advice and consent of the Secretary of War, to occupy, for the objects of said association, any lands, not exceeding one hundred acres, and the improvements thereon, which the Government may now own or may hereafter acquire contiguous to the city of Washington, by confiscation or purchase, such occupation to continue for such a number of years as the Secretary of War may, in writing, prescribe.

Approved February 14, 1863.

BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE ASSOCIATION, 1866.

1. Any person may become a member of the association by paying the sum of two dollars. At the meetings of the association ten members shall constitute a quorum. At the meetings of the executive committee five shall constitute a quorum for transacting business.

[This by-law was amended June 10, 1879, as follows: "Any person may become a member of the association, upon nomination at a regular meeting of the association, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, and by paying into the treasury the sum of two dollars. At the meetings of the association ten members shall constitute a quorum. At the meetings of the executive committee five shall constitute a quorum for transacting business."]

[This by-law was further amended October 13, 1891, by inserting after "treasury" the word "annually;" also, on January 8, 1895, that the annual membership fee be one dollar.]

2. At the stated meetings of the executive committee, and at the quarterly meetings of the association, the order of business shall be: First, minutes of the preceding meeting; second, reports of committees and officers; third, unfinished business, new business, adjournment.

3. The president, or, in her absence, the vice-president or president pro tem., shall preside at the meetings, preserve order, and see that the officers perform their duties, and all drafts upon the treasury, approved by the managers, shall be signed by the presiding officer at the meeting at which they have been passed.

4. The secretary shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the meetings of the association and of the managers, and give due notice of the place of all meetings—a notice of the annual and quarterly meetings of the association to be advertised for at least two days in a daily paper published in Washington City. The secretary shall conduct the correspondence and countersign all drafts upon the treasury.

5. The treasurer shall take charge of all moneys belonging to the association not otherwise ordered by the board, and shall deposit them in such institutions or invest them in such ways as the board may direct, and shall make no payment except by its order. All bills ordered by the board shall be paid by the treasurer. She shall report, in writing, at each monthly meeting, to the executive committee the amount received and expended during the month; also all indebtedness. She shall keep a list of the contributors and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the institution, which accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the managers. She shall make a written report to the annual and each quarterly meeting of the association, and give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of her trust.

6. At the first stated meeting held after the annual meeting of the association, the executive committee shall elect from their number the following standing committees: A committee upon education, a committee upon clothing, a committee upon household, a committee upon admission and dismissal.

7. Of the committee upon admission and dismissal.—The committee, or one of its members, shall visit the home once each month. To this committee all applications for admission shall be referred. They shall keep a book of registry, in which they shall enter the name and age of every woman and child received, the date of admission, whence and from whom received. If the woman or child has near relatives, note the degree of kindred and residence of same; ascertain whether the children have had measles, whooping-cough, or smallpox, and whether they have been vaccinated. These particulars shall be recorded, together with other circumstances which may be of importance to them or to the institution at a future day. If the child be brought by a parent, obtain his or her signature to the form provided for the same. When children are placed out, state particularly with whom, the residence and occupation of master and mistress, and note the date of removal from the home, whether by death or otherwise. When children are placed on trial, if returned

they shall be well clothed by their employer, or he be required to pay twenty-five cents a week for as many weeks as they have served him. A promise to do so shall be made by him, in writing, on receiving the child.

8. The household committee, or one of its members, shall visit the home once a month, and oftener if necessary. They shall see that its affairs are administered with order, prudence, and economy; that proper attention is paid to the habits, manners, and persons of the children, and that peace, harmony, and domestic religion are cultivated; and, whilst obedience is required of the children to the duly appointed officers, no corporal punishment shall be allowed. They also shall keep a book of the records of all gifts and benefits conferred on the institution which do not appear on the treasurer's record. They shall make monthly a call on the matron for a report, in writing, of the same.

9. It shall be the duty of the committee on clothing to see that the women and children are supplied seasonably with all necessary clothing, including hats, caps, shoes, and other articles of wearing apparel which may be needed on leaving the home. They shall report when necessary to the board.

10. The committee on education, or one of its members, shall visit the school once a month, and provide furniture, books, and whatever may be needed for the use of the school.

11. The above-named committees shall render monthly reports to the board, all of which shall be in writing, as well as all resolutions and resignations. The executive committee shall elect three trustees, to continue in office until their successors are chosen. A special meeting of the association may be called by the board at any time, due notice being given.

12. The by-laws may be amended at any regular or duly called meeting of the association by a vote of two-thirds of those present.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the first annual report of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

Very respectfully,

J. ORMOND WILSON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School begs leave to submit the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The rules governing the board and the school and other related documents are appended to this report.

MEETINGS.

Regular meetings of the board of trustees are held at the home on the second Tuesday of each month.

At meetings for the transaction of ordinary business the order of proceeding is as follows: (1) Reading of the minutes; (2) report of the superintendent; (3) reports of committees; (4) unfinished business; (5) communications; (6) new business.

Extracts from the minutes of the meetings held during the year are given below:

July 13, 1896.—The name of the institution in future shall be the "District of Columbia Industrial Home School."

Mr. Gurley, of the committee on buildings, etc., reported that the committee held a meeting that afternoon, and decided that the old almshouse building was unfit for further use.

August 11, 1896.—Mr. Wilson, from the committee on buildings and grounds, etc., reported that he had visited the home in company with Mr. Brady, inspector of buildings, who concurred in the opinion that the old building was not worth repairing, and submitted a plan prepared by the late Mr. Entwistle, inspector of buildings, of which one wing was erected in 1886.

Mr. Tupper moved that the superintendent should make a monthly report of children admitted during the month, giving the following particulars: Names, date of admission, age when admitted, nativity of parents, whether father was living, whether mother was living, and cause of reception.

Mr. Nourse moved that the resolution be adopted. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved "That the secretary should keep a book in which should be entered the following particulars of the employees of the institution: Names, ages, nativity, date of appointment, salary or wages, and any changes made should be duly recorded." Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that Miss Roberts be appointed acting superintendent during Mrs. Barlow's disability. Adopted.

September 1, 1896 (special meeting).—Mr. Nourse moved that the question of compensating Miss Roberts for services as acting superintendent be referred to the committee on employees, with power to act. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that Mrs. Barlow be allowed one month's leave of absence, and that Mr. Douglass be appointed acting superintendent during her absence, and that he be paid \$20 for his services. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson reported that the question of introducing Potomac water into the home was being pushed, and there was a prospect of having it very soon.

Mr. Wilson presented a copy of the rules of the board of trustees, also a list of employees, with their salaries attached, that had been approved by the Commissioners.

Mr. Wilson presented amendments to the rules, which on motion were laid over to the next monthly meeting.

October 13, 1896.—Mr. Janney reported that Mrs. Jarvis had been paid from the bank fund. Mr. Rees, engineer, was employed October 1. Mrs. Barlow wrote September 29, asking an extension of leave, being unable to resume her duties. The leave was extended.

Mr. Wilson moved "That the secretary be authorized to certify the approval of this board upon bills for petty expenses incurred for the Industrial Home School by the superintendent on her own authority, not to exceed the amount of \$10 in any one month." Adopted.

Mr. Wilson presented estimates for the ensuing year as follows:

For maintenance, including repairs.....	\$15,000
For a building to replace the old almshouse building (in accordance with the recommendations, plans, and estimates of the inspector of buildings)	30,000

The estimates were approved and adopted.

November 10, 1896.—Mr. Tupper moved that the acting superintendent be authorized to expend not to exceed \$25 in the purchase of tools for mending the shoes on the place. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that the acting superintendent be authorized to provide the usual Thanksgiving dinner. Adopted.

December 8, 1896.—Dr. Hood moved that \$50, or so much of that sum as might be needed, to be expended with the strictest economy, be appropriated for the children's Christmas—the dinner and gifts. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that the question of percentage to be allowed to the boys in the greenhouses and carpenter shop be referred to the committee on industries, to report at the next meeting. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson read a letter sent to the Commissioners in regard to insurance.

Mr. Janney moved that the president be authorized to write to the Commissioners and ask for insurance as follows: \$8,000 on buildings and \$1,000 on furniture. Adopted.

Mr. Janney, of the committee on employees, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That lists of all articles sent away from the home for sale by the carpenter or florist shall be handed to the superintendent at the time the articles are sent, and that all money produced from the sale of these articles shall be turned in to the superintendent as soon as it arrives at the home, and that all articles returned unsold shall be listed and reported to the superintendent; and that the carpenter and florist be required to turn in every day all money received from sales."

Adopted.

Mr. Wilson presented plans for the new building prepared by the District inspector of buildings for consideration of the board.

Mr. Wilson laid before the meeting letters from the water department, relating to such increase of the water supply as would be needed in case of fire.

On motion, the letters were filed by the secretary.

January 12, 1897.—Mr. Janney, of the committee on employees, made the following report:

"Your committee has considered the question of applications for the places of teachers in the public schools at the home, and beg leave to ask the approval of the board of the recommendations as follows: For the present, as a temporary arrangement, continue Mr. Douglass in charge of the upper school, permitting him to sleep at home, making such arrangements for the care of pupils after school hours as may be satisfactory to the superintendent, and appoint Miss Donovan in place of Mrs. Douglass, resigned."

Adopted.

February 9, 1897.—The superintendent was instructed to ascertain if the corner lot on Thirty-second street and Observatory lane could be rented for the use of the home, and for what amount per annum, and report to the president.

Mr. Wilson reported that the House of Representatives had passed the appropriation for the home.

March 9, 1897.—Mr. Janney submitted a statement of the amount of funds still in his hands, and subject to the order of the trustees, \$108.61.

April 13, 1897.—The agreement between the trustees and David H. Reed, giving him the custody of Walter Latham until 18 years of age, was read, and Mr. Janney

moved that the superintendent be authorized to require a similar agreement in future in putting out children, and that the party of the second part shall report quarterly to the board the condition of the children; and that this agreement be entered on the minutes. Adopted.

Mr. Janney, of the committee on employees, reported the application of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McCaslin for the positions of teachers, and of Frederick A. Groves for the position of florist.

May 11, 1897.—Mr. Janney moved that the superintendent be authorized to have the fence along Thirty-second street painted white, at an expense not to exceed \$10. Adopted.

Mr. Janney, of the committee on employees, reported favorably on the applications of Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin for the positions of teachers in the day schools at the home, and moved that they be elected, and that the board of trustees of the public schools be requested to place their names on the rolls of the public schools. Adopted.

He also moved that the old play building be torn down and a wagon shed be erected in its place. Adopted.

June 8, 1897.—Mr. Tupper moved that the matter of engaging a teacher for the summer school be referred to the committee on employees, with power to act. Adopted.

Dr. Hood moved that there be an appropriation of \$20, or as much thereof as might be needed, for the children's Fourth of July. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that the secretary be requested to invite the members of the old board to the closing exercises of the school to be held June 23. Adopted.

Plans for the new buildings were submitted by Mr. Ashford, from the office of the District inspector of buildings, and were considered.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORTS.

The superintendent makes report monthly to the board, giving full particulars respecting transactions at the home, with recommendations and requisitions for supplies.

The following extracts are taken from these reports, commencing August 1, 1896, and ending June 30, 1897:

JULY.—No report, owing to illness of superintendent.

AUGUST.—Owing to the favorable season, the farm has done well. One-third of the ground has a second crop on it. The first crop was abundant and excellent. We planted 6 bushels of early potatoes and got 88 bushels from them. The donkey, given us by Mr. Blount, died. Other stock is in good condition.

No sales are being made from the greenhouses at present. The new house has been filled, and the roses are doing as well as we could expect from the late planting.

Carpenter shop.—About 40 tables have been made during the month.

Miss Roberts, whom you appointed in my place, has done very well under her increased duties.

SEPTEMBER.—With a view to cutting down expenses, I would suggest the propriety of instructing the proper committee to carefully go over the list of children to see if there may not be some who ought to be placed out or returned to their friends.

The carpenter has had 19 boys daily employed, and the chief work has been in making kitchen tables.

The florist has employed 9 boys in the morning and 8 boys in the afternoon. The boys began going to market September 12, and have been going three times a week since when the weather would allow. The florist reported 13 small palms in pots stolen from the greenhouse September 29.

Damage from the storm of September 29.—The tin roof on the nursery, together with one-fourth of the rafters, was blown off. The chimneys and some of the bricks from the walls toppled over and some of the latter crashed through the ceiling, injuring considerable plastering. About two-thirds of the tin roof over the school-room was torn away. Considerable slate from the new building and stable was hurled through windows and greenhouses. Several large trees were uprooted, 25 or 30 rods of fence blown down, several doors smashed, the fine bed of cosmos, from which we expected considerable revenue, and the dahlias and chrysanthemums were flattened, besides minor damages. It took 26 boxes of glass, 225 pounds of putty, and ten days' labor to repair damages to the greenhouses alone. The roofs are covered with tar paper and will be tinned at District expense. Not one person was even scratched, for which we all were most devoutly thankful.

Discipline.—There has been no serious infractions of the rules, and consequently no cause for any but very simple punishments. Friends of the children cause some trouble by visiting at other times than the regular visiting day.

On Labor Day, September 6, the children were given a holiday.

OCTOBER.—The repairs of the damage done by the storm of September 29 have been completed. Were it not for the broken and uprooted trees, nearly everything would be in as good condition as before the hurricane.

During the month of October our bill for repairing shoes was \$26.85. I would recommend that the proper committee look into the matter with a view to having this work done on the place. An outlay of \$15 or \$18 would furnish tools enough to begin with, and the work could be done chiefly by the boys under the direction of the carpenter or fireman, both of whom can do plain cobbling.

The water main was tapped and 4-inch pipes laid and connected with our 2-inch pipe by the District authorities, and the water was turned on Saturday, November 7.

NOVEMBER.—The children enjoyed a nice Thanksgiving dinner, consisting of turkey, celery, cranberries, apples, etc. Donations were solicited and obtained as follows: Cannon & Chandler, 6 baskets of grapes; Frank Hume & Co., 2 dozen glasses of jelly; Dr. Hood, 1 barrel of apples; Mrs. Foster, 1 barrel of apples; Great Falls Ice Co., 2 turkeys; C. H. Javins & Sons, 2 turkeys; James F. Oyster, 1 turkey; John Lynch, 1 turkey; C. E. Hoover, 1 turkey; E. O. Whitford, 1 turkey; Somerset R. Waters, 1 turkey; B. Rich, 1 turkey; M. W. Beveridge, \$1.50; F. P. May, \$2; W. M. Galt & Co., \$2; Geo. Muth & Co., \$1.50; Lansburgh & Bro., \$5.

The only article bought for their Thanksgiving dinner was the cranberries. We had an abundance given and have on hand \$7 toward their Christmas.

Work in the various departments has gone along as usual. Besides the 72 tables made in the carpenter shop there has been considerable outside repairing done—storm door to the nursery built, glass and wire screening put into the stable, chairs and beds mended, etc.

DECEMBER.—There were 58 tables and some small articles made during the month. Fifteen boys are under instruction.

Christmas report.—The sum appropriated for presents and dinner was \$50 or such part thereof as was necessary, using the strictest economy.

The cash receipts from private sources were as follows:

Left from Thanksgiving.....	\$7. 00
Lansburgh & Bro.....	5. 00
Mr. Blount.....	5. 00
V. Baldwin Johnson.....	2. 00
Sale of bureau.....	9. 40
Total	28. 40

Donations were received as follows: C. E. Foster, 16 very nice books, 1 bunch of bananas; Mr. Ergood, 30 pounds of candy; Mr. Lansburgh, 1 Illustrated World's Fair; Storm & Sherwood, 1 turkey; M. C. Mitchell, 1 turkey; Mr. Stohlman, 3 large cakes; Mr. Wheatly, several dolls, dishes, etc.

JANUARY, 1897.—One of the hogs has been sold and two more butchered, making five that have been butchered, and there will be several more to kill later on. I understand that we can keep the smaller ones that we have. They are a help to us, besides doing away with the necessity of a garbage cart.

We have sold our flowers at wholesale. The boys went to market but three times during the month, and we should have lost a good deal had we not been able to dispose of our flowers by wholesale. We are now propagating for spring. Returns, \$118.16.

Carpenter shop.—Sixty-two tables have been made during the month, besides the necessary repairs about the place.

We have had orders for tables only. Returns, \$69.52.

FEBRUARY.—The greenhouses are in excellent condition and have done well. We have been fortunate in selling our cut flowers at wholesale.

Carpenter shop.—Forty-two tables have been made during the month.

A former inmate of this school, now 30 years of age, came here the 4th of March to search for his sister, now 19 years old. I gave him her address, as he said "he wished to take care of her." He had been seven years in the Navy, and was now making a good living as shipping clerk for a railroad in Erie, Pa. He seemed to be a very genteel young man. He was sent originally to the home from the almshouse.

MARCH.—The early vegetables have been planted, and so far are doing well. No strawberries at all were set out last fall, so the crop will be very short this year. I have had a large patch planted this spring.

We have a good stock of plants for market, and the boys go whenever the weather permits. The rose and carnation houses have done well this winter. Nearly all the blooms from them have been sold at wholesale. Of the new roses bought last year, the Crimson Rambler and the Bell Seibrecht are not a success, while the Bridesmaid is.

Carpenter shop.—Sixty-four tables, a few small orders, and a number of general repairs about the place have been made during the month.

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APRIL.—The spring planting has all been done, and the prospects so far are good for an abundant supply of vegetables. Our three horses show the effect of the hard spring work.

If it were possible to do any greenhouse work this summer, I should recommend that the large propagating house be taken for a rose house, and another one (smaller) built for propagating. This is what we ought to do this summer, as we are so dependent on this industry for money with which to carry on our work.

MAY.—The cold weather in May not only kept back the early vegetables, but prevented a great deal of the seed from coming up, so that much of the planting has been done three times. Thus far the vegetable yield has been poor, while that from the strawberries has exceeded my expectations. The plants that were set out in February have given us some very fine berries. The new variety bought last year, "Henderson's Gem," is very fine. Four hundred quarts have been gathered, and had the plants been put out in the fall I believe we should have had 2,000 quarts.

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The carpenter and his classes have filled a few small orders for tables, painted the fence, and have done the general repairs.

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We are still selling carnations. The rose house is ready for the new plants but I have not enough. I would like to have 100 La France and 100 Souvenir roses.

It has been a very busy month in the carpenter shop; 10 tables were delivered. The carpenter and his classes also changed the position of the spring, put in a retaining wall and new steps of cement and brick. The change gives us a little more ground.

The children had an excursion June 26 to River View. Captain Randall took them down on his boat free of charge, and President Harries took 75 over his road free of charge; the remaining 25 were sent to the boat in the farm wagon. Our three horses were also kept at the wharf for us without charge. One hundred children enjoyed the trip. They had a lunch of sandwiches, cheese, crackers, cake, pie, bananas, and lemonade. They were very happy over their treat.

REPORT OF THE BOYS' MATRON.

At the close of last year I had 40 boys in the dormitories. During the year several changes have been made. Homes have been found for some, others were returned to their friends, and one entered the Navy. New ones have been admitted, 5 were promoted from the nursery, making the number at present 44.

The boys do all the work in their dormitories and rooms, which are for their special enjoyment. This work is all completed before the regular class hour, which is 8 o'clock a. m. Pains are taken to keep the children occupied. All the large boys, when not in school, are arranged in classes and when they leave here have been fairly started in one of the industrial branches. My duties are to mend their clothes, care for them when sick, etc. We have much to be thankful for. There have not been any serious cases of sickness or accident during the year, and as a rule the children are healthy, rugged, and happy. During the winter two little boys, aged 10 and 11 years, helped me with the darning—one in the morning, the other in the evening. We darned 1,102 pairs of stockings and mended 875 pieces of clothing.

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It is encouraging to note the improvement of the boys, mentally, morally, and physically.

REPORT OF THE GIRLS' MATRON.

There are 26 girls in this department from 5 to 14 years of age, 20 of them being under 12. They are taught mending, darning, and general housework. Four take music lessons and make excellent progress, considering the very limited amount of time they can give to practice. In addition to the other work, 70 pounds of carpet balls have been sewed to make a carpet for the dining room. There are very many duties assigned these little girls which, as a rule, they perform willingly and cheerfully.

REPORT OF THE SEWING TEACHER.

During the past year the number of pupils in the sewing class has been 4 in the morning and 6 or 8 in the afternoon. They are in class two hours at each session. They are taught plain sewing, both hand and machine work. Some of the larger girls can make their own dresses, also, with a little assistance, a suit of boys' clothing. Other small girls are taken in the class and instructed as the teacher has time to devote to them.

Number of pieces of clothing made.....	903
Number of pieces of house furnishing made.....	279
Number of pieces of repairing done	44

Total.....	1,226
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One thousand six hundred and fifteen yards of material made up.

THE NURSE'S REPORT.

For the past year I have had an average of 32 little boys in the nursery, their ages ranging from 5 to 10 years. From time to time the older boys are transferred to the dormitory and younger ones are admitted to the nursery. These boys make their beds, clean and keep their dormitory and playroom in order. With training they soon learn to dust, scrub, and sweep. Some of them assist me with my mending and darning, and I find them very helpful.

I oversee their work in the nursery, do all their mending and darning, nurse them during sickness, read to them, entertain them, and have prayers before retiring.

Considering their former surroundings, it is with great satisfaction I note the improvement among these children. The life at the Industrial Home School, with its regular duties, educational advantages, and moral training, soon develops the forlorn little fellow into the bright, reliable boy.

EMPLOYEES.

A list of persons in the employ of the institution and the compensation which they receive will be found in the appendix.

The total amount paid for salaries during the year was \$4,817.19.

The law requires that all designations for employment made by the board of trustees shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioners, and, in the event of disapproval by said Commissioners of any selection by said board of trustees, the Commissioners shall make the appointment.

Mrs. Kate B. Barlow has been superintendent since January 1, 1889, and is commended for unceasing interest in her work and the faithful care of the children placed under her charge.

The boys' matron, Miss Roberts, has charge of the large boys; the nurse, Miss Moncure, has charge of the small boys; and the girls' matron, Miss Thompson, has charge of the girls' cottage and its inmates.

The seamstress and sewing teacher, Miss Taylor, with the help of the older girls, makes the clothes of the children and the table and bed linen required for the institution.

INDUSTRIES.

From the reports of the matrons submitted above, it will be seen that the usual branches of household economy are taught the girls, viz, sewing, cooking and house cleaning. Much of the clothing for the children is made by the older girls under the superintendence of the sewing teacher.

The boys are instructed in carpentering and floriculture.

A great deal of miscellaneous work is done by the carpenter and his classes about the place, making repairs to the fences and buildings, painting, glazing, etc. From sales made of articles produced in the shop, the sum of \$587.11 was realized.

From sale of flowers and plants from the greenhouses the sum of \$1,615.02 was realized.

The greenhouse produces the plants for the early vegetables, such as tomatoes, cabbages, celery, eggplant, lettuce, etc., and plants for decorating the grounds, and much time and labor of the florist and his classes are employed in the vegetable garden.

There are now four greenhouses, and it is proposed to erect another when money is appropriated which can be used for that purpose.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

FRUITS.

600 quarts of strawberries, at 12 cents.....	\$72.00
602 quarts of blackberries, at 12 cents.....	72.24
116 quarts of raspberries, at 12 cents.....	13.92
60 quarts of cherries, at 12 cents.....	7.20
5½ bushels of pears, at \$1.....	5.50
Estimated value of fruits.....	<u>170.86</u>

VEGETABLES.

444½ dozen ears sugar corn, at 10 cents.....	44.45
1,100 heads of lettuce, at 3 cents.....	33.00
30 bushels of beets, at 50 cents.....	15.00
1,500 radishes, at ½ cent.....	7.50
1,100 heads of celery, at 10 cents.....	110.00
26 barrels of kale, at 30 cents.....	7.80
310 bushels of tomatoes, at 30 cents.....	93.00
30½ bushels of string beans, at 30 cents.....	9.15
419 cucumbers, at 1 cent.....	4.19
168 bushels of potatoes, at 35 cents.....	58.80
5½ barrels of field corn, at 75 cents.....	4.00
135 summer squash, at 3 cents.....	4.05
10 bushels of onions, at \$1.....	10.00
12 bushels of lima beans, at \$3.80.....	45.60
1,500 heads of cabbage, at 5 cents.....	75.00
100 pumpkins, at 10 cents.....	10.00
8 bushels of carrots, at 60 cents.....	4.80
100 eggplants, at 5 cents.....	5.00
Estimated value of vegetables.....	<u>541.34</u>

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OTHER PRODUCTS.

249½ dozen eggs, at 10 cents.....	\$24. 98
50 chickens, at 50 cents.....	25. 00
14 hogs.....	50. 00
	<hr/>
Estimated value of other products.....	99. 98
	<hr/>
Total estimated value of fruits, vegetables, and other products.....	812. 18

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

The health of the children continues good.

The physician who is called upon to attend in case of sickness reports as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to make the following report:

During the year ending June 30, 1897, there have been no deaths among the pupils of the school. This year has also been marked with the usual and characteristic small amount of sickness among the children. The cases I have been called to attend, with one exception—a compound fracture of the leg of one of the boys—have been unimportant, yielding kindly to treatment and at most requiring but one or two visits.

The physique of the children will compare favorably with that of the same number of children selected from the ordinary walks of life and is excellent, considering many of them come from homes of want and misery.

Being familiar with the advantages of the situation of the school, from an experience extending over nearly thirty years, I do not hesitate to say it is an ideal place in a sanitary point of view for the class of children sent there.

The intelligent judgment and faithful attention of your superintendent, coupled with the able assistance of those under her, make the duty of the physician both light and pleasant, and at the same time phenomenally inexpensive.

During the past ten years the annual expense for medical attendance has averaged \$34.30. Estimating an average of 100, about the usual number of children in the school, it gives a per capita of 34.3 cents for each child per year.

During the year just ended the expense for medical attendance was \$43, an average of 43 cents per capita.

Trusting the above showing may be as pleasant to you as it is to me in offering, I am, very respectfully,

J. F. R. APPLEBY, M. D.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES, INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

ADMISSION AND PLACEMENT.

Children are admitted to the institution under the rules of the board (see appendix) upon the recommendation of the committee which has this matter in charge, of which Dr. T. B. Hood is chairman.

The committee is assisted by Mr. Samuel Wilson, the agent of the Humane Society, in making investigations to determine whether the children for which applications are made for admission are proper subjects.

Children are discharged whenever satisfactory homes are found or parents or guardians desire to resume control, if they are deemed suitable to have control.

A form of indenture used in placing out children is appended.

As far as heard from most of the children who have left the institution are doing well.

Ten of the 38 children admitted were received from the Board of Children's Guardians, which has paid the institution the sum of \$1,182.20, being at the rate of \$10.25 per month for each child cared for, in accordance with a contract a copy of which is appended.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Number of children in the home July 1, 1896.....	106
Number of children admitted during the year.....	38
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Total number cared for during the year.....	144
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Of whom there were received from Board of Guardians.....	19
Number of children discharged during the year.....	45
Of whom there were returned to friends.....	15
Provided with situations or homes.....	18
Returned to the Board of Guardians.....	11
Absconded.....	1
Number of children in the home July 1, 1897.....	99
Boys.....	74
Girls.....	25
Average number of children cared for.....	102
Average age of children in institution July 1, 1897..... years..	10½
Officers, teachers, and employees, including public-school teachers.....	16
Per capita cost of maintenance per annum.....	\$122.41

A list of the children admitted and of those discharged during the year and a list of all children in the home June 30, 1897, with ages and dates of admission, will be found in the appendix.

SCHOOLS.

Two public-school teachers are assigned to the institution.

The older pupils attend only half the day, being engaged the other half in industrial occupations.

There are five grades, and the work assigned is the same as that in corresponding grades in the city schools.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Douglass, who have been the teachers for several years, have resigned.

Mrs. Douglass resigned the first of January, and Miss Donovan took her place for the remainder of the year.

Mr. Douglass acted as superintendent a portion of the time, during which Mrs. Barlow was absent on account of sickness. He resigned at the close of the school year, and received the thanks of the board for valuable services rendered and their regrets at his leaving.

During the summer months a vacation school is maintained. Miss Donovan was employed at a salary of \$20 per month for two months.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McCaslin have been engaged for the coming year in the places of Mr. and Mrs. Douglass.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts and expenditures for the year were as follows:

The amount appropriated by Congress was	\$9,900.00
Receipts from other sources	3,070.46
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Total	12,970.46
The expenditures were	12,486.16

The strictest economy has been exercised in the management.

All supplies for the institution are obtained by requisition upon the Commissioners, and all moneys received as income from sale of products and from payments for board and instruction, or otherwise, are paid over to the Commissioners, to be expended by them for the support of the school, as provided by law.

The following is a statement in detail of the amounts received from other sources than the Congressional appropriation:

Returns from greenhouses	\$1,615.02
Returns from carpenter shop	587.11
Returns from board of the Tippetts	72.00
Returns from board of the Lewis children	5.00
Returns from sale of hogs	20.50
Returns from sale of vegetables	8.50
Returns from sale of old barrels	1.26
Returns from sale of old iron	3.68
Returns from donation	5.00
Returns from board of children received from Board of Children's Guardians	1,182.20
Total	3,500.27

A small sum of the above amount was not deposited with the auditor until after the close of the fiscal year, and hence was not included in his statement given in the appendix.

The appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1898 (act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes), is as follows:

For maintenance, including repairs	\$11,000.00
For building to replace the old almshouse building	30,000.00
Total	41,000.00

NEW BUILDING.

Work on the new building will be commenced next spring. Owing to delays in preparing the plans, it was impracticable to commence earlier.

The main building, originally an almshouse, will be torn down and replaced by a suitable building. This will be an improvement long needed.

CONCLUSION.

This institution has existed twenty-nine years as a private and one year as a public institution, during which time it has cared for nearly 1,500 destitute or neglected children. It has demonstrated the need of such a home in this city to be supported by the public, and its transfer last year under authority of Congress from private management to public control was in the line of the philanthropic sentiment of the age.

It will be the aim of the trustees to gather ideas from the experience of like institutions elsewhere with a view to make this a model of its kind and a credit to the National Capital.

The Michigan "State Public School," located at Coldwater, deservedly has the reputation of being one of the best organized and managed institutions for the care of dependent children in this country. From the last biennial report, June 30, 1896, we learn that the school has accommodations for about 250 children. In a list of about 200 names given, 26 were over 10 years of age. The annual current expenses have been about \$35,000 a year, and the annual expenses per capita about \$177.15.

Supt. A. J. Murray in his report says:

With the person who goes blindly and says this kind of an institution is not an absolute necessity we most decidedly differ. As a hospital would not be an ideal

home for anyone but becomes a necessity in civilized life, so it is that with dependent or neglected children the State Public School acts as a mental, moral, physical, industrial, religious, æsthetic, and literary hospital for the boy and girl, who must be treated before going into the class of family homes that we would wish for the State Public School's children.

Though the separation of parent and child is one of the most serious questions that can be discussed in civilized nations, there is a time when the State of Michigan has decreed that the sacred words "father" and "mother" are a misnomer and justice to the general welfare as well as the child nature demands that these home relations shall be sundered. The act referred to says in substance that any parent or guardian who cruelly punishes or negligently deprives any child of food, clothing, or shelter, or who permits said child to visit public places to solicit or beg alms, or allows such child to frequent the company of depraved persons, may, upon trial before judge of probate, have such child taken forever from them and sent to the State Public School.

There are many pleasant features about child life in an institution that to a casual observer seem ideal and therefore the best method of caring for children. But to be always dependent is not nor never was a happy way of permanent living for the Michigan boy or girl. There is a longing for real life and family love such as few at first understand who come in contact with these children. They long for a home as the school boy or girl longs for promotion on graduation day. They instinctively feel the mechanical nature of the institution though filled with ever so much kindness, and you can count the child who prefers dependence in an institution to the freedom of a real home as a boy who will very likely believe later that the world owes him a living. Again, the financial view teaches the same lesson of the importance of placing the child in a home after preparing him for the same in an institution. Then with those who believe in the institution for children until of age and with those who believe that any child may be taken from poverty and possibly ill-treatment and at once placed in a desirable home we differ, believing that the Michigan system is a true one because it may be adapted to the individual case in hand.

But this work of finding good homes could not be done alone from the office of the school; the governor of Michigan, the State board of corrections and charities, the county agents of the State board of corrections and charities, the State agent, and the clerical force of this office, together with the kindly assistance of the commissioners of schools, guardians, newspapers throughout the State, and other friends of homeless children have made the efforts of the State board of control and your superintendent quite successful. This combined harmonious influence has all been toward accomplishing the primary object of the State Public School—that of finding good family homes for needy children.

State Agent Stanley C. Griffin in his report, says:

There is no question but that the country homes, with thorough supervision, are far superior to the city and village homes. Here lessons of thrift and economy, which this class of children especially need, are learned, and as a result we can point with pride to our table showing the percentage of children who have done well since the Michigan State Public School was founded. From a careful study of the children in each county the State agent can truthfully say that the average character of State Public School children placed in country homes is equal to that of the children in the communities in which they are placed.

There is an opinion prevalent among a certain class of people that through this system a large number of our children are bound out to these farmers. This we wish to emphatically deny. It is true we have an agreement, but it is largely in behalf of the child, and stipulates that the agents of the school can remove said child at any time the interests of the child demand it. We believe in the toil of the farm and the hardy life which has made so many of our successful men, but we also demand at least five months' schooling each year and a careful religious training. If in any case these conditions are not attended to we shall see that they are, and, in this, demand the loyal cooperation of every citizen interested in Michigan and the welfare of its institutions.

The facts and quotations given above are both interesting and instructive.

The expenses per capita are somewhat greater than those of our own school, and very properly so, as with more means the District of Columbia Industrial Home School might be improved and made more efficient.

The provision for the admission of dependent children to the school through an orphans' court appears to be an admirable arrangement and better than that through a committee of the board of management or a criminal or police court, the latter of which is decidedly objectionable,

as it is liable to leave an undeserved stain upon the reputation of the child.

The provisions for placing out children are the very best. Such well-suited and admirable homes for this class of children as exist in the rural districts of Michigan are rare within a short radius from Washington. The extensive and most efficient agency employed in finding these homes and the vigilant supervision of the children after they are placed in them leave nothing to be desired in that part of such a school's work.

Our own school should profit by these suggestions and make every effort to improve on the lines indicated above.

The school has already outgrown the tract of land (between 15 and 18 acres) which it occupies, and it will not be practical to increase it by purchase of adjoining tracts. The ground is now too valuable for profitable use for agricultural purposes, and this value is rapidly increasing.

At no distant day a larger tract of land—100 acres at least—at some distance from the business and residence portions of the city, should be purchased for the use of the school, on which should be erected buildings constructed after the most highly improved plans for an industrial institution of this character, and where all the most desirable industries can be taught in the best manner.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. T. TUPPER,
J. ORMOND WILSON,
HULDAH W. BLACKFORD,
Committee.

APPENDIX.

Admissions to the Industrial Home School for the year ending June 30, 1897.

[The names of the children received from the Board of Children's Guardians are indicated by the initials B. C. G.]

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of admission.	Name.	Age.	Date of admission.
Lewis Mudd.....	8	July 3, 1896	Charles Peck.....	5	Nov. 12, 1896
Edgar Smith.....	11	July 8, 1896	Harry Shapero (B. C. G.)....	14	Nov. 30, 1896
Charles Howlin.....	11	July 15, 1896	David Shapero (B. C. G.)....	10	Do.
George Howlin (B. C. G.)....	8	Do.	Victor Gray.....	10	Dec. 10, 1896
Truman Hennings (B. C. G.)..	5	Aug. 12, 1896	Laurence Bradley (B. C. G.)..	11	Jan. 2, 1897
John Trammel.....	9	Aug. 20, 1896	Henry Hunt.....	12	Mar. 15, 1896
Jesse Trammel.....	8	Do.	Richard Hunt.....	11	Do.
Louis Boyer.....	10	Sept. 1, 1896	James Heinline.....	12	Do.
William Miller.....	10	Sept. 14, 1896	George Flenner (B. C. G.)....	12	Apr. 22, 1897
Wallace Miller.....	9	Do.	Howard Beach (B. C. G.)....	12	May 7, 1897
Harry Moore.....	12	Oct. 14, 1896	Benj. Snyder.....	13	June 5, 1897
Harry Baker.....	10	Do.	Edward Pryor.....	11	June 14, 1897
Charles Baker.....	6	Do.	Pierce Hales (B. C. G.)....	10	June 25, 1897
Dan. Mudd.....	12	Nov. 12, 1896	Adrian Hales (B. C. G.)....	5	Do.
Benj. Mudd.....	7	Do.	Fred. Mudd.....	10	Do.

GIRLS.

Susie Hunt.....	12	Mar. 15, 1896	Mattie Degges.....	14	Sept. 14, 1896
Bertha Hennings.....	6	Aug. 12, 1896	Florence Chenowith.....	7	Oct. 14, 1896
Rena Johnson.....	16	Aug. 15, 1896	Mary Dennison.....	5	Do.
Edna Clower.....	10	Aug. 26, 1896	Jennie Hales (B. C. G.)....	7	June 25, 1897

Total number of boys.....	30
Total number of girls.....	8
Whole number of admissions.....	38

Discharges for year ending June 30, 1897.

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of discharge.	Disposition.
Cleveland Burgess.....	13	July 8, 1896	Employment, with pay.
Fred Lawson.....	12	.....do.....	Parents able to support.
Truman Hennings.....	5	Sept. 9, 1896	To Board of Guardians.
Claude Glascox.....	11	Sept. 12, 1896	To Lansburgh & Bro., with pay.
Harry Boswell.....	10	Oct. 8, 1896	To Board of Guardians.
Rennie Boswell.....	8	.....do.....	Do.
Henry Johnson.....	14	.....do.....	Do.
John Minnix.....	14	.....do.....	Do.
Mortimer MacRae.....	16	Oct. 15, 1896	To Mr. Studer, florist, with pay.
Fred Wagner.....	16	.....do.....	To Belt & Dyer; learning a trade.
William Blake.....	16	Oct. 17, 1896	To Board of Guardians.
Willie Sandstrum.....	12	Dec. 10, 1896	To Mr. Haycock, with pay; a home.
James Heinline.....	10	Jan. 2, 1897	To Dr. Lindsey, Georgetown, D. C.; a home.
David Shapero.....	11	Jan. 12, 1897	To Board of Guardians.
Walter Latham.....	12	Jan. 30, 1897	To David Reed, Milton, Del.; a home.
Frank Jones.....	6	Mar. 10, 1897	To mother, who can support him.
Henry Hunt.....	6	Mar. 19, 1897	To mother and brother, who have work.
Richard Hunt.....	11	.....do.....	Do.
Harry Higgins.....	8	.....do.....	To mother, who is able to support him.
Alfred Simms.....	14	Mar. 20, 1897	To father, who is able to support him.
John Trammel.....	9	Apr. 17, 1897	Do.
Jesse Trammel.....	8	.....do.....	Do.
Claude Havener.....	11	Apr. 27, 1897	To Mrs. Clagett, Potomac, Md.; a home.
Clarence Bailey.....	12	May 15, 1897	To Lansburgh & Bro., with pay.
James Claxton.....	14	June 16, 1897	Into the United States Navy.
Fred Rumph.....	12	.....do.....	To Mr. Richardson, Sideburn, Va.; a home.
George Eisenbaum.....	11	June 19, 1897	Absconded.
George Flemmer.....	12	June 23, 1897	To Board of Guardians.
Louis Rosetta.....	12	June 28, 1897	Do.

GIRLS.

Susie Hunt.....	12	Mar. 19, 1896	To mother and brother, who have work.
Ethel Havener.....	11	Apr. 27, 1896	To Mrs. Clagett, Potomac, Md.; a home.
Lillie Burgess.....	14	July 8, 1896	To store, with pay.
Dora Miles.....	13	.....do.....	To D. MacNaughton; a home.
Gladys Lawson.....	9	.....do.....	To parents, who have work.
Mabel Lawson.....	10	.....do.....	Do.
Pearl Bruce.....	11	Aug. 12, 1896	To mother, who has constant work.
Bertha Henning.....	6	Sept. 4, 1896	To Board of Guardians.
Rena Johnson.....	16	Sept. 5, 1896	To Mrs. Middleton; a home, with pay.
Marie Glascox.....	12	Sept. 12, 1896	To parents.
Lillian Glascox.....	12	.....do.....	Do.
Laura Collins.....	17	Oct. 20, 1896	With dressmaker, at \$5 per week.
Bell Deggs.....	14	Nov. 13, 1896	To Mrs. Curtin; a home.
Katie Sandstrum.....	12	Feb. 27, 1897	To Mrs. Tolson, Washington, D. C.; a home.
Maggie Jones.....	11	Mar. 10, 1897	To mother and brother, who have work.
Edna Clower.....	10	June 14, 1897	To Board of Guardians.

Number of boys discharged.....	29
Number of girls discharged.....	16
Total.....	45

List of children in the Industrial Home School, June 30, 1897.

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of admission.	Name.	Age.	Date of admission.
Beach, William.....	15	Oct. 30, 1893	Boyer, Louis.....	10	Sept. 1, 1896
Beach, Edward.....	12	July 12, 1894	Butler, John.....	15	Dec. 10, 1893
Baker, Charles.....	6	Oct. 14, 1896	Burgess, Charles.....	10	June 17, 1893
Baker, Harry.....	10	Do.	Burgess, Fred.....	10	May 17, 1893
Beall, Cleveland.....	12	Mar. 1, 1896	Callis, David.....	10	Do.
Bladen, Thomas (B. C. G.)...	13	May 15, 1896	Claxton, James.....	14	Nov. 12, 1890
Bladen, Marion (B. C. G.)...	12	Do.	Davis, Bates.....	8	Feb. —, 1896
Bradley, Charles.....	14	Sept. 11, 1894	Dennison, Elmer.....	13	Oct. 10, 1894
Bradley, Laurence (B. C. G.)...	11	Jan. 2, 1897	Dennison, John.....	9	Oct. 10, 1895
Berkeley, Raymond.....	12	July 14, 1894	Dennison, Harry.....	11	Do.
Berkeley, Guy.....	10	Do.	Fleury, Frank.....	12	Aug. 19, 1891
Berkeley, Murray.....	9	Do.	Fleury, Percy.....	10	Sept. 30, 1891

List of children in the Industrial Home School, June 30, 1897—Continued.

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of admission.	Name.	Age.	Date of admission.
Fielding, Leonard (English parents)	11	May 12, 1897	Miller, William	10	Sept. 14, 1896
Furtner, Guy	13	Aug. 15, 1894	Moore, Harry	12	Oct. 14, 1896
Forsyth, Eugene	10	Dec. 21, 1892	Morrow, Herbert	11	Oct. 11, 1895
Godfrey, Charles	15	Sept. 14, 1892	Morrow, Thomas	8	Apr. 16, 1896
Gray, James	12	Mar. 19, 1890	Mudd, Benj	7	Nov. 12, 1896
Gray, Victor	10	Dec. 19, 1896	Mudd, Dan	12	Do.
Hines, Irving	13	Apr. 29, 1895	Mudd, Fred	8	June 25, 1895
Heinline, James	12	Feb. 16, 1895	Pryor, Edward	11	June 14, 1897
Harney, Stephen	12	Mar. 8, 1895	Parrish, Harry	12	Sept. 11, 1894
Howlin, Charles	11	July 15, 1896	Pettitt, William (B. C. G.)	12	June 21, 1895
Howlin, George	8	Do.	(Scotch parents)		
Huddleston, Harvey	9	May 14, 1896	Peck, Charles	5	Nov. 12, 1896
Huddleston, Clifford	8	Do.	Rumph, Benj	11	Oct. 10, 1895
Hales, Pierce (B. C. G.)	10	June 25, 1897	Roach, John	13	May 11, 1893
Hales, Adrian (B. C. G.)	5	Do.	Rollins, Paul	10	June 15, 1896
Johnson, Albert	12	Apr. 20, 1894	Shapero, Harry (B. C. G.)	14	Nov. 30, 1896
Johnson, Howard	9	Apr. 28, 1894	(English parents)		
Jones, Harry (B. C. G.)	13	June 19, 1895	Snyder, Benj	13	June 5, 1897
Keeling, David	6	Feb. 19, 1896	Shepherd, John	11	Mar. 9, 1893
Keeling, Eugene	8	Do.	Smith, Edgar	11	July 8, 1896
Leinberger, John (B. C. G.)	16	Jan. 31, 1894	Sweeney, John (Irish par-	11	Oct. 10, 1895
(German parents)			ents)		
Latham, Eddie	10	June 20, 1895	Tippett, Edward	13	Feb. 9, 1894
MacRae, Douglass	12	Mar. 8, 1895	Turner, Howarth (English	8	Oct. 10, 1895
MacRae, Alex	10	Do.	parents)		
Miles, Owen	11	Oct. 10, 1894	Vangruder, Wallace	12	Mar. 1, 1896
Miller, Wallace	9	Sept. 14, 1896	Walker, Harry	14	May 9, 1889
			Watson, Leo (Irish parents) ..	12	Sept. 12, 1894

GIRLS.

Coxen, Mabel	11	May 14, 1896	Higgins, Ida	8	Nov. 26, 1894
Carlisle, Corrinne	11	Sept. 14, 1892	Hales, Jennie (B. C. G.)	7	June 25, 1897
Chenowith, Florence	7	Oct. 14, 1896	Lowry, Lillian	13	Sept. 12, 1894
Davis, Mae	13	Dec. 11, 1895	Lowry, Jessie	11	Do.
Davis, Mosby	11	Oct. 10, 1895	Lowry, Katie	10	Do.
Davis, Lottie	8	Do.	Lindsey, Maud	11	Jan. 16, 1893
Davis, Lizzie	11	Oct. 18, 1895	Lindsey, May	8	Do.
Degges, Mattie	14	Sept. 14, 1896	Lewis, Annie	10	July 12, 1894
Dennison, Mary	5	Oct. 14, 1896	Lewis, Sadie	8	Do.
Fleury, Eva	11	Aug. 10, 1891	Latham, Alice	9	June 7, 1895
Gritlith, Clara	11	Nov. 30, 1892	Turner, Nellie (English par-	12	Oct. 17, 1889
Godfrey, Katie	8	Sept. 14, 1892	ents)		
Higgins, Minnie	12	Oct. 10, 1894	Toomey, Isabelle	10	Apr. 13, 1892

Total number of boys..... 75
Total number of girls..... 24

Whole number of children..... 99

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1897.

SIR: As requested by you I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, as shown by the books of this office to August 21, 1897 (outstanding bills not included).

Very respectfully,

A. McKENZIE,
Acting Auditor.

J. ORMOND WILSON, Esq.,
President Board of Trustees,
District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Amount appropriated	\$9,900.00
Amount received from sale of products and for care of inmates.....	3,070.46
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	12,970.46
Expended for salaries.....	\$4,817.19
Expended for fuel.....	957.68
Expended for light—gas, \$165.56; electric, \$60.....	225.56
Expended for marketing, groceries, clothing, shoes, repairs, medicines, medical supplies and attendance, sewing machines, etc.	6,485.73
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	12,486.16
	<hr/>
Balance	484.30

LETTERS FROM EMPLOYERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL BOYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Again we wish to attest the good behavior and splendid training of the boys whom we employ from the Industrial Home School. It has been our pleasure and satisfaction to note that all the boys taken from your school so far have proven themselves exceptionally bright, active, and ambitious. Through their own efforts they have merited promotion and have received it from time to time. Some of them now occupy some of the most trustworthy positions in our store. It is very plain that the training they have received at the institution from which we took them must have been the best, as otherwise they could not all have the qualifications which they possess and develop. We further substantiate our assertions by being willing, now, that the season is opening, to take from your institution a few more boys, believing we are doing ourselves justice by giving them the preference.

With the best wishes, very truly, yours,

LANSBURGH & BRO.

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON,
President Board of Trustees, Industrial Home School.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1897.

DEAR MADAM: We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated August 25, 1897, making inquiry relative to the behavior of Fred Wagner, who was an inmate of your school and who has been employed by us since October, 1896.

We have pleasure in reporting that he is a bright, intelligent boy, strictly attentive to his duties. We believe the training and discipline he received at your hands will be the means of making him a good man. He is very obedient and obliging, and displays more mechanical knowledge than is usual for boys of his age. We should be sorry to part with him.

Yours, very truly,

BELT & DYER.

Mrs. K. B. BARLOW,
Superintendent, District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to inquiry from the superintendent of the Industrial Home School regarding the standing of the young men in our employ, who received their instruction in that institution, we are glad to advise you that they are among our very best and most efficient employees. We should be glad to have more such boys.

Yours, very truly,

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

The PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES, INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN.

This agreement, by and between the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, of the first part, and _____, of _____, of the second part,

Witnesseth: That _____, aged _____ years, shall be placed and remain in the custody and control of the said party of the second part until eighteen years of age.

Provided, That the said child shall be well treated, supplied with suitable clothing, taught some useful occupation, and sent to school at least four months in each year; and at the expiration of the term of this agreement the said party of the second part shall provide the child with two good suits of clothing and the sum of fifty dollars.

Provided further, That the said party of the second part shall make a quarterly report of the condition of the child to the superintendent of the Industrial Home School.

Provided further, That in case this agreement is canceled, the party of the second part agrees to return the child to the Industrial Home School at his own expense.

Committee on Admission, Placement, &

Party of the Second Part.

Witness:

_____.

FORM OF CONTRACT WITH THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

This indenture, by and between the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of an act of Congress approved July 26, 1892, entitled "An act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia, and to create a Board of Children's Guardians," party of the first part, and the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, party of the second part,

Witnesseth that the party of the first part hereby agrees to place in the Industrial Home School an indefinite number of children, both boys and girls, the wards of the said party of the first part, to be taught and maintained according to the customs and regulations of the said Industrial Home School.

That the party of the first part agrees to report in writing to the superintendent of the home, the names and ages of, and such other information about, all children proposed to be placed as aforesaid as may be necessary to determine whether such children would be acceptable.

That the said party of the first part agrees to pay to the party of the second part for the maintenance and teaching of the children placed as aforesaid at the rate of \$10.25 per month.

That the party of the first part hereby reserves the right to remove any child for the purpose of placing it in a private family whenever, in the judgment of the said party of the first part, after hearing any objection thereto, such action will be best for the progress and welfare of the child, or whenever the conditions of this agreement shall not have been faithfully carried out by the said party of the second part.

That the party of the first part hereby reserves the right to visit its wards by its agents, or otherwise, at all reasonable times, and to see and converse with them in private.

That the party of the second part hereby agrees to receive such children as the party of the first part wishes to place under its care for the purposes and at the rates of compensation above stated, subject to the following conditions:

First. Such children shall be free from chronic and contagious diseases, except those which are in such mild form as will readily yield to treatment and will not endanger the health of the other inmates of the institution when ordinary precautions are taken to prevent such diseases from being communicated from one to another.

Second. They shall not be over 12 or under 5 years of age.

Third. They shall not have been convicted of petit larceny or of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary in the case of adults.

Fourth. Only when there shall be room at the institution in the department to which such children would necessarily be assigned; but the party of the second part, in the control of admission to the institution, will give preference to the applications under this indenture over all others.

That the party of the second part hereby reserves the right, for good cause stated, to refuse to receive any child, and to return to the party of the first part any child which

shall have been received and shall prove to be an improper inmate, upon giving ten days' written notice of intention to return such child, which notice shall contain a full statement of the facts and circumstances because of which such action is deemed to be necessary; children so returned to be delivered at the office of the party of the first part or such other place as may be agreed upon within the city of Washington.

That the party of the second part hereby agrees that the children received under this indenture shall be treated in all respects as well as those received from any other source; that they shall be suitably and sufficiently fed, clothed, housed, and attended in sickness and in health and shall have all the advantages which are now or may hereafter be offered at the institution during the time for which they remain.

That the party of the second part hereby agrees that due care shall be exercised at all times to prevent children from leaving the institution without permission, and that in case any do so leave a reasonable effort shall be made to ascertain where they may be found and to secure their return.

That this indenture shall terminate on the ——— ———, without prejudice to rights vested hereunder.

In witness whereof the parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their names and seals the ——— day of ———, A. D. ———.

_____,
President, District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

_____,
Secretary, District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

_____,
President, Board of Children's Guardians.

_____,
Secretary, Board of Children's Guardians.

ORGANIC ACT OF CONGRESS.

[Approved June 11, 1896.]

The board of managers of the Industrial Home School, on or before the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall transfer said school to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and said Commissioners shall thereupon appoint a board of trustees of said school, consisting of nine members, whose terms of office shall be, for the first appointment, three members for one year, three members for two years, and three members for three years, and thereafter all appointments shall be for a term of three years, except appointments to fill out unexpired terms. The board of trustees so appointed by the Commissioners shall manage the school under such regulations as now exist or may hereafter be made by said board, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. All designations for employment in said school, made by said board of trustees, shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and, in the event of disapproval by said Commissioners of any selection by said board of trustees, the said Commissioners shall make the appointment. All supplies for said school shall be obtained by requisition upon said Commissioners, and all moneys received at said school as income thereof from sales of products and from payments for board and instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the said Commissioners, to be expended by them for the support of the school as herein provided.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

1. *Name.*—The name of this institution hereafter shall be the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

2. *Object.*—The object of the Industrial Home School is to provide for destitute white children, of both sexes, in the District of Columbia, a good home in which they shall receive the moral, mental, and industrial education calculated to make them upright, intelligent, and useful citizens upon arriving at years of maturity.

3. *Officers.*—The officers of the board of trustees shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall be elected annually at the first meeting in July of each year, shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected, and shall perform the usual duties belonging to their respective offices by parliamentary rules and usage.

4. *Meetings.*—The regular meetings of the board of trustees shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month, at such place and hour as the board shall designate.

Notices of meetings shall be served on members personally, or be mailed to them, at least two days previous to the time of meeting, by the secretary. The president shall call special meetings when he shall deem it necessary, or when so requested in writing by five members of the board.

5. *Order of business.*—At all the meetings of the board for the transaction of ordinary business, the order of proceedings shall be as follows: (I) Reading of the minutes; (II) report of the superintendent; (III) reports of committees; (IV) unfinished business; (V) communications; (VI) new business.

6. *Committees.*—The following standing committees, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed annually by the president, unless otherwise ordered by the board: (I) Committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation; (II) committee on employees, education, and industries; (III) committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.

7. *Duties of the committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.*—(I) They shall have the care of the buildings, attend to all needed repairs and insurance, see that the grounds are properly inclosed, protected, and provided with roads and walks, and supervise the erection of new buildings and requisitions for supplies for their department; (II) they shall keep themselves informed as to the general expenses of the school and see that all the money appropriated for the school is expended to the best advantage; (III) they shall make up and submit to the board for approval all estimates of amounts required for the annual maintenance of the school, improvements of the grounds, repairs of buildings and new buildings, and attend to all legislation required from Congress; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

8. *Duties of the committee on employees, education, and industries.*—(I) They shall consider all questions relating to the number and qualifications of employees required for the school and the salaries or compensation to be paid the same, and shall make report thereon to the board, with such recommendations as they may deem proper; (II) they shall nominate to the board for confirmation all regular employees authorized by the board, and provide for temporary help required in any emergency; (III) they shall supervise the schools, shops, greenhouses, gardens, cultivation of the grounds, all other industries, the sales of their products, and all requisitions for supplies for their department; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

9. *Duties of the committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.*—(I) They shall exercise control of the admission of children and placing them in homes under regulations approved by the board of trustees. They shall require a semi-annual report of the condition and progress of all children placed in homes until they have become of adult age, or able to look out for their own interests. They shall prescribe a form of book to be kept at the home and to contain a full history of each child, and shall see that the superintendent properly makes all entries therein up to date. They may require such assistance from the secretary in keeping this record as they may deem proper; (II) they shall have the general oversight of the domestic affairs of the home, approve the bill of fare, and supervise the requisitions for supplies for their department; (III) they shall give special attention to all the hygienic conditions of the home and the health of the children; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

10. *Regulations relating to children of the Home School.*—

I. Admissions: Only destitute children, or those depending upon charity for support and care, shall be admitted, and no child under 5 years of age or over 12 years of age shall be admitted without a special order of the board.

II. Placement: Whenever a satisfactory home can be found for any child of the institution, the committee on admission, etc., shall select a suitable child to be placed in such home.

III. Industrial work: The children in the home of suitable age shall, in addition to their school work, engage regularly in some occupation suited to their capacity, with the object of acquiring habits of industry, of stimulating mental activity as an educational process, and of learning various manual processes for the purpose of securing suitable employment when discharged.

IV. Religious instruction: No sect distinction shall be recognized in regard to either teachers or scholars, and the same religious subjects or scripture shall be taught to the whole school, and be confined to points of doctrine and practice about which there is no dispute among Christian sects.

V. Classification: The scholars in both week-day and Sunday schools shall be graded or classified according to their ages and attainments, and not according to any supposed religious opinions.

VI. Discipline: The discipline of the Industrial Home School shall be such as would be exercised by an intelligent, judicious, and kind parent in a family—vigilant, kind, firm. The superintendent and assistants under her direction shall

endeavor on all proper occasions to inculcate upon the minds of the children truthfulness, self-control, obedience to parents, to all properly constituted human authority, and to the laws of God, respect for the aged, forbearance toward the weak, regard for the rights of others, politeness to all, kindness to animals, industry, temperance, and frugality. The avoidance of corporal punishment, as far as may be consistent with a due regard to obedience on the part of the children and the good order of the Home, is enjoined, and the infliction of such punishment on parts of the body liable to be permanently injured thereby, or so as to leave temporary marks of an objectionable character, or by any person other than the superintendent or an assistant specifically authorized by her to do so, is positively forbidden.

VII. Leaving without consent: Whenever a child of the Home leaves the institution without consent, written notice thereof shall be sent immediately by the superintendent to the person who recommended the child for admission and to the chairman of the committee on admission, etc.

11. *Physician.*—A physician shall be employed to visit the Home, who shall make a monthly report on the health of the children and the sanitary condition of the Home to the committee on admission, etc.

12. *Duties of the superintendent.*—(I) The superintendent shall have direct control of all the employees of the school, see that the duty of each is properly performed, have the power to suspend any inefficient or insubordinate employee temporarily, and immediately shall report such action, with the reasons therefor, to the chairman of the committee on employees, etc.; (II) the superintendent shall make monthly reports to the board, giving for the preceding month the whole number of children in the school during the month, the number admitted, and the number discharged, the amounts received from sales of products and from payments for board, and the total expenses of the month, as nearly as they can be ascertained; (III) the superintendent shall present monthly requisitions for supplies to the board for approval at each monthly meeting, and all requisitions must be presented to and approved by the board and so certified by the secretary before they are submitted to the District Commissioners, excepting in a pressing emergency, in which case the committee charged with the supervision of the requisition is authorized to act for the board: *Provided*, That the secretary be authorized to certify the approval of the board upon bills for petty expenses necessarily incurred for the school by the superintendent on her own authority, not to exceed the amount of \$10 in any one month.

13. *Annual report.*—The board of trustees shall make a report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at the close of each fiscal year, giving the names of the officers and members of the board, of all the employees of the board and their respective salaries, dates of admission, names, ages, and places of residence when admitted of all children admitted, and the names, ages, and disposition made of all children discharged during the year, a classified statement of the expenses of the school, the rules of the board of trustees, and a general statement of the work of the school, with such recommendations for the promotion of its greater efficiency as they may deem proper.

14. *Amendment of the regulations.*—These regulations may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of the majority of all the members of the board, provided that the amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting.

Approved by the Commissioners District of Columbia, August 27, 1897.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1897.

Ordered, That Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford and Dr. James B. Hood are hereby reappointed trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School for a term of three years, from July 1, 1897; that Mrs. James M. Flint is hereby appointed a trustee of said school for a term of three years, from July 1, 1897, vice Miss Mary A. McPherson, resigned.

Official copy furnished Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary*.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1897-98.

Term expires June 30, 1898.—Mr. William B. Gurley, 1335 F street NW.; Mr. Bernard T. Janney, 1671 Thirty-first street NW.; Mr. James B. Nourse, Highlands, Georgetown.

Term expires June 30, 1899.—Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, 2823 Q street NW.; Mr. J. B. T.

Tupper, 1316 Nineteenth street NW.; Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW.

Term expires June 30, 1900.—Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, 3156 P street NW.; Dr. Thomas B. Hood, 1009 O street NW.; Mrs. James M. Flint, "The Portland," Fourteenth street and Vermont avenue NW.

OFFICERS.

Mr. Ormond Wilson, president; Mr. James B. Nourse, vice-president; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary.

COMMITTEES.

On buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.—Mr. William B. Gurley, chairman; Mr. James B. Nourse, Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

On employees, education, and industries.—Mr. Bernard T. Janney, chairman; Mr. J. B. T. Tupper, Mrs. James M. Flint.

On admissions, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.—Dr. Thomas B. Hood, chairman; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

List of employees and salaries.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Salaries.
Mrs. Kate B. Barlow, superintendent	Jan. —, 1889	\$1, 200. 00
Miss Minnie L. Thompson, girls' matron	Feb. —, 1896	300. 00
Miss Annie L. Coe, housekeeper	Mar. —, 1893	300. 00
Miss Jennie M. Roberts, boys' matron	July —, 1895	300. 00
Miss Mary A. Taylor, seamstress	Oct. —, 1890	270. 00
Miss Dorothy B. Moncure, nurse	Sept. —, 1895	240. 00
Annie Smackum, laundress	Sept. —, 1887	180. 00
Laura Fleury, cook	Sept. —, 1891	144. 00
A. H. Boyer, housemaid	Sept. —, 1896	120. 00
Josephine Battle, housemaid	Aug. —, 1896	120. 00
Charles A. Brunger, florist	Sept. —, 1889	480. 00
John V. Rees, carpenter	Feb. —, 1892	480. 00
Paul Battle, farmer	June —, 1889	300. 00
Edward N. Rees, engineer	Oct. 1, 1895	245. 00
	Apr. 30, 1895	
Miss Margaret M. Donovan, temporary teacher, July and August	Oct. —, 1895	40. 00
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary of the board		100. 00
Total		4, 819. 00

The above-named employees have their board, room, and washing in addition to salary.

The public school board assigns two teachers also to the home and pays their salaries, these teachers living at the home and performing extra services in teaching and attendance as compensation therefor.

Approved by the Commissioners, District of Columbia, August 27, 1897.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL, Washington, D. C., August 11, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the estimates of expenses for the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, as approved by the board of trustees, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.

For maintenance	\$11, 000
For repairs and improvements of the buildings	2, 000
For new greenhouse and other improvements of the plant for industrial training	1, 000
Total	14, 000

The appropriations for this school in recent years have been required almost entirely for the current expenses of maintenance, and hence the repairs needed to keep the buildings in good condition have been neglected.

Floriculture is not only the best educative industry now taught in the school, but it produces by far the largest income, as will readily be seen from an examination of the annual reports. A new greenhouse is greatly needed to increase the facilities for this industry. It is also desired to increase and improve the work in wood and add shoemaking and mending, and other industries if practicable.

I inclose herewith a letter from the District of Columbia inspector of buildings, who has recently examined the buildings and premises.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. ORMOND WILSON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Hon. JOHN W. ROSS,
President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1897.

SIR: A personal inspection of the several buildings composing the Industrial Home School leads me to conclude that to neutralize the wear and tear upon the structural features of these buildings by proper repairs will require an appropriation of \$2,000. To construct the additional greenhouse required will cost the sum of \$800.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BRADY, *Inspector of Buildings.*

J. ORMOND WILSON, Esq.,
President Board of Trustees, Industrial Home School.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 5, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians, together with the report of the agent.

These reports show success in every branch of the work undertaken, but I regret to say that during the closing months of the fiscal year the board was compelled to abandon its scheme of placing children in free homes, for lack, solely, of the means to properly supervise them. If the usefulness of the board is to continue, it is absolutely necessary that its request for an additional \$2,500 for administrative purposes should be granted.

Such an appropriation would result in placing a large number of children in approved free homes, subject to regular inspection. It would, also, greatly reduce the sum necessary for maintenance of the wards of the board.

Such a recommendation and subsequent action by Congress can not be too strongly insisted upon.

Yours, very truly,

WM. REDIN WOODWARD,
President.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1897.

SIR: At the beginning of the fiscal year for which this report is rendered, the members of the Board of Children's Guardians were Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland, William J. Miller, and John F. Cook, appointed for the term ended September 16, 1896; B. Pickman Mann, Simon Wolf, and Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle, appointed for the term ending September 20, 1897, and Miss Katharine B. Trescott, Orrin B. Hallam, and William Redin Woodward, appointed for the term ending September 16, 1898.

October 8, 1896, Messrs. Miller and Cook, and Mrs. Macfarland, were reappointed for a term ending September 16, 1899.

May 12, 1897, Mr. Wolf notified the board of his resignation of membership, which was accepted by the appointing judges June 2, 1897, at which date Rev. Louis Stern was appointed as Mr. Wolf's successor.

At the beginning of the year, Simon Wolf was president, Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland, vice-president, and B. Pickman Mann, secretary. At the annual election, October 31, 1896, William Redin Woodward was elected president, Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle, vice-president, and B. Pickman Mann, secretary.

Herbert W. Lewis was employed as agent of the board, Samuel S. Parkman as clerk and disbursing officer, and Miss Jennie M. Tustin as clerk and stenographer, throughout the year.

Sixteen meetings of the board, including four special meetings, were held during the year, and eight meetings of the executive committee were held during the year.

The appropriation for administrative uses of the board for the year ended June 30, 1897, was \$4,000, of which all was spent, as follows:

Salary of 1 agent	\$1,600.00
Salary of 1 clerk	840.00
Salary of 1 clerk	420.00
Office rent	342.82
Sundry office expenses	150.00
Stationery and printing	122.86
Travel and transportation	524.32
Total	4,000.00

The appropriation for care of children was \$23,400, from which expenditures were made as follows:

For feeble-minded children:	
In the Pennsylvania Training School	\$5,081.14
In the Virginia Training School	1,162.49
Total	6,244.08

For children not feeble-minded:

Maintenance—	
In District institutions	\$5,346.63
In other institutions	132.61
In private homes	8,287.02
Total	13,766.26
Clothing	712.85
Medical care	732.00
	15,211.11
Balance unexpended	1,944.81

Total 23,400.00

Although great care was exercised to bring the administrative charges within the appropriation, imperative requirements toward the close of the year left the board in debt in the sum of \$17.18 for rent of its office rooms.

The board began the year with 312 wards of the not feeble-minded class in charge. It closed the year having 380 such wards. The aggregate number of days that children of this class were in charge of the board was 121,556, or an average of 333 children for every day in the year. The board, moreover, has given 3,568 days' temporary care to children not its wards under authority conferred upon it for that purpose by the law and the courts.

The aggregate cost of board and care, clothing and medical attendance of these children, administration and supervision, was \$19,211.11.

Not apportioning any administrative expenditures among the feeble-minded children, the administrative expenditures, on a basis of 125,124 days' care of children, not feeble-minded, were at the rate of 3.2 cents per day, or \$11.67 per year, per capita.

The following table exhibits the financial operations of the board and the pro rata cost of its work from every point of view:

Per capita cost.
MAINTENANCE.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Average number of wards in boarding homes	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.70
Expense of maintenance in boarding homes	\$3,203.30	\$6,426.44	\$8,145.98	^a \$9,019.02
Per capita cost	\$155.20	\$134.40	\$115.17	\$113.16
Average number of wards in institutions	43.35	59.23	51.83	46.89
Expense of maintenance in institutions	\$4,738.00	\$6,173.59	\$5,821.72	\$6,192.09
Per capita cost	\$109.06	\$104.23	\$112.32	\$132.05
Average number in boarding homes and institutions	63.99	107.02	122.56	126.61
Whole expense of maintenance	\$7,941.30	\$12,600.03	\$13,967.70	\$15,211.11
Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense	\$124.10	\$118.66	\$113.15	\$120.14

^a Including all expenses for medical supplies and attendance.

Per capita cost—Continued.
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Average number in free homes	46. 24	114. 38	164. 66	200. 19
Average number in boarding homes.....	20. 64	47. 74	70. 73	79. 70
Total average number subject to supervision..	66. 88	162. 12	235. 39	279. 89
Total expense of administration and supervision	\$3, 933. 72	\$3, 706. 66	\$4, 000. 00	\$4, 000. 00
Administrative per capita, based on number subject to supervision	\$58. 80	\$22. 87	\$16. 99	\$14. 29
Total average number of wards.....	110. 23	221. 40	287. 22	342. 22
Total expenses	\$11, 875. 02	\$16, 306. 69	\$17, 967. 70	\$19, 211. 11
General per capita.....	\$107. 72	\$73. 65	\$62. 55	\$56. 13

Feeble-minded children were maintained 9,341 days at a cost of \$6,244.08, or a per capita of 66.85 cents per day or \$243.99 per year.

The following payments were made to institutions for the care of wards of the board:

Institutions.	Amount.	Number of days' board.	Rate.	
			Per day.	Per year.
Newsboys and Childrens' Aid Society	\$3, 114. 02	9, 123	\$34. 13	\$124. 58
Industrial Home School.....	1, 182. 20	3, 500	33. 78	123. 28
National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children	668. 13	2, 589	25. 81	94. 19
House of Good Shepherd	351. 46	1, 337	26. 29	95. 94
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	132. 61	485	27. 34	99. 79
The Bruen Home	30. 82	86	35. 84	130. 80

The imperative need of an appropriation larger than any of those heretofore made for administrative purposes is proven by the statistics and statements rendered in another part of the report. The most urgent needs are those of an increased number of employees and an increased amount available for expenses of placing and visiting children. Aside from all considerations of economy, the welfare of the children demands that it should be practicable to place the children in homes where they may grow up to become adult citizens in the normal way.

The consideration of the importance of increased administrative funds from the point of view of economy is most readily to be expressed, as this is susceptible of statistical treatment. The per capita cost of maintenance of children in boarding homes and in institutions was \$124.10 in 1894, \$118.66 in 1895, \$113.15 in 1896, and \$120.14 in 1897. Children above the period of infancy, and who have no special needs and receive no special training, may be boarded in institutions for \$96 per annum. If it were desirable to place the children in institutions and leave them there unsupervised, the only administrative expense of their care would be that of reception and placement, incurred once and finally; but if they be placed in free homes, under the conditions of family life and be properly supervised, the cost of such supervision will be the only expense incurred in their behalf. Administrative expenses per capita were \$35.68 in 1894, \$16.75 in 1895, \$13.45 in 1896, and \$11.67 in 1897. It appears, therefore, that for every child removed from an institution charging the lowest rate and placed in a free home an annual saving of about \$75 may be made. Of the 51 children in institutions where board is paid, some of them of the more expensive class, at the close of the year probably as many as 40 might have been placed out had proper means been at hand, resulting in a reduction of expense

at the rate of more than \$3,000 annually. It is estimated that one agent can supervise properly 150 children. The present number of children not in institutions and not an expense for maintenance is 240, and of those in family homes where board is paid is 89. It is evident, therefore, that at least two agents are needed.

The law establishing the board authorizes the employment of two agents, but the appropriation bills have never provided funds sufficient for the employment of more than one competent person to that position.

The appropriation for the first year's work of the board (1893-94) provided for the "salaries of agents" of the board, but for the next and all subsequent years for the "salary of agent." The First Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that this change of language changed the law, and that the board can not have more than one agent, however large its administrative fund, while such language appears in the appropriation act. If the board is to have more than one agent, therefore, it is essential that the language of the appropriation act be changed to this effect.

The act creating the board provided, moreover, that the aggregate salaries of the two agents should not exceed \$2,400, but the inadequacy of a salary of not more than \$1,200 to obtain and retain the services of such an agent or agents as the board needs for the proper prosecution of its work was immediately evident when work was undertaken, and has been recognized by the Congress in every appropriation act subsequent to the first, in which first no limitation of salary was expressed. In the appropriation acts for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 a salary of \$1,600 was authorized to be paid to the sole agent.

The following estimates are made on the assumption that the Congress, recognizing the need of providing the board with two competent agents, will authorize the employment of such, in addition to the present office force, which can not be reduced:

Salary of two agents.....	\$3, 000
Salary of chief clerk.....	1, 200
Salary of clerk.....	600
Rent of office rooms.....	360
Stationery and printing.....	150
Office and sundry expenses (telephone, furniture, etc.).....	200
Travel and transportation (placing and visiting children, etc.).....	1, 000
Total	6, 510

As has been done heretofore, it is desirable that the appropriation should be made in a gross sum, permitting the board to exercise its judgment in apportionment of the items.

An appropriation of \$25,000 for board and care of children is requested. The expenditure during the past year was not quite \$21,500, but a considerable increase of the number of children held in charge is to be expected before the close of the year 1898-99, and such increase will inevitably result in an increase of the expense for maintenance unless adequate provision be made for administrative expenses, as above requested. It is estimated that for an addition of \$2,000 to the administrative fund a decrease of \$6,000 may be made in the maintenance fund, but otherwise the full \$25,000 will be likely to be needed.

The report of the agent, adopted by the board, is herewith transmitted as a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. REDIN WOODWARD, *President.*
B. PICKMAN MANN, *Secretary.*

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

AGENT'S REPORT.

It is presumed that the purposes of the board's creation are now well known to the people of the District of Columbia. It is our duty to show whether these purposes are being fulfilled and the people's money wisely expended. What follows is, therefore, intended to be a plain and comprehensive statement of the operations of the board for the last fiscal year, each subject being briefly treated. The usual tables, six in number, are again presented, and to the practiced student in the field of child saving will convey ready information. For the benefit of the average and casual peruser and the busy person explanatory notes are given, which, it is believed, will make the whole readily intelligible.

RECEPTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Table A is a complete exhibit of the work done upon applications made to have children received into the guardianship of the board. It will be seen that 454 children were thought to be in need of public care. Of these, 204 were white and 250 colored. This is an increase of nearly 100 over the number reported last year.

In the cases of 97 children it was thought necessary to provide public support or protection, and proceedings were begun to secure their commitment to the board. In every case except one, in which the child was spirited away, the children were brought before the court. This resulted in the permanent commitment of 67 and the temporary commitment of 26. In the cases of 3 the presiding judge recognized the necessity for bringing them into court, but decided to dismiss them with a warning to the parents to reform their habits and provide for their offspring properly.

In giving the causes for commitment a radical change from the figures submitted last year is noted, and it will be shown what, in my opinion, are the reasons therefor. The number committed for destitution shows a decrease of 10, because fewer illegitimate infants were taken into court, and I am not at all sure but that the increase of 7 in the number of abandoned children is not partially due to the same reason. It must not be supposed that we have not done our duty, so far as able, toward this class of dependents. We have endeavored to impress upon the mothers of illegitimate infants a sense of their moral responsibility to their children, and have taken great pains to induce relatives and friends to extend helping hands, and in quite a number of cases have been the means of securing employment for these erring and unfortunate creatures. But just so long as their partners in sin are allowed to go free and unscathed will the records of abandonment show startling figures. The need of a bastardy and compulsory-support law has been so frequently urged by this office that it seems almost like vain repetition to call attention to the matter again. A law, admirable in its provisions, has been drafted by Mr. Lewis, former agent of the board, and introduced in the Senate. Should it become legislation and be zealously enforced, illegitimacy, abandonment, and parental neglect would be lessened, and many thousands of dollars would be saved annually to the taxpayers of the District. An idea of its beneficent effects can best be given by citing a few cases in which it could be operated with splendid results.

On May 11, 1895, a white baby 3 weeks old was committed to the care of the board. The mother, a young girl but little past childhood, earned a precarious living as waitress in a cheap restaurant. The father was a first-class machinist, and received high wages. When the girl first told us of her trouble, the name and address of the father were obtained, and he was visited. In reply to a demand that he support his child, he very coolly and deliberately said that he was aware that no law existed which could compel him to do as he was asked, and that, although the child was his, he would not contribute one cent to its support.

In April last a white boy was brutally treated and driven from home by his father, a Government employee and a pensioner. The latter refused all appeals to take the boy back and treat him as he should, and it finally became necessary to take the case into court with the result that the boy was committed. The conduct of the father was brought to the attention of his bureau chief and he was dismissed from the Government service. With a compulsory support law in operation it would have been an easy matter to compel the father to make adequate provision for his son.

Early in May of this year it was reported that three boys were sleeping, nightly, in a filthy stable in an alley near the Baltimore and Ohio depot, and that in the daytime they roamed the streets and consorted with vicious associates. This condition was found to be due to gross neglect upon the part of their father, who was abundantly able to provide his children with a comfortable home and give them educational advantages, as he was the possessor of considerable property and in receipt of a good income. The boys were taken into court and the father summoned as one of the witnesses. When called to the stand he told the court that he would take the oldest boy home, as he was large enough to be of service, but that he would do nothing for the others. They were committed to the board.

A copy of the proposed law is appended to this report.

The table shows that 34 children of drunken and unfit parents were recommended for commitment. The number actually committed was but 30, as the court declined to commit three and one was placed beyond our reach. Twenty-four of the commitments were permanent, this being four times the number committed for the same cause the preceding year. The figures speak for themselves, and tell of much earnest, and I must say, painful labor. It will seem to many people a cruel and heartless proceeding to enter a home and take from it, forcibly, little children, even though the parents be sunk deep in vice and debauchery. I can assure these critics that it is the most unpleasant and painful duty I am called upon to perform, but of its necessity there can be no doubt. Save one child from following the drunken career of its father and you confer a blessing upon countless generations. But this is not all. Sometimes, very often, in fact, the exercise of public authority for the salvation of the child is reactionary in its effects, and those very parents who at first so bitterly complain of our injustice and cruelty are brought to repentance, and strive to change their lives in the hope that they may, one day, reclaim their child. "Take away her child and you remove the only incentive she has to lead a sober and virtuous life," said a well-known lawyer, who was resisting our attempt to rescue a child from a drunken and dissolute mother. But our experience tells us otherwise, and that only those who are past redemption, who are indeed dead in their sins, are not brought to a realization that better things await them by throwing off the old life and that the effort to do so is not in vain.

That an awakening has come to many is shown by the fact that 19 children have been placed on probation with parents. The board, of course, reserves the right of supervision, and also of removal, if necessary, and this has a wonderful influence in strengthening the resolutions of those striving to be free from the bonds of habit.

Too much value can not be placed upon our work in taking 10 children from vicious and immoral associations. Nearly all of them were little girls whose mothers were leading immoral lives, and their rescue prevents an addition to that already too numerous class of outcasts that, like a great cancer, is eating its way into the very heart of our social structure.

No incorrigible children were presented for commitment. Many were brought to the office of the board, who, we were sure, were greatly in need of the correctional influences of a well-regulated institution. Most of them were colored, and a few of these, the worst cases, were committed to the Reform School. The others were returned to their homes, as no institution in the District would receive them. It should here be stated that since the close of the year a contract has been made with the House of the Good Shepherd, in Baltimore, for the reception of incorrigible colored girls, and a number have been placed there.

Reasons are given in the table for refusing to recommend the commitment of 356 children. Two hundred and twenty-five are said to be nondependent, but this is not strictly true, because we have been forced to include in this class many incorrigible children who could not be received for the reasons just stated, and also children whose age and condition required that they be placed in family homes, if taken up at all, but which could not be done because of our insufficient administrative resources.

The parents of the 27 nonresidents were recent arrivals in the city and were advised to return to their former homes with their children. Those who protested that they had not the means to do so we referred to the sanitary officer for transportation.

Those classed as private arrangements were prevented from becoming dependent by the efforts of the employees of the board in arousing the interest and obtaining the support of relatives and friends.

The 28 cases reported as referred were sent to the presidents of the reform schools, the secretary of the Associated Charities, and the agent of the Humane Society, as they seemed to require the services of those officers.

In 32 cases the applicants withdrew their claims for public support. In some instances this was because they were unwilling to submit to a judicial hearing; in others an improvement of condition ensued, merely as result of the case being brought to our attention. A sample case will illustrate my meaning.

On one of the bleakest days of last winter a meek little German woman reported that her husband's drunken habits had reduced his family to a penniless condition, and that she felt compelled to give up her two children rather than see them starve. She was informed that the matter would be given attention as soon as possible. She then returned home and told her husband what she had done. A stormy scene followed, but shortly afterwards he announced his intention to abstain from liquor and go to work. He obtained employment the same day, and I have not yet heard of a relapse into his former state. The case is recorded as "withdrawn."

Table B gives the total number of children committed during the year and the causes of commitment, and Table C the agencies by which commitment was recommended. The number received is about the same as last year, although fewer come

to us through the medium of outside sources. In former years quite a number of abandoned children were committed upon the petition of the officers of the great city hospitals, but none were received from that source in the past year. Careful work by the board's employees explains this. For instance, on July 6 the Children's Hospital reported that four children, but a little past infancy, had been abandoned at the institution, as the whereabouts of the parents could not be discovered. Within forty-eight hours I had found the parents and secured the return of the children to them.

Table D shows the average daily number of children maintained in institutions for each month and for the entire year. It is but natural that the greatest number should be kept in the George Maulsby Home (conducted by the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society), as that institution has no inflexible rules in regard to the age, color, and condition of its inmates, and, with but few exceptions, has received all the children we desired to place there. As in the past, much valuable time has been spent in searching for wards who had absconded from the several institutions. In this work our efforts have not always met with success. Trouble of this kind can only be avoided by the establishment of an institution in the country at a considerable distance from the city.

At the close of the year the children in institutions were accounted for as follows:

In the George Maulsby Memorial Home.....	29
In the National Colored Home.....	10
In the Industrial Home School.....	8
In the House of Good Shepherd (Georgetown).....	3
In St. Mary's Industrial School (Baltimore).....	1
<hr/>	
Total in institutions where board is paid.....	51
In St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	3
In St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	2
In St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	1
In the Children's Hospital.....	1
<hr/>	
Total in free institutions.....	7
<hr/>	
Whole number in institutions.....	58

The children recorded as being in free institutions, the Children's Hospital excepted, were admitted through the offices of relatives or other interested persons who were anxious that they should receive special religious instruction.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were 312 children on hand at the beginning of the year. Eighty-eight new wards were received during the year, and one child who had been abducted and for whom search had been abandoned was recovered, making a total of 401 to be accounted for. They are distributed as follows:

In family homes on trial.....	59
In family homes on indenture.....	135
In family homes, apprenticed.....	24
In free institutions.....	7
Unsettled.....	15
<hr/>	
Total not on expense for maintenance.....	240
In family homes where board is paid.....	89
In institutions where board is paid.....	51
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Total on expense for maintenance.....	140
<hr/>	
Total number at close of year.....	380
Died (all infants).....	13
Returned to court and orders of commitment set aside.....	7
Declared self-supporting.....	1
<hr/>	
Total who have passed from control of board.....	21
<hr/>	
Total to be accounted for.....	401

PLACING OUT AND SUPERVISION.

Of this, the most important branch of the work of the board, no glowing account can be written, the blighting effects of a greatly inadequate administrative appropriation having been felt.

It is not difficult to find an explanation of this condition. In the fiscal year 1894, with an average of 110.23 children under care and an administrative appropriation of \$5,000, the services of three employees were required. During the year just closed, with an average of 342.22 children under care, the appropriation was \$4,000, and the number of employees necessarily remained at three.

The following figures will show the progress of the placing-out work done during the four years of the board's existence:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
In free homes June 30.....	90	143	196	208
In boarding homes June 30.....	36	58	66	89
Total subject to supervision.....	126	201	262	297

At the beginning of the year the number of children in free family homes was 196, and the number on expense in institutions and boarding homes was 109. At the close of the year the number in free homes was 208, and the number on expense in institutions and boarding homes 140. It will thus be seen that with the addition of 89 new wards the number on expense increased by 33 and the number not on expense by 12.

This is a very unsatisfactory showing in comparison with the records of the three preceding years, when the number of children was not so great and when the work of placing out was permitted, a healthy growth, in the hope that Congress would recognize its value, both for the children and the taxpayers, and give the means to foster and extend it. During the first half of the year a considerable number of children were placed in free homes; but when relief for our overburdened administrative fund was not obtained from the general deficiency bill the work of placing out was practically suspended.

The act of Congress creating the board requires visitations to be made to placed-out children at least once a year, but we have not been able to obey the mandate. Of the children residing in homes outside the District on June 30, 1896, and who remained placed on June 30, 1897, 49 were not visited during the year. Twenty-three children were returned from free homes because of dissatisfaction on the part of the foster parents, and 15 absconded, only 3 of whom have been recovered. One child was removed from a private home because of unfair treatment. Of the 12 who absconded and were not recovered, it is safe to say that all or nearly all could have been apprehended if an employee could have been sent in quest of them. In the few instances in which the agent has been able to give his attention to these cases, he has met with invariable success.

Efforts have been made to offset the lack of personal supervision of the placed-out children by correspondence and by requesting frequent reports from the foster parents, and a large number of these reports have been received. These, however, can not be expected to disclose any faults in the homes themselves or any failures on the part of foster parents to come up to the high standard of care expected by the board, and which can only be secured through careful personal supervision.

The children in private homes at the close of the year were distributed, geographically, as follows:

	District of Columbia.	Maryland.	Virginia.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	New Jersey.	New York.	Alabama.	Total.
At board.....	65	11	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1	89
On trial.....	35	7	10	3	2	1	1	.....	59
Indentured.....	34	28	53	2	4	2	2	.....	125
Apprenticed.....	11	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Total.....	145	52	78	9	6	3	3	1	297

454 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The children in the District of Columbia naturally received a larger share of attention, on account of the little expense necessary to make visitations. They have been visited by the lady members of the board, and regularly by the agent, and with but few exceptions all are doing well. The following summary shows the condition of those residing outside the District, including those at board:

Doing well	54
Doing fairly well	22
Bad report	14
Not visited	62
Total	152

Two hundred and forty-two new applications for children were received during the year. Seventy-eight of these were investigated and presented to the executive committee, 47 being approved and 31 rejected. Of the remainder 13 were withdrawn and the others were not finally acted upon.

THE CARE OF INFANTS.

The usual degree of success has been attained with this class of the board's dependents. No children have been sent to foundling asylums, but all have been placed in carefully selected family homes. The figures given below relate to wards less than two years of age. Eighteen children belonging to this class were received during the year, the average age being 6 months. Six were under 1 month, and but 3 over 1 year. In the cases of 5 the prognosis at reception was "death," in 6 it was "doubtful," and in 7 it was hopeful, being set down in the tables as "life."

There were also on hand at the beginning of the year 7 children, received during 1895, who had not reached 2 years of age. The whole number dealt with was—

From 1895	7
From 1896	17
Received during 1897	18
Total	42

Deaths occurred among these children as follows:

Spinal meningitis	1
Congenital blood diseases	2
Congenital tuberculosis	2
Gastro-intestinal disorders	7
Total	12

The percentage of deaths to number dealt with is 28.57.

The success achieved in caring for these little helpless wards of the Government can, I think, be ascribed to three reasons:

First. The excellence of the system itself.

Second. The careful and painstaking work of the board's agent, Mr. Lewis, in the selection of homes, and his watchful supervision of them. I have frequently known him to deprive himself of a proper allowance of rest in order that he might be with and see that everything possible was done for the comfort of some suffering little one.

Third. The skillful attention of Dr. Julia R. Hall, the physician employed by the board.

The 42 infant wards are dealt with in detail in Table F, to which attention is invited.

Recognizing its responsibility as the only official institution in the District of Columbia charged with the duty of caring for infants, the board has made arrangements with the Bruen Home for the reception of foundlings, and the major of police, in a general order, has directed the officers under his command to take to the home infants of this class. The children remain a few hours at the institution and are then transferred to boarding homes.

TEMPORARY CARE OF CHILDREN.

It will be seen by Table F that 92 children were taken under temporary care during the year. Thirty-eight of these were afterwards permanently committed by the

courts. Twenty-two were committed by the courts for fixed periods, averaging three months, and were afterwards restored to parents, the reasons for their being taken in charge having been removed. The last-named class of cases affords a complete refutation of the charge that "once a ward always a ward," and that "the board exists for the purpose of breaking up families."

Nineteen children, who had absconded or strayed from their homes, were in our charge for a week or less, during which time search for their parents or relatives was being prosecuted. Ten children remained temporarily under care at the close of the year.

THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE MINDED.

At the beginning of the year there were 24 feeble-minded children maintained at the expense of the board at the Pennsylvania Training School, at Elwyn, and 3 at the private institution at Falls Church, Va. At the close of the year 25 were being maintained at Elwyn and 7 at Falls Church. The rates paid per annum for these children were as follows:

One child at	\$95
Three children at	100
Twenty-six children at	225
Two children at	250

Nine feeble-minded children were admitted during the year and four passed from the control of the board. Of the latter two were transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane, one was returned to parents, and one, an epileptic boy of six years, died.

THE OFFICE.

Section 6 of the act approved July 26, 1892, the act establishing the board, provides "That the antecedents, character, and condition of life of each child received by the board shall be investigated as fully as possible, and the facts learned entered in permanent records, in which shall also be noted the subsequent history of each child, so far as it can be ascertained."

This provision has been complied with and the result is, it is believed, the most complete set of records of the kind in existence. When application is made to have a child received as a District dependent a full statement is entered upon a large card, upon which is also entered the findings of the agent charged with the investigation of the case. At the end of each month these cards are filed in alphabetical order. Four immense canvas-bound volumes contain information of the permanent wards of the board. These are: A History of Antecedents; the General History, in which a page is devoted to the history, past and subsequent, of each child received; the Record and Directory of Placed-out Children, and a Daily Report of Movements of Wards, which shows at the end of each day just how many children of each class are under guardianship. The card system is put to excellent use, both for index purposes and to show the distribution of the children, geographical and otherwise. A large file envelope is also provided for each child, in which is placed the court commitment, the reports of visits by the agent, and all letters received relating to the child. By means of a number which each child is given rapid reference can be made to any or all of the records.

Separate volumes are devoted to the history of temporary cases and the record of applications made for children. A daily journal is kept by Miss Tustin, and also a record of clothing furnished the children going from institutions to free homes.

So voluminous, but at the same time so indispensable, have the records become that in order to insure regular, systematic, and accurate entries a person should be engaged to give his whole time to the work. At present it is divided among the three employees, all of whom are overburdened with other duties.

In concluding this report I wish to pay tribute to Miss Tustin for the able and faithful manner in which she has discharged all of the duties devolving upon her.

Respectfully submitted.

S. S. PARKMAN, Agent.

TABLE A.

Month.	Number of applications on behalf of children to be taken in charge.	Pending from last month.	Total number dealt with.	Recommended for commitment by courts.	Reasons for recommending commitments.				
					Destitute; no suitable home.	Abandoned by parents.	Drunken and unfit parents.	Vicious and immoral associations.	Children vicious or incorrigible.
1896.									
July	36	5	41	8	3	5			
August	21	1	22	4	2	2			
September	27	1	28	3	1		1	1	
October	25	4	29	9	2	4	1	2	
November	42		42	4	4				
December	50	8	58	7	4	2	1		
1897.									
January	63		63	8	2	1	2	3	
February	46	3	49						
March	44	9	53	21	8	1	10	2	
April	37	4	41	8	1	1	7		
May	35	12	47	13	2	2	7	2	
June	28	1	29	12	3	4	5		
Total	454	48	502	97	32	21	34	10	

Month.	Action of the courts on recommendations.				Refused to recommend commitments.	Reasons for refusing to recommend commitments.					Pending at close of month.
	Permanent commitments.	Temporary care authorized.	Refused to commit.	Attachments failed of service.		Not dependent.	Nonresident.	Private arrangements made.	Referred to other agencies.	Withdrawn.	
1896.											
July	2	6			32	22	4	3	2	1	1
August	3	1			17	8	2	2	4	1	1
September	3				21	17	1		1	2	4
October	7	1	1		20	14	1	1	2	2	
November	2	2			30	18	2	5	1	4	8
December	4	2		1	51	31	4	4	10	2	
1897.											
January	7	1			52	34	2	12	2	2	3
February					40	26	4	7		3	9
March	13	8			28	12		2	2	12	4
April	6	2			21	14	2	3	1	1	12
May	9	2	2		33	24	4	2	1	2	1
June	11	1			12	6	1	3	2		5
Total	67	26	3	1	357	226	27	44	28	32	48

TABLE B.—*Number of children permanently committed to the care of the board each month and the prevailing causes of commitment.*

Month.	Desti- tute; no suitable home.	Aban- doned by parents.	Drunk- en and unfit. parents	Vicious and im- moral associ- ations.	Incor- rigible.	From reform schools.	Total.
1896.							
July	3	2					5
August	1	2	1				4
September	1		1	1			3
October	2	4		2			8
November	2			2		1	5
December	2	2					4
1897.							
January	1	2	2	3	1		9
February							
March	6	1	6	4	2		19
April	1		5				6
May	2	3	4	2	2		13
June	4	3	5				12
Total	25	19	24	14	5	1	88

TABLE C.—*Showing agencies by which children have been recommended for commitment by the courts, by months.*

Month.	Agent of the board.	Metropolitan police.	Washington Humane Society.	Relatives or inter- ested citizens.	Washington Asylum.	Girls' Reform School.	Columbia Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Total.
1896.									
July	2	1	2						5
August	3		1						4
September	3								3
October	7	1							8
November	2		2			1			5
December	4								4
1897.									
January	7	1	1						9
February									
March	13	6							19
April	6								6
May	9	2	2						13
June	11		1						12
Total	67	11	9			1			88

TABLE D.—*Showing the average number of children maintained in various institutions.*

Month.	National Colored Home.	Industrial Home School.	George Maulsby Memorial Home.	House of the Good Shepherd.	St. Mary's Industrial School (Baltimore).	St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.	St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.	St. Ann's Infant Orphan Asylum.	Bruden Home.
1896.									
July	7.7	10.7	17.9	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....
August	7	11.4	19.3	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....
September	5.3	11.6	18.6	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....
October	5	8.9	17.7	3	1.9	1	.....	.....	0.29
November	5	7	17.7	3.5	1	1	.....	.....	1
December	5.2	9	19.7	4	1	1	.....	.....	.96
1897.									
January	5	9.3	20.1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
February	5	9	22.3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
March	5	9	27.8	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
April	6.1	9	29.3	3.3	1	1.7	2.2	0.7	.....
May	9.2	9	31.1	3	1	2	3	1	.....
June	10.1	8.7	28.7	3	1	2	3	1	.2
For the year	6.3	9.4	22.2	3.6	1.3	1.2	.69	.22	.2

TABLE E.—History of wards received at 2 years of age and under.

Received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.				Results.			
Reception No.	Date of reception.	Age, in months.	Condition when received.	Prognosis.	Died during 1896.		Condition at close of 1896.
					Date of death.	Cause of death.	
316	July 8	9	Bad.....	Death.....	July 31	Congenital syphilis.....	Doing well.
319	July 11	5	Fair.....	Doubtful.....	Dec. 6	Pneumonia.....	
322	July 25	1	Bad.....	Death.....	Aug. 2	Congenital tuberculosis.....	
323	July 26	3	Good.....	Life.....		Doing well.....	
334	Sept. 6	6	Bad.....	Death.....	Oct. 1	Marasmus.....	Do. Do. Do. Do.
341	Sept. 12	11	do.....	do.....		Somewhat improved.....	
346	Sept. 10	1	Good.....	Life.....		Doing well.....	
347	Oct. 21	14	do.....	do.....		do.....	
349	Nov. 1	3	do.....	do.....		do.....	Do. (a) Doing well. Do.
353	Nov. 15	1	do.....	do.....		Doing fairly.....	
358	Nov. 26	1	Fair.....	Doubtful.....		Sick.....	
366	Dec. 24	1	Bad.....	Death.....	Mar. 29	Congenital tuberculosis.....	
369	Jan. 21	4	do.....	do.....	Mar. 5	Convulsion.....	Do. (a) Doing well. Do.
371	Jan. 29	1	Good.....	Life.....	June 16	Cholera infantum.....	
374	Feb. 4	3	Fair.....	Doubtful.....		Improving.....	
376	Feb. 7	4	Bad.....	Death.....		Not improved.....	
379	Feb. 29	3	Fair.....	Life.....		Well.....	Doing well. Do. Do. Do.
380	Mar. 7	3	Bad.....	Death.....	June 22	Congenital tuberculosis.....	
381	do.....	4	Fair.....	Doubtful.....		Well.....	
382	Mar. 20	1	Good.....	Life.....		Doing well.....	
383	Mar. 24	4	do.....	do.....		do.....	Do. Doing well. Do. Do.
388	Apr. 22	13	do.....	do.....	May 17	Diphtheria.....	
401	June 6	23	do.....	do.....		Doing well.....	
402	June 10	1	Bad.....	Doubtful.....		Improving.....	
403	June 12	4	do.....	Death.....	Aug. 17	Marasmus.....	Do. Doing well. Do. Do.
404	do.....	8	do.....	do.....	July 8	Congenital tuberculosis.....	
405	do.....	4	Good.....	Life.....	July 12	Dysentery.....	
406	June 25	4			Aug. 17	Dysentery.....	

a Returned to mother by order of court.

TABLE E.—History of wards received at 2 years of age and under—Continued.

Received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.					Results.		
Reception No.	Date of reception.	Age, in months.	Condition when received.	Prognosis.	Died during 1897.		Condition at close of the year.
					Date of death.	Cause of death.	
	1896.						
407	July 7	21	Fair	Doubtful			Much improved.
408	July 14	1	Bad	Death			Doing well.
409	July 18	6	Fair	Doubtful	July 28	Spinal meningitis	
412	Aug. 1	1	Bad	Death			Improved.
415	Aug. 27	1	do	do	Aug. 29	Marasmus	
419	Oct. 1	10	Good	Life			Doing well.
425	Oct. 23	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Doubtful	Dec. 31	Marasmus	
432	Dec. 9	7	Bad	Death			Improved.
	1897.						
437	Jan. 18	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Doubtful			Do.
441	Jan. 27	3	Bad	Death	June 28	Congenital syphilis	
449	Mar. 8	22	Good	Life			Doing well.
463	Mar. 23	2	do	do			Do.
474	May 11	4	Fair	Doubtful			Sick.
483	June 2	10	Good	Life			Do.
485	June 10	12	do	do			Doing well.
486	June 11	1	Fair	do			Sick.
488	June 23	15	Good	do			Doing well.
490	June 24	3	Fair	Doubtful			Sick.

TABLE F.—Temporary work of the board.

When received.	From whom received.	For what cause.	How provided for temporarily.	How disposed of as temporary case.
1896.				
Feb. 4	Police court	Destitution	Boarded out	Died Aug. 10, 1896.
Apr. 17	do	do	do	Committed June 23, 1897.
July 1	Mary Buchanan	Abandoned	do	Committed Oct. 1, 1896.
July 11	Police	Incorrigible	Sent to institution..	Committed to reform school July 21, 1896.
July 15	Police court	Dying from neglect.	Boarded out	Died July 25, 1896.
July 16	do	Abandoned by father	do	Final commitment Oct. 8, 1897.
July 18	do	do	do	Restored to mother Sept. 1, 1896.
Do...	do	do	do	Do.
July 23	do	Destitution	do	Final commitment June 10, 1897.
July 28	Street	Abandoned	do	Died Aug. 7, 1896.
Do...	Dr. E. G. Walls	do	do	Final commitment Aug. 1, 1896.
Aug. 9	Fannie Johnson...	Mother sent to workhouse.	do	Restored to mother Nov. 11, 1896.
Aug. 10	Police court	do	Sent to institution..	Restored to mother Nov. 14, 1896.
Do...	do	do	do	Do.
Do...	do	do	do	Do.
Sept. 7	Lillie Mead	Abandoned	Boarded out	Returned to mother Sept. 14, 1896.
Sept. 16	Alice Stabler	Homeless	Sent to institution..	Final commitment Sept. 19, 1896.
Sept. 19	Police court	Immoral surroundings.	do	Final commitment Oct. 24, 1896.
Sept. 24	do	do	do	Final commitment Oct. 3, 1896.
Sept. 28	do	do	do	Final commitment Sept. 29, 1896.
Sept. 30	do	Destitution	do	Final commitment June 23, 1897.
Oct. 14	Hope and Help Mission.	do	do	Final commitment Oct. 23, 1896.
Oct. 16	Annie Thomas	do	Boarded out	Returned to mother June 25, 1897.
Nov. 4	Mother	Mother sent to hospital.	Sent to institution..	Restored to mother May 24, 1897.
Nov. 17	do	Destitution	Boarded out	Restored to mother Dec. 21, 1896.

TABLE F.—Temporary work of the board—Continued.

When received.	From whom received.	For what cause.	How provided for temporarily.	How disposed of as temporary case.
1896. Dec. 2	Father.....	Neglect.....	Boarded out.....	Final commitment Dec. 9, 1896.
Dec. 10	Humane Society...	Absconder.....	Sent to institution..	Restored to father Jan. 6, 1897.
Do...	Police court.....	Vagrancy.....	do.....	Situation provided; discharged same day.
Do...	do.....	Absconder.....	do.....	Returned to parents same day.
Dec. 17	Mother.....	Destitution.....	do.....	Final commitment Dec. 22, 1896.
Do...	Humane Society...	Absconder.....	do.....	Returned to parents Dec. 19, 1896.
Dec. 22	do.....	do.....	do.....	Returned to guardian Dec. 23, 1896.
Dec. 23	Police court.....	Destitution.....	Boarded out.....	Restored to mother Feb. 27, 1897.
Dec. 24	Mother.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
1897. Jan. 8	Mary Campbell....	Abandoned.....	Sent to institution..	Final commitment Jan. 12, 1897.
Jan. 20	Parents.....	Vicious associations	do.....	Final commitment Jan. 21, 1897.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Jan. 21	Police.....	Absconder.....	do.....	Jan. 26, taken sick; sent to hospital.
Jan. 23	Police court.....	Destitution.....	Boarded out.....	Returned to parents Feb. 23, 1897.
Jan. 29	Police.....	Abandoned.....	do.....	Died Feb. 5, 1897.
Feb. 5	Mother.....	Mother dying of consumption.	do.....	Final commitment Mar. 8, 1897.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Feb. 6	Police.....	Street begging.....	Sent to institution..	Final commitment Mar. 6, 1897.
Feb. 10	Humane Society...	Absconder.....	do.....	Restored to relatives Feb. 11, 1897.
Do...	Police.....	Mother sent to hospital.	Boarded out.....	Restored to mother June 22, 1897.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Feb. 11	Mother.....	Destitution.....	Sent to institution..	Final commitment Mar. 6, 1897.
Feb. 25	do.....	Destitution, caused by intemperate father.	do.....	Restored to parents May 1, 1897.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Mar. 1	Police.....	Fugitive from his home, in Danville, Va.	do.....	Released Mar. 4, 1897.
Mar. 2	Associated Charities.	Destitution.....	Sent to institution..	Restored to parents Apr. 10, 1897.
Do...	do.....	do.....	Boarded out.....	Do.
Mar. 8	Humane Society...	Lost boy.....	Sent to institution..	Turned over to relatives Mar. 9, 1897.
Mar. 15	Police court.....	Immoral associations.	do.....	Final commitment Mar. 16, 1897.
Mar. 20	do.....	Drunken and unfit father; destitution.	do.....	Final commitment Mar. 22, 1897.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Mar. 25	do.....	Destitution.....	Boarded out.....	Do.
Mar. 30	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do...	Mother.....	Mother dying.....	do.....	Final commitment Apr. 28, 1897.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Died Apr. 14, 1897.
Do...	do.....	do.....	Sent to institution..	Final commitment Apr. 28, 1897.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Apr. 14	Police court.....	Destitution.....	Boarded out.....	Final commitment Apr. 28, 1897.
Apr. 19	Police.....	Homeless.....	Sent to institution..	Returned to mother June 22, 1897.
Apr. 22	Police court.....	Incorrigible.....	do.....	Do.
Do...	Grandmother.....	Destitution.....	do.....	Do.
Do...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

TABLE F.—*Temporary work of the board*—Continued.

When received.	From whom received.	For what cause.	How provided for temporarily.	How disposed of as temporary case.
1897.				
Apr. 24	Mother	Brutal father.	Boarded out	
Do...	do	do	do	
Do...	Police	Absconder	Sent to institution..	Returned to mother same day.
May 1	Mother	Abandoned by father; mother destitute.	Boarded out	Support assumed by father May 11, 1897.
May 4	Police court	Neglected by father.	Sent to institution..	Delivered to father May 5, 1897.
Do...	do	Neglect of father..	do	Final commitment May 5, 1897.
Do...	do	do	do	Do
May 10	Father	Destitution	Boarded out	Returned to father May 15, 1897.
May 19	Police court	Vicious surroundings.	Sent to institution..	Final commitment May 24, 1897.
Do...	do	do	do	Do.
May 22	John Ridgeley	Homeless	do	Sent to mother.
Do...	W. J. Rich	Abandoned	Boarded out	Final commitment June 2, 1897.
June 4	Mother	Destitution	do	Final commitment June 11, 1897.
June 7	Police court	Incorrigibility	Sent to institution..	
June 9	do	do	do	Committed to reform school June 10, 1897.
June 18	Martha Smith	Abandoned	Boarded out	
June 23	Police court	Drunken father; destitution.	Sent to institution..	Final commitment June 24, 1897.
June 24	do	Vagrancy	do	Final commitment June 25, 1897.
June 25	Police	Abandoned	Boarded out	

NOTE.—In cases in which children were received from the police or from private sources, and were kept longer than one week, temporary care was authorized by the court.

ANALYSIS OF TABLE F.

Received from—		Disposition, temporary:	
Police court	38	Placed in institutions	52
Police	10	Boarded out	40
Humane Society	5		
Parents and relatives	26	Total	92
Private parties	9		
Associated Charities	2	Disposition, final:	
Hope and Help Mission	1	Permanent commitments	38
Street	1	Restored to parents, relatives, and friends	36
Total	92	Died	5
		Committed to reform school	2
		Sent to hospital	1
Causes:		Total	82
Destitution	36	Remaining in charge at close of year	10
Vicious parents	23		
Vagrancy, truancy, and incorrigibility	15	Total	92
Abandoned	13		
Gross neglect	5		
Total	92		

REPORT OF WASHINGTON HUMANE SOCIETY, DEPARTMENT OF
CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the number and
disposition of cases investigated for the year ending June 30, 1897.S. WILSON, *Agent.*Mr. H. W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

Number of cases investigated.....	231
Number of persons prosecuted.....	4
Number of persons fined.....	1
Number of persons sent to jail.....	
Number of persons execution of sentence suspended and personal bonds taken..	2
Number of cases nolle prosequi entered	
Number of cases dismissed	1
Amicably adjusted	227
Total	231

	White.		Colored.		Total white.	Total colored.	Total.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.			
Number of abandoned infants sent to St. Ann's In- fant asylum		1	1	2	1	3	4
Number of abandoned infants sent to Washington Foundling Hospital	1				1		1
Number of children picked up on the street and placed with Board of Children's Guardians		1	4	3	1	7	8
Number of children taken from parent or guardian and committed to Board of Children's Guardians by order of police court.....			5	7		12	12
Number of children taken from parent or guardian and committed to other homes by order of police court.....							
Total	1	2	10	12	3	22	25
Number of children placed in institutions by soci- ety's agent.....							124
Number of children committed to—							
Church Orphanage.....	14	12			26		26
House of the Good Shepherd		2			2		2
House of Mercy		1			1		1
Hospitals, children's	1		1	1	1	2	3
Industrial Home School.....	19	4			23		23
House Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.....				2		2	2
National Colored Home.....			2	2		4	4
Reform School for Boys	3				3		3
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	8	6	3	1	14	4	18
Newsboys' Home.....	4	2	2	1	6	3	9
Bruen Home		1			1		1
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum							
Girls' Reform School				3		3	3
St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, Md.....							
Washington City Orphan Asylum.....	8	8			16		16
German Orphan Asylum	1				1		1
Washington Hospital for Foundlings		3			3		3
Florence Crittenden Mission.....		3			3		3
Central Union Mission	1				1		1
Home for Boys	5				5		5
Colored Infant Asylum.....							
Total	64	42	8	10	106	18	124

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SIR: In response to your request, I have the honor to submit the following report for the Women's Christian Association of the District of Columbia.

Regular meetings of the board of managers have been held the first Friday in each month, except during the summer, at the home, 1719 Thirteenth street.

Three hundred and eighty-five adults from the following States and countries have received the benefits of the home. As will be seen, 54 were from foreign countries, the others from all over the United States. They embrace also various conditions of life, women out of employment and seeking work, pension seekers who have used all or nearly all their little funds, invalids from hospitals still too feeble to help themselves, and mothers, with infants, who are unable to care for them elsewhere. Of these last, there have been 21 admitted to the nursery during the past year with their infants.

There have been from California, 3; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 3; Delaware, 3; District of Columbia, 50; Florida, 1; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 4; Maryland, 34; Massachusetts, 31; Missouri, 2; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 5; New York, 26; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 7; Pennsylvania, 35; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 101; Wisconsin, 1. From other nationalities: Canada, 1; Denmark, 1; England, 5; France, 1; Germany, 12; India, 1; Ireland, 25; Mexico, 5; Nova Scotia, 1; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; making a total of 406 women and children cared for during the year 1896.

There have been 18,760 lodgings furnished; of these 5,692 were free; 56,828 meals were served, of which 16,874 were free. The largest number in the home at any one time was in the months of July and September, when we cared for 67. Besides Protestants of all denominations, we have had in the home during the year 26 or more Roman Catholics, and have received from their priests most hearty thanks for our unsectarian charity.

Some important changes, looking toward the greater comfort of the inmates, were made in the building during the last summer. Six large bedrooms were divided into 12 smaller ones, thereby giving to the occupants greater independence and privacy.

We have had an unusually large number of persons seeking employment, and have been able to send 84 into various positions, some as children's nurses, others as waitresses, housekeepers, and cooks.

There have been but two deaths during the year.

The visiting committee distributed \$300 of the association money during the year 1896, besides numerous bequests of money from private sources, all of which was used to pay rent or provide food and fuel for 250 families, each and every case being investigated before assistance was rendered; 350 visits were made; 800 garments given out; Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners were sent to several homes by and through the influence of the different committees. Through the efforts

of the visiting committee homes were found for 4 children and employment for 13 persons, in addition to the 84 mentioned above.

The Monday evening prayer meetings at the home have been continued without interruption through the past year, except during the very hot weather. The Sabbath Bible readings with the girls in the nursery and the Wednesday readings with the older ones have been maintained.

Evenings filled with music and recitations have been enjoyed, short plays more keenly appreciated than ever, and a lecture on "The home of Evangeline" delivered interestingly.

BOARD OF MANAGERS FOR 1897.

President.—Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid Place and Fourteenth street extended.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, 1801 F street NW.; Mrs. Henry B. Brown, corner Sixteenth and Riggs streets; Mrs. George Shiras, jr., 1515 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. S. C. Pomeroy, 1339 K street NW.; Mrs. Thomas Wilson, 1218 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Jeannie K. Stickney, 1606 K street; Mrs. G. O. Little, 216 I street NW.; Mrs. W. C. Hill, Welling Place, University Park; Mrs. John Dalzell, 1605 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. E. Whittlesey, 8 Iowa circle.

Secretary.—Mrs. W. L. Clift, 1434 Chapin street NW.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Delia A. Freeman, 914 French street NW.

Register.—Mrs. N. A. Robbins, 25 Iowa circle.

Respectfully submitted.

ABBIE B. CLIFT,
Secretary Women's Christian Association.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

Report of the treasurer for the year ending June 30, 1897.

The amount of cash on hand July 1, 1896, was \$496.33, not including \$3,515 which has slowly accumulated from subscriptions and other private sources as the nucleus of a building fund, which we hope at some time will be large enough to warrant the completion of our building in accordance with the original plan. From this building fund we were obliged to withdraw \$515 on account of repairs made necessary by the storm of September 29, 1896, leaving the building fund July 1, 1897, at \$3,000.

The receipts of the association for the year have been as follows:

Amount of Government appropriation on hand July 1, 1896.....		None
Amount of cash on hand, exclusive of building fund		\$496. 33
Amount received from boarders	\$3, 092. 21	
Amount received from register	104. 10	
Admission fee of life inmates	200. 00	
Donations from individuals	3. 00	
Church collections at Thanksgiving services	84. 51	
Interest on legacy (\$1,000) of Mrs. Mary Ingle Campbell	50. 00	
Miscellaneous	4. 00	
		3, 537. 82
Withdrawn from building fund		515. 00
Received from Government appropriation		4, 000. 00
Total		8, 549. 15

The expenses for the year have been as follows:

For table expenses	3, 652. 72
For matron's contingent expenses	120. 00
For wages (including nurse)	1, 706. 00
For fuel	472. 20
For gas	118. 64
For ice	49. 53

466 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For outdoor relief.....	\$289.20
For house repairs (including those on account of storm).....	621.17
For house furnishing.....	347.30
For clothing.....	24.50
For druggists' supplies.....	66.75
For insurance.....	40.60
For printing.....	49.00
For funeral expenses.....	91.00
For international board.....	22.00
For miscellaneous.....	48.21
<hr/>	
Total expenses.....	7,718.22
To balance on hand July 1, 1897.....	830.93
<hr/>	
Total.....	8,549.15
Respectfully submitted.	

DELIA A. FREEMAN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND
HELP MISSION.WASHINGTON, *November 10, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a summary statement of the operations of the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission, and of its receipts and expenditures, for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1897.

Very respectfully, J. T. PETTY, *President.*
H. W. LEWIS, Esq., *Superintendent of Charities.*

The "worthy poor" have always claimed a great part of the time and money of philanthropists. Many are the agencies that have been put forward to ameliorate the condition of those who from accident or misfortune become the victims of poverty or sorrow. Most of these organizations seem to be built upon the plan of the text of Scripture "For he that hath, to him shall be given," because while the recipients might have but little in the way of material possessions, they at least have some semblance of reputation if not of character.

For many years the great need has been for an agency that would go out to seek the lost, those who had no open door for them to enter but a door of sin, and who, from weakness, ignorance, or even depravity, had lost everything, in the belief that there is a spark divine in every fallen man and woman that under proper training might be made the controlling influence in the life of such an one. The class for which our work is principally organized is, in the sight of society, the most undeserving, and receives less consideration than any other, but we who have spent our lives working in their behalf and have gotten close enough to them to learn the true story of their inner life know that many of them are deserving of the tenderest sympathy and respond as readily to kindness as any others.

I refer to the so-called fallen women. We do not exclude any class of women from our home, but the main reason for our existence is to give aid and encouragement to the betrayed girl who, deserted by the author of her ruin and finding all doors of respectability closed, is turned adrift in the world with her child to prey upon society, the dissolute woman who, having tasted the cup of life to the dregs, is sick of sin and ready to do anything to gain once more the bread of honest toil. In the past year we have had most touching cases of both these very distinct classes. We have seen disinherited and diseased members of society healed and restored to home and friends. The destroyer has been turned into the producer.

This has been done at a minimum cost to the District of Columbia. Our work has ranged all the way up from the little 9-year-old girl who sold her virtue for a toy, and another who had hers wrested from her by a brutal father, to the woman who has spent thirty years as the keeper of a house of shame.

The following statement of the number reached is large, but it only tells a part of the story. Many of our girls have been brought to us by the police to give them another chance before "running them in," and in this connection we can not speak too highly of the wise and

kindly manner that the police of the District have in dealing with this class of offenders.

We have had those that are considered unmanageable, and while our rules are strict and obedience is the only price we ask, we have had to dismiss but two.

We have never turned any away without giving them a chance, as we look upon ourselves as a "court of last resort," even picking up the devil's castaways.

Our system of government is that of a home. We have no punishments of any kind, no locks or bars; the "love that suffereth long and is kind" is the ruling spirit of our work. Most of these girls have fallen through love, and they will be redeemed through love. When all other methods have failed, we have seen the hardest heart melt beneath a caress and a whispered word of sympathy.

The maternity department is one of the most important features of our work. By experience we have found that a large percentage of the girls upon the street have or had a child that had been given up to some founding asylum, or else adopted. A shortsighted kindness often makes people interested in such cases take away from them the most potent instrument in their reclamation. For this reason our work does all that it can to help the mother care for her own child. We do not help her to shirk her responsibilities, but to bear them. We do not send our girls to the hospitals, but the maternity work is all done at the home. Thirty babies have been born this year. In this way we have the expenses of a hospital as well as of a home, and yet our expenditures for the year have been very small compared with most other institutions. The reason of this is that all of our work is done by the inmates. We have but one paid employee; the other helpers all give their services. It is beautiful to see the spirit of willingness to help that has shown itself in all the inmates. Those who have had money have been willing to share their last penny with the girl that had none.

Not so large a number of persons assisted is reported this year as last year, because we have only reported those who were actually members of the home, and not the temporary cases helped, and our report shows exactly how each case was disposed of. We have kept our inmates longer than hitherto, as we believe in specific training.

The average age was higher this year than as usual in our work, and this was brought about by the great disparity in the ages of some of the women that we have mentioned before, who were old in sin, but the majority of our cases had been below 19 years of age.

Our work is entirely nonsectarian. Two years ago the Hope and Help Mission was consolidated with the Florence Crittenton chain of homes, and from the generous gifts of Mr. Crittenton we have been enabled to enlarge our work and to enter upon a broader field of usefulness. It has been found that one of the best helps to a girl who wants to leave a life of sin is to get her away from her old associates and into new scenes. These homes, which now number 52 and which are scattered from Boston, Mass., to San Francisco, Cal., offer a splendid opportunity of accomplishing this, and we have been very much benefited by this arrangement. We have been enabled to get some women out of Washington and among good friends who could not have gotten positions here.

Mr. Crittenton has contributed largely to the current expenses of the home, and has given us \$7,000 to be paid upon a permanent home, and we are hoping that Congress will assist us with the appropriation that we have asked for this purpose.

The health of our home has been phenomenal. We have had but one death from illness among our babies. The other deaths reported were of infants stillborn. There has been no serious case of illness of any kind.

In addition to the above rescue work we have maintained a training school for rescue workers and matrons and have prepared for work 17 women. We have supplied positions to 12 ladies as matrons in our various homes who have been instructed here. We have now five women in training.

KATE WALLER BARRETT,
National Superintendent Florence Crittenton Mission.

STATISTICS OF THE HOME.

Number of girls received and cared for.....	122
Number of babies born in the home.....	30
Number of children cared for, but not born in the home.....	18
Total number received and cared for.....	170
Number in the home June 30, 1897.....	41
Average number cared for.....	36
Average age of girls received ¹	23
Sent to their homes.....	23
Situations found for.....	30
Left voluntarily.....	19
Sent to hospitals, etc.....	11
Transferred to industrial and educational institutions.....	5
Dismissed.....	2
Died in the home (infants).....	4
Died in the hospital (adult).....	1
Girls cared for who were out of work, but not supposed to be fallen.....	19

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1896.....	\$68. 73
Received from subscriptions, contributions, donations, and all other sources.....	2, 328. 06
Received from appropriation from Congress.....	1, 000. 00
Total receipts.....	\$3, 406. 79

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries.....	\$220. 00
For all other items of maintenance.....	3, 112. 66
Total expenditures.....	\$3, 332. 66
Balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	74. 13

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

President, Charles N. Crittenton; local president, James T. Petty; treasurer Thomas Jarvis; secretary, Alfred Wood.

Mrs. MARY MILMORE.
Mrs. KATE WALLER BARRETT.
CHAS. S. MORTON.

¹This average would not probably reach 19, but for the fact that a few women from 40 to 45 years of age were admitted.

kindly manner that the police of the District have in dealing with this class of offenders.

We have had those that are considered unmanageable, and while our rules are strict and obedience is the only price we ask, we have had to dismiss but two.

We have never turned any away without giving them a chance, as we look upon ourselves as a "court of last resort," even picking up the devil's castaways.

Our system of government is that of a home. We have no punishments of any kind, no locks or bars; the "love that suffereth long and is kind" is the ruling spirit of our work. Most of these girls have fallen through love, and they will be redeemed through love. When all other methods have failed, we have seen the hardest heart melt beneath a caress and a whispered word of sympathy.

The maternity department is one of the most important features of our work. By experience we have found that a large percentage of the girls upon the street have or had a child that had been given up to some founding asylum, or else adopted. A shortsighted kindness often makes people interested in such cases take away from them the most potent instrument in their reclamation. For this reason our work does all that it can to help the mother care for her own child. We do not help her to shirk her responsibilities, but to bear them. We do not send our girls to the hospitals, but the maternity work is all done at the home. Thirty babies have been born this year. In this way we have the expenses of a hospital as well as of a home, and yet our expenditures for the year have been very small compared with most other institutions. The reason of this is that all of our work is done by the inmates. We have but one paid employee; the other helpers all give their services. It is beautiful to see the spirit of willingness to help that has shown itself in all the inmates. Those who have had money have been willing to share their last penny with the girl that had none.

Not so large a number of persons assisted is reported this year as last year, because we have only reported those who were actually members of the home, and not the temporary cases helped, and our report shows exactly how each case was disposed of. We have kept our inmates longer than hitherto, as we believe in specific training.

The average age was higher this year than as usual in our work, and this was brought about by the great disparity in the ages of some of the women that we have mentioned before, who were old in sin, but the majority of our cases had been below 19 years of age.

Our work is entirely nonsectarian. Two years ago the Hope and Help Mission was consolidated with the Florence Crittenton chain of homes, and from the generous gifts of Mr. Crittenton we have been enabled to enlarge our work and to enter upon a broader field of usefulness. It has been found that one of the best helps to a girl who wants to leave a life of sin is to get her away from her old associates and into new scenes. These homes, which now number 52 and which are scattered from Boston, Mass., to San Francisco, Cal., offer a splendid opportunity of accomplishing this, and we have been very much benefited by this arrangement. We have been enabled to get some women out of Washington and among good friends who could not have gotten positions here.

Mr. Crittenton has contributed largely to the current expenses of the home, and has given us \$7,000 to be paid upon a permanent home, and we are hoping that Congress will assist us with the appropriation that we have asked for this purpose.

The health of our home has been phenomenal. We have had but one death from illness among our babies. The other deaths reported were of infants stillborn. There has been no serious case of illness of any kind.

In addition to the above rescue work we have maintained a training school for rescue workers and matrons and have prepared for work 17 women. We have supplied positions to 12 ladies as matrons in our various homes who have been instructed here. We have now five women in training.

KATE WALLER BARRETT,
National Superintendent Florence Crittenton Mission.

STATISTICS OF THE HOME.

Number of girls received and cared for.....	122
Number of babies born in the home.....	30
Number of children cared for, but not born in the home.....	18
Total number received and cared for.....	170
Number in the home June 30, 1897.....	41
Average number cared for.....	36
Average age of girls received ¹	23
Sent to their homes.....	23
Situations found for.....	30
Left voluntarily.....	19
Sent to hospitals, etc.....	11
Transferred to industrial and educational institutions.....	5
Dismissed.....	2
Died in the home (infants).....	4
Died in the hospital (adult).....	1
Girls cared for who were out of work, but not supposed to be fallen.....	19

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1896.....	\$68. 73
Received from subscriptions, contributions, donations, and all other sources.....	2, 328. 06
Received from appropriation from Congress.....	1, 000. 00
Total receipts.....	\$3, 406. 79

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries.....	\$220. 00
For all other items of maintenance.....	3, 112. 66
Total expenditures.....	\$3, 332. 66
Balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	74. 13

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

President, Charles N. Crittenton; local president, James T. Petty; treasurer Thomas Jarvis; secretary, Alfred Wood.

Mrs. MARY MILMORE.
Mrs. KATE WALLER BARRETT.
CHAS. S. MORTON.

¹This average would not probably reach 19, but for the fact that a few women from 40 to 45 years of age were admitted.

REPORT OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN HOME.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President, Mrs. W. B. Gurley; vice-presidents, Miss S. A. Lipscomb, Miss Anna Shellabarger, Mrs. Richard Pairo, Miss Charlotte Campbell; treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Herron; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. L. Howland.

ADVISORY BOARD.

Dr. Byron Sunderland, Mr. W. H. Hoeke, General Eaton, Mr. J. B. Larnier, Dr. Randolph McKim; auditor, Mr. J. D. McChesney; attorney, Mr. J. B. Larnier.

Treasurer's report for year ending June 30, 1897.

Balance in treasury June 30, 1896.....	\$359.96	
Received from pay inmates.....	2,705.14	
United States Treasury	1,000.00	
All other sources.....	551.25	
	<hr/>	\$1,616.35
Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1897:		
Salaries of superintendent and servants.....	\$1,145.46	
Interest on loan.....	583.78	
Maintenance and repairs	2,691.41	
	<hr/>	4,420.65
Balance		195.70
Free meals served.....		6,573
Free lodgings		2,191
Meals paid for		20,548
Lodgings paid for.....		6,846
Employment found for		103
Number of persons cared for.....		407

CAROLINE HERRON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: The following is a statement of the work of the Soldiers and Sailors' Temporary Home for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

Whole number of admissions.....	881
Whole number of lodgings furnished.....	8,849
Whole number of meals furnished.....	16,797
<hr/>	
The amount of appropriation from United States Government.....	\$2,500
The amount of contributions.....	20
<hr/>	
Total.....	2,520

Total expenditures, \$2,556.88, out of which amount was paid for salaries as follows:

Superintendent.....	\$300	Treasurer.....	50
Cook.....	120	Secretary.....	25
Janitor.....	60	<hr/>	
Laundress.....	48	Total.....	603

We rent the building we occupy at a rental of \$390 per annum.

We received during the month of July, 1897, a donation (from an unknown friend) of \$5, and one from the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, for \$31.88, enabling us to pay our entire indebtedness to July 1, 1897.

We respectfully ask that you will put in your estimate for appropriation for the home an additional sum of \$500, to enable us to carry on the home successfully.

From the present indications of number of applicants it would seem that we are to be taxed with considerable of an increase, owing to the reason that many of the old soldiers who were stricken from the pension rolls or their pensions materially reduced under the last Administration are coming here to get their names restored or pensions put back to their former status.

A larger number than usual are coming here to make application to get admittance to the National Homes.

We shall be obliged to expend quite a sum for replenishing our bedding, furniture, etc.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, truly,

CALVIN FARNSWORTH,
President.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, *June 30, 1897.*

SIR: In submitting my annual report of the working of the Municipal Lodging House for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, I would state that we did not care for as many people as were kept the previous year, owing to the mildness of the winter. Our cost per capita per man was more on account of having to purchase many expensive articles, such as a range, blankets, sheets, and furniture, to replace those worn out from long service. I would most respectfully renew my former recommendation for a more suitable building for the place.

The total number of different persons cared for during the year ending June 30, 1897, was 4,641; 17,670 meals were served, and 9,799 lodgings furnished.

The total expenses for the fiscal year 1896-97 were as follows:

Provisions	\$517. 88
Supplies	1, 041. 32
Improvements	33. 46
Rental of adjoining house.....	300. 00
Salaries	1, 887. 72
Total	3, 780. 38
Leaving a balance of.....	219. 62
Wood-yard earnings	164. 09
Different persons cared for.....	4, 641
Residents.....	23
Nonresidents	4, 618
Married	307
Single	4, 334
Refused to work	141
Secured employment	116
Average time per man (days).....	2. 111
Average cost per man	\$0. 8147
Average cost per day per man.....	\$0. 3858
Average cost per meal and lodging	\$0. 1373

I beg leave to tender to you and the honorable Board of District Commissioners my sincere thanks for their cordial support in my earnest efforts to make this house one of the best of the kind in the country for this class of people, who come here for shelter and board.

I am, your obedient servant,

LYMAN B. CUTLER,
Superintendent.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

Tabulated statement of persons furnished meals and lodging at the Municipal Lodging House for the fiscal year 1896-97.

Nationality.	Unable to secure work.	Tramps.	Intem- perance.	Sickness.	Total.
American born:					
White.....	2,645	167	9	31	2,870
Colored.....	421	109		3	533
Foreign born:					
English.....	268	15			283
Irish.....	299	26	2	2	329
German.....	290	23	2		315
French.....	24	2			26
Scotch.....	86	3			89
Swiss.....	25				25
Norwegians.....	14				14
Canadians.....	39	2			41
Russians.....	12	2			14
Italians.....	7				7
Swedes.....	30	2			32
Austrians.....	22				22
Welsh.....	15	1			16
Hungarian.....	1				1
Spaniards.....	1				1
Cubans.....	10				10
Polanders.....	8	1			9
Indians.....	1				1
St. Helenans.....	1				1
Nova Scotians.....	2				2
Total.....					4,641

REPORT OF THE AGED WOMEN'S HOME.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1897.*

SIR: The Aged Women's Home has been an institution of long standing and gives a home to 13 aged women who would otherwise be utterly without a lodging place. There is no entrance fee required and we endeavor to give them all the fuel they need and a small amount of groceries, and recently have been giving them a doctor's attendance and medicines. The house, being very old, needs constant repairs. We have constant applications to admit more persons, but 13 is its limit. No officers or servants receive any remuneration, they are required to wait upon themselves except during illness, and it is in a great measure dependent upon the charitable public for its support.

Respectfully,

MARY A. RILEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

Receipts.

Income from interest-bearing notes.....	\$244
Income from allotment by Commissioners	300
Income from all other sources	156
Total	700

Expenditures.

For repairs	40
For current expenses.....	660
Total	700

In Table A, Group V, this amount appears as a deficit. It has not been reported by the treasurer of the institution as received at any time or from any source, but is inserted here by the superintendent of charities on the general guess that if the statement of expenditures is correct, the amount must have been received from somewhere.—Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1897.*

SIRS: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the bathing beach for the season just past, and an estimate in detail of the expenses, to defray which an appropriation is asked.

The number of registered bathers was a little over 50,000. This is an increase of 67 per cent over the previous season. The largest entry of any one day was almost 1,200. From counts frequently made it is estimated that about 200,000 spectators have visited the beach this season. Only one life was lost; that was of a colored boy, as published at the time, and no blame was attached to the beach. About 100 lives were saved by the direct assistance of the life guards.

There have been many petty thefts of money and other valuables from clothing in the dressing rooms reported to me. This has been a source of much annoyance, and a great deal of effort has been made to discover the thieves and to stop their depredations, to no avail. The locks are old, cheap, and easily picked. Before another season they should be replaced with good locks, and a heavy wire screen should cover the opening over each door.

Notwithstanding the many drawbacks and inconveniences resulting from meager appropriations, the wonderfully increased popularity of the beach and the multiplying growth of its patronage warn us that a pinched appropriation for the bathing beach will not give public satisfaction. Spectators who look upon the multitude of bathers, wildly hilarious in their exhilarating sports, congratulate us in terms of wonder and amazement on the system of management that has not lost one life in 50,000 within the proper beat of our life guards, and the heads of families are clamorous for ample facilities, on the same general plan of safety, to accommodate comfortably the whole city of Washington. The inner basin, on which work has been begun, will do this when completed according to our plans. It is a beautiful lake, covering 8 acres, surrounded by tall shade trees, and 10 acres of wild lands to be reclaimed. A portion of the \$4,000 appropriated for improving it has been expended in clearing away many trees, which were blown down in the storm of last September, in partially grading the banks, in making two-thirds of a mile of road partly around the lake on the bank, and in setting cedar posts as a foundation for some of the buildings required, and the remainder of that appropriation is being expended in placing sand in the basin under contract. After that contract is fulfilled there will be required as much more sand to complete the bottom. I therefore ask for \$15,000, to be made immediately available, for improvement of the bathing beach, and \$3,600, to be available May 15, 1898, for care and repairs. The following is a detailed estimate:

For filling sand and dredging diving pool.....	\$4,000.00
For grading the bottom when sanded, 31,000 square yards, at 1 cent.....	310.00
Flume gates and bridge.....	575.00
For 4,200 yards dam, at 10 cents.....	420.00

476 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For pumping out whole lake for 100 days.....	\$500.00
For wharves and structures in water	2,100.00
For 500 new rooms, at \$8.....	4,000.00
Natatorium for naked bathing.....	1,460.00
For moving present structures to new site.....	400.00
For 1,050 feet board fence, 8 feet high, at 35 cents.....	367.00
For office buildings	500.00
For board walks and flooring	368.00
For 10 incandescent lights outfit.....	15.00
Total	15,015.00
For care and repairs, to keep naked place open all day and night:	
Three attendants, 8 hours each, at \$1 per day.....	3.00
To keep the swimming lake open from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m., two sets of attendants, 8½ hours each:	
For colored premises, 1 attendant morning and 1 afternoon, each \$1 per day.....	2.00
For colored premises, 1 life guard morning and 1 afternoon, each \$1.50 per day.....	3.00
For white premises, 1 set of hands morning, 2 sets afternoon:	
Life guard, 1 morning, 2 afternoon, at \$2 per day.....	6.00
Clerks, 1 morning, 2 afternoon, at \$1 per day.....	3.00
Ladies' maids, 1 morning, 2 afternoon, at 60 cents per day.....	1.80
Key boys, 2 morning, 3 afternoon, at 50 cents.....	2.50
	21.30
For 120 days, at \$21.30	2,556.00
For 1 laborer to take care of grounds and buildings and serve as general watchman all the year, 365 days, at \$1.50.....	547.00
	3,103.00
For a telephone, annual rent.....	50.00
For 2 arc lights all the year.....	182.00
For 2 arc lights 120 days.....	60.00
For 9 incandescent lights 3 hours a day, 120 days.....	26.00
For 1 incandescent light 8 hours a day, 120 days.....	8.00
For general repairs after winter.....	200.00
Total	3,629.00

This amount will be required to keep the whole establishment open free to naked bathers and to all who provide themselves with bathing suits, aside from the superintendent's salary, which should be at least \$1,200 a year. But if permitted to receive the rental of his own bathing suits from those who prefer to pay a rental and to collect such other moneys as may be legitimately earned by teaching swimming, furnishing refreshments and appliances for amusement, the present superintendent offers to serve without salary; provided, that if he is called to take charge of construction, repairs, or other work when the beach is not open, he shall receive inspector's pay for such services.

The above estimates should not be curtailed, as they are very close, and every dollar will be economically spent in improving the health, strength, and enjoyment of this generation, and in saving lives.

Very respectfully submitted,

W. X. STEVENS,
Superintendent Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1897.

SIRS: In compliance with your request, I make the following statement of the operations of the bathing beach for the season of 1897, including a detailed account of my receipts and expenditures on account

of it from all sources. As all appropriations for the beach pass through your office and not through my hands, you have requested me verbally to leave blank all the amounts not within my knowledge.

House bill 5210, of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, granted to the District of Columbia the lake known as the small "Tidal reservoir" for a free public bathing beach, and appropriated from District funds \$4,000 for improvement thereof, and \$1,000 for care and repairs, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

In November, 1896, I made a survey of the lake by soundings, finding that some 30,000 yards of filling would be required to grade the bottom for safety, in accordance with past experience.

According to the lowest estimates that I could then obtain, this filling would cost very much more than the amount appropriated, and though this was properly the first thing to be done, it was decided to make the most economical use possible of the small amount before the end of the fiscal year.

The Secretary of War approved the plans submitted, and assigned an area of about 18 acres for the beach, surrounding and including the lake, with the eastern border along Seventeenth street extended, on the flats.

In May a natatorium was built in front of the old beach, comprising three floors about 25 feet square, suspended at depths of 3 and 4 feet, respectively, under water, by means of floats, and surrounded by fences, forming safe pools for learners. These have been patronized to their fullest capacity and have given a degree of security and satisfaction never before felt by bathers. They are at the same depth at all tides, and that is what we desire to make the whole lake. Their only defect is the extreme slipperiness of the bottom, from the slimy moss that grows on wood constantly submerged. This does not occur on a bottom of sand.

In June a great many fine trees that had been blown down on the margin of the lake were cleared away, the banks graded as well as could be done with the earth at hand, a half mile of carriage road built partly around the lake, weeds and underbrush cleared away to open the view, a building spot leveled, and over a hundred cedar posts set as a foundation for dressing houses and offices. We also succeeded in obtaining many thousand yards of good earth, free, from excavators of cellars, and have thus partially leveled the side along Seventeenth street, very much improving its condition over the common dumping ground that it was. More earth can yet be disposed to advantage in the same region.

The superintendent received inspector's pay of \$4 a day for actual service in charge of all work on the inner basin, but has no salary for the rest of the year.

After much search, bidders to the number of four were found offering to fill in 25,000 yards of sand to grade the bottom of the lake, and the contract was awarded to Johnson Hellen at 18 cents a cubic yard, delivered in such quantities and at such localities as the superintendent, by his subinspector, should indicate.

The contractor had no intelligent person in charge of his scows, and a number of them were permitted to get hung in shallow places on the bottom and were there unloaded to prevent being broken, thus leaving great heaps that can never be properly graded until the lake is dammed and the water drawn off. There were many other details brought out on a hearing before your honorable Board held October, 1897, as a result of which you revoked the contract when it was about one-third

completed, and there remains a large portion of the \$4,000 unexpended. To carry forward this work, I think that \$10,000 should be appropriated by the coming Congress to be made available March 1, 1898. Twice that sum could be economically devoted to this purpose of saving life and health. Nearly one hundred lives were saved during the past season by aiding persons who could not have got out of the water alone, and some of them were brought up from the bottom by our life guards diving for them. There was one drowning, a colored boy who was enticed to jump into deep water far away from our life guards. If the present system is continued another year, a life guard should be assigned to the colored side.

As the District fiscal year begins July 1, in the middle of the bathing season, it is very difficult to apportion the appropriation.

A storm in September of one season, after the beach was closed, entirely destroyed the wharves, and did much other damage, requiring a large portion of the annual appropriation for repairs the next season before the beach could be used. The patronage this season was over 50,000, being nearly double that of any previous year, and there were over 1,100 entries in one day. The employees were kept at work from eleven to twelve hours every day in the week, and yet there was much complaint that the beach was not open either early or late enough to accommodate people who were employed in the daytime. There should be two sets of hands. There has never been a sufficient appropriation to pay expenses, and, rather than endanger the lives of hundreds by closing the beach, the superintendent has kept it open when the appropriation was exhausted, and paid all expenses at his own risk, receiving, by agreement with you, the rental of the refreshment stand, which was \$38 this season. He also collected 5 cents for all entries of persons over 16 for four weeks and 5 cents for all for two weeks. His expenditures were \$235 and his receipts \$115.

He has always been permitted to rent bathing suits, furnished at his own expense, to those who prefer to pay for a suit when they could go in free with their own suits.

In the first four years of the beach he was over \$300 cash out of pocket, besides his labor. The next two years averaged even. Year before last he made \$13; last year about \$155, and this year he has cleared \$452.32 from all sources connected with his money transactions with the beach.

He has been in hopes that Congress would appropriate enough money to equip the beach to accommodate all bathers who furnish their own suits, free, and when that time comes, if he is still permitted to furnish bathing suits, teach swimming, etc., without cost to the District, he hopes in a few years to be remunerated for his past years of labor and risk.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. X. STEVENS,
Superintendent Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHIS AND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that the business of this office has proceeded very smoothly during the past fiscal year. There has been a slight increase in the amount of fees collected and a marked decrease in the number of scales and measures found incorrect. The total amount of fees collected and turned over to the collector of taxes is \$4,139.43. There have been condemned or destroyed 62 scales (2 coal scales), 35 dry measures, 29 liquid measures, 37 weights, and 11 yard measures. I am unable to suggest any improvement in the service. I think it compares favorably with the best in the country and is equaled in but few cities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK A. BOND,
Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1897:

Total receipts.....	\$410.00
Total expenses.....	110.75

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. NELSON,
Superintendent of Chimney Sweeps.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report, from February 3, 1897 (date of my appointment), to June 30, 1897:

I have inspected about 30 houses, and found many foul chimneys, and notified either the agent, tenant, or landlord that the flues should be looked after, who declined to have them put in proper order; and knowing of no way to enforce the law pertaining to chimney cleaning, they are still in the same bad condition and liable to cause fires. I am ready at any time to carry out any instructions which you may suggest to remedy this state of affairs.

Total receipts, \$81.30.

Very respectfully,

FRANK BOYDEN,
Superintendent Chimney Sweep, Third District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF FLOUR COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: Yours to hand requesting me to make a report as flour commissioner, and in reply would say that the commissioners have not been called together for any purpose during the year, so have no report to make, and have nothing to recommend or suggestion to make concerning the office.

Very truly,

EDWARD GRAVES,
Commissioner of Flour Inspection.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF FLOUR INSPECTORS.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report having inspected during the year ending June 30, 1897, 34,150 barrels of flour.

With much respect,

F. D. SHOEMAKER,
Inspector of Flour.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 17, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith hand you my report showing the amount of flour inspected by me for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, viz, 89,566 barrels. This includes the sack flour received by W. M. Galt & Co.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. WELCH.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

I have inspected, weighed, and measured 11,534 tons 490 pounds of coal, and 583½ cords of wood.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. HOWARD,
Inspector of Fuel.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF MARKET MASTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit a detailed statement of the operations of the Eastern Market for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Amount for stands reported to collector of taxes from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

4 fish stalls, at \$3 per month.....	\$144
39 huckster stalls, at \$3 per month.....	1,404
7 butter stalls, at \$4 per month.....	336
6 miscellaneous, at \$4 per month.....	288
1, May and June, 1897, at \$4 per month.....	8
23 butcher stalls, at \$4 per month.....	1,104
1 butcher stall, five months, at \$4 per month.....	20
December, 1896, and January, 1897.....	7
1 café stand, at \$6 per month.....	72
Extra gas.....	54
Total	3,437

Very respectfully,

B. F. GRAHAM,
Market Master, Eastern Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 21, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: The following are the receipts of the market for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

July, 1896.....	\$498.45	February, 1897.....	\$434.28
August, 1896.....	437.50	March, 1897.....	440.00
September, 1896.....	447.00	April, 1897.....	421.83
October, 1896.....	436.00	May, 1897.....	433.20
November, 1896.....	450.08	June, 1897.....	450.80
December, 1896.....	449.42		
January, 1897.....	426.00	Total	5,324.56

A net increase over last year's receipts of \$123.16.

We need a new gas service, as the present pipes are very defective, because of their leaky condition. A contract was made last year for new pipes, but the storm of September last deprived us of the means to carry it into effect. I did succeed, however, in putting valves on each of the bodies, and the following will show the saving made by this slight change: For the last seven months of the year ending June 30, 1897, or from the time these valves were put on, the difference in the gas bills has been \$151.80 in favor of the District, proving very conclusively, I think, that with new pipes the saving would be much greater. I therefore ask that this repair be made out of the appropriation for the coming year, which is \$1,500. I also respectfully request that the floor of the office and the ladies' rest be renewed with the

same flooring as is in the market. The present one is in a very insani-
tary condition. I have no doubt the receipts will net at least \$5,400
for the next year.

Respectfully submitted.

J. ELDRIDGE BURNS,
Market Master, Western Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, *July 24, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of
the operations of the Georgetown Market for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1897.

There are 37 stands in the market, as follows: Eighteen butcher
stalls, 17 produce stands, and 2 butter stands. Number of stands rented,
20; number of stands vacant, 17. Monthly rent for each stand, \$5.

There are 4 fish stands in the market, which were offered for sale on
the 1st of March, but were not sold.

RECEIPTS.

Received for rent of stands..... \$1, 215. 00

EXPENSES.

Salary of market master..... \$900. 00
Salary of laborer at market..... 240. 00
Amount for gas..... 90. 50

Total..... 1, 230. 50

Very respectfully,

W. H. WILLIAMS,
Market Master, Georgetown Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 27, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a report of the receipts and expendi-
tures of the wholesale produce market for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1897.

Balance on hand July 1, 1896..... \$132. 00
Receipts from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897..... 1, 737. 57

Total June 30, 1897..... 1, 869. 57
Expenditures from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897..... 1, 524. 81

Balance on hand June 30, 1897..... 344. 76

Very respectfully,

C. A. RICE,
Market Master, Wholesale Market.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING
DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of work done, and cost of same, for the fiscal year 1897. Estimates are also submitted showing what I believe to be necessary to properly conduct the work of this Department for the fiscal year 1899, together with such suggestions and recommendations as in my opinion will benefit the service and, consequently, the public.

TABLE 1.—*Appropriation and expenditures for fiscal year 1897.*

Amount appropriated for fiscal year 1897 for work done and pay of per diem labor and other necessary expenses.....	\$130,500.00
Amount appropriated for employees' salaries.....	25,000.00
Total.....	154,500.00

EXPENDITURES.

For cleaning paved streets and avenues: 324,988,815 square yards, at 24½ cents per 1,000 square yards.....	78,809.72
For cleaning improved alleys: 27,630,519 square yards, at 41.9 cents per 1,000 square yards.....	11,300.94
For cleaning unimproved streets: 25,370,669 square yards, during 238½ days, at cost of \$45.90 per day, deducting lost time.....	10,935.67
Extra work on unimproved streets, by reason of necessity for extra men, horses, and carts.....	651.87
For cleaning unimproved alleys: 8,112,869 square yards, during 268 days, at a cost of \$11.47½ per day, deducting lost time.....	3,077.30
For cleaning cobble-paved streets (too rough for machines), 6,367,368 square yards, during 245 working days, at cost of \$11.47½ per day, deducting lost time.....	2,811.37
For hand cleaning Pennsylvania avenue and other streets, 290 days' work, costing \$22 per day.....	6,380.00
Extra work on Pennsylvania avenue and other streets.....	178.88
For snow and ice work during January, February, and March, 1897.....	1,949.11
For contingent expenses.....	956.31
For livery, superintendent's horse.....	240.00
For cleaning waste-paper boxes, 194 days, 30 boxes, at 83½ cents per day.....	161.68
For hand cleaning B street NW. and other adjacent streets, 5,411,188 square yards, during 244 days, at cost of \$6 per day, deducting lost time.....	1,453.50
Extra work ordered by Commissioners, being sprinkling suburban roads, and during Christian Endeavor Convention brooming and cleaning gutters, and work preparing for inauguration ceremonies.....	2,992.83
For money drawn from appropriation for this service, by order of Commissioners, to meet expenditures by county roads department for sprinkling county roads.....	878.60
For amount paid to laborers on public dumps, and to inspectors on account of horses and experimental work in hand cleaning streets...	7,694.13
Total expended, except for salaries.....	130,471.91

TABLE 2.—*Rate of salaries.*

1 superintendent.....	\$1, 800. 00
1 assistant superintendent and chief clerk.....	1, 600. 00
1 clerk.....	900. 00
4 street inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	4, 800. 00
10 inspectors, at \$1,100 each.....	11, 000. 00
3 assistant inspectors, at \$800 each.....	2, 400. 00
1 foreman public dumps.....	900. 00
1 messenger and driver.....	600. 00
	<hr/>
	24, 000. 00
	<hr/>
Total appropriated for department.....	154, 500. 00
Total expended on account of work (table 1).....	\$130, 471. 91
Total expended on account of salaries (table 2).....	24, 000. 00
	<hr/>
	154, 471. 91
	<hr/>
Amount unexpended.....	28. 09

*TABLE 3.—*Estimate of expenses for work for fiscal year 1899.*

For daily hand cleaning of paved streets and avenues.....	\$75, 000. 00
For machine cleaning streets (one, two, and three times per week).....	76, 000. 00
For cleaning improved alleys.....	15, 000. 00
For cleaning unimproved streets and alleys, including the cobble-paved streets.....	30, 000. 00
For 12 laborers on public dumps.....	5, 634. 00
For inspectors' horses.....	1, 565. 00
For livery of superintendent's horse.....	240. 00
For contingent expenses.....	200. 00
	<hr/>
	203, 639. 00
For snow and ice work, under act March 2, 1895-1897.....	30, 000. 00
For sprinkling urban and suburban streets and roads.....	7, 000. 00
Salaries:	
For 1 superintendent.....	2, 000. 00
For 1 chief clerk.....	1, 600. 00
For 1 clerk.....	1, 200. 00
For 1 chief inspector.....	1, 400. 00
For 3 inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	3, 600. 00
For 10 inspectors, at \$1,100 each.....	11, 000. 00
For 3 inspectors, at \$1,000 each.....	3, 000. 00
For 1 foreman public dumps.....	900. 00
For 1 messenger and driver.....	600. 00
	<hr/>
Total of estimate.....	265, 939. 00

In submitting the following estimates of expense for this department for the ensuing fiscal year, it is proper that I give as briefly as possible such reasons as in my opinion seem to justify the increased amount asked for over that appropriated for present fiscal year. Total amount asked for, for 1899, including salaries, \$265,939; the amount appropriated for 1898, including salaries, was \$164,000; amount of increase asked for, \$101,939. The amount apparently available for cleaning paved streets and avenues during present fiscal year is about \$99,000; I estimate for 1899, \$151,000, an increase of \$52,000. I deem this a reasonable increase in view of several facts:

First. That the streets and avenues of the city should be cleaned more frequently than we are now able to do with the limited means at our disposal. Fully one-third of the paved area can be cleaned only once per week, which is too great a proportion to be left in that condition. Not a street in the city should be cleaned less than twice per week. The two systems of cleaning the public streets, viz, hand and machine, are now on trial in this city for the first time. That the hand cleaning is much superior to that done by sweeping machines in many

respects is most apparent, and has been quickly appreciated by both the press and public, so much so that urgent demands have already been made to have the former system extended; but this can not now be done, in view of the limited means at the disposal of this department. Among the many advantages of hand cleaning may be mentioned, first, that the work being done during daylight can be better done; second, is almost noiseless and creates but little or no dust; third, that under the present system, the dirt being gathered in bags and carried to the dumps before emptying, no dust or noise is made in the removal from the street; fourth, the stores, dwellings, and passers on the streets are not inconvenienced in any way; fifth, the doors and windows may be left open and the fresh air enjoyed during the heated term without danger from the clouds of dust experienced when the sweeping machine passes; sixth, neither are the streets flooded with water, making them slippery and unsafe for travel, either on foot or by vehicle.

A further consideration, and to my mind one of the most important things that should commend this system to both the legislative branches and to the public, is that it necessarily gives a larger number of individuals a chance to secure a means of livelihood. That it costs more to clean streets in this way is admitted. Suppose it does; is it not better to afford the deserving poor an opportunity to earn a living for themselves and those dependent upon them in this way than to be called upon to care for them through both public and private charity? Work makes a better class of citizens. It is work that is needed, and not charity. I have said that it costs more to hand clean than to machine sweep. Apparently it does when the figures are compared, but in the end I am inclined to think it does not, for the reason that public and private means would be called upon to aid fewer cases of destitution. With work afforded, petty crime diminishes; hence less cost to the public in the detection, arrest, and punishment of offenders, so that, in my opinion, the extra cost is eventually saved and you have a better, happier, and more contented class of citizens. Under the appropriation for 1898, about \$32,000 was set aside for hand cleaning a portion of the improved streets and avenues. With that amount, it was estimated that about 400,000 square yards per day could be swept for two hundred and sixty days, which is now being done. For 1899 I ask for this class of work \$75,000, proposing to sweep 800,000 square yards daily for two hundred and ninety days, making an aggregate of 232,000,000 square yards for the year, which at contract prices, viz, 32 cents per 1,000 square yards, would cost very near the amount asked for.

The streets now being daily hand cleaned are those upon which the greatest amount of traffic converges and are known as business streets, with the single exception of the ones bounding the Public Library, on Capitol Hill. There are, however, other streets that should be cleaned in this manner even now, and which I believe will have to be added to this class very shortly, such as K street from Ninth to Washington Circle; Connecticut avenue from K to Florida avenue; Pennsylvania avenue, Seventeenth to Rock Creek Bridge; Dupont and Scott circles; Sixteenth, K to Florida avenue; Seventeenth, New York avenue to I; E street, Fifth to Thirteenth; Eighth street, G to Mount Vernon Square; Seventh, Pennsylvania avenue to Mount Vernon Square; Pennsylvania avenue from Second to Eleventh street east; East Capitol street, Second to Eleventh; H street and Maryland avenue from First east to Fifteenth east, and North Capitol from D to M. There are others that should be added this year, but to sweep

even those cited would require the greater portion of the \$10,000 additional asked for this year and submitted with estimates for 1899, particularly so when it is now evident that this class of work can be conducted for about two hundred and ninety days in the year, instead of two hundred and sixty, the average for machine sweeping. The machine sweeping I propose to increase from 1,000,000 square yards per day as now done, to 1,150,000, costing at contract price $25\frac{3}{4}$ cents per 1,000 square yards, about \$76,000, sweeping only two hundred and sixty days, the average. Adding the proposed area of hand and machine cleaning together gives an aggregate of 1,950,000 square yards for daily cleaning, or in round numbers about three-fifths of the entire paved area (except cobble) of the city, estimating the total paved area to be 3,250,000 square yards. Total cost estimated at \$151,000 and swept as follows: 800,000 square yards daily, 1,400,000 square yards three times per week, 100,000 two times, and 800,000 once per week during two hundred and sixty days, or forty-three and one-third weeks. Total area swept under both systems, if work could be done during the estimated number of days, viz, two hundred and ninety and two hundred and sixty respectively, 531,000,000 square yards at a total cost of \$151,235.

As a matter of information, and which may be of some value in the future, I submit the following: If the estimate I have made as to the area of paved streets of the city (outside the cobble streets, now cleaned by labor gangs) is correct, viz, 3,250,000 square yards, the cost to hand clean, would be, if work was done during two hundred and ninety days of the year, and at present contract prices, about \$301,500. If two-thirds of the area was cleaned daily, the cost would be about \$201,066, and if the remaining one-third was swept three times per week at \$50,250, the total cost would be \$251,316. If only one-half of the city was cleaned daily, and the other half three times per week, the total cost would be \$206,125. If one-third of the city was cleaned daily, and the remaining two-thirds cleaned three times per week, the total cost would be about \$200,000. If one-fourth was cleaned daily, one-half cleaned three times per week, and one-fourth cleaned twice per week, the cost would be about \$175,837. One more step would bring the cost to the figures of my estimate for 1899, viz, \$151,000. I have no doubt many will think that the figures of my estimate for 1899 are sufficiently large, and that an appropriation for the amount estimated for this work a generous one, and so it would be, but it would still be \$25,000 short of what it actually should be. The sum decided upon should be \$175,000. Glance back to the statement of work proposed under that estimate. No street in the city (other than the cobble paved) would be swept less than twice per week by hand. If the public-spirited citizens of Washington (and their numbers are legion) will only think what a difference this increased cleaning would make in the health, comfort, and general appearance of the city, I am sure everyone would gladly aid, by every means in their power, the authorities in securing the means necessary to carry out the work indicated. No matter how stately the buildings may be that line a thoroughfare, how beautiful the thousands of trees may be that shade it, or how smooth the pavement, if it is not kept clean all the other beauties lose their attractiveness, and what would otherwise be a delight to the eye becomes offensive both to the resident and the "stranger within the gates."

To sweep the entire area of the city daily for 260 days at present contract prices—viz, $25\frac{3}{4}$ cents per 1,000 square yards—would cost \$217,000, or approximately \$83,713 less than hand cleaning; but it must be borne in mind that there is an estimated difference of 30 days

between the two systems—that is to say, that hand cleaning can be applied 290 days and the other but 260. The hand system is therefore entitled to a credit for those 30 days, which would amount to \$31,200. The actual difference, therefore, in favor of machine sweeping is but \$52,517. The cost of machine cleaning the other areas as given for hand cleaning diminishes proportionately. If the desire to furnish as much work as possible to the unemployed prevails (as it should), making them self-supporting citizens, the adoption of the hand system seems certain, as it would call for about 82 per cent more labor of all classes than the machine system. I estimate that the force required by the former, of all grades, for cleaning entire area would be about 575, and 316 for the latter—a difference of 259 persons, representing probably 1,294 others dependent upon their labor for support. To make it plain, one system would furnish the means of support for 2,875 persons and the other but 1,580.

If the area of sweeping was reduced, as a matter of course the force on either system would be cut down proportionately. In 1892 I submitted to the Hon. C. R. Breckinridge an estimate for cost of plant, with a view of the District doing this class of work directly (then based on machine sweeping). In my report to the Commissioners dated March 19, 1896, in response to letter of inquiry received from Hon. James McMillan, chairman Senate Committee on District of Columbia, and in my annual report for 1895-96, I took the ground that it would be better and just as cheap for the District to do this work itself. I have as yet seen no reason to change. I have devoted considerable space to the subject of street cleaning, as it is a most important one, and for the further reason that the two systems—hand and machine work—are on trial in the city for the first time, both using improved methods. It therefore seemed incumbent on me to enter into details as to area swept and cost of same, as well as to give some expression as to the merits of each system. I unhesitatingly pronounce in favor of the hand cleaning, for two reasons: It does better work and disturbs no one, and affords more work for willing hands.

The improved alleys of the city are increasing yearly, and for the work for 1899 I ask for \$15,000, being an increase of about \$3,000 over the estimated cost for present year. I ask the increase for the following reasons: First, that the area for cleaning increases yearly; second, that some of the alleys should be cleaned twice per week instead of once, as now scheduled; third, that next year the improved alleys in the suburbs should be added to the list. As it is now, only those within the city limits are swept. For the unimproved streets and alleys, including the cobble-paved streets, too rough for machine cleaning, I have, in submitting the estimate of cost for 1899 for this work, increased same by about \$12,000 over the amount set apart for present year. The present force should be strengthened fully one-half, as the force employed is totally inadequate to attend to the work as it should be. It now requires on an average about two weeks to get around a route. A trip should be made at least every ten days. If this class of streets and alleys are not frequently cleaned and the grass and weeds kept down, they offer concealment for all manner of filth. Frequently the men employed on this work have to quit for a term by reason of the stench that arises. If the drainage, such as it is, is not kept open, the surface sewage from the houses becomes stagnant, and is offensive as well as unhealthy. This service has and will have more suburban work to look after each year as well as additional streets and alleys in the city proper.

The work around the markets of the city is increasing and has been very heavy. For snow and ice work, I desire to say that heretofore what work of this character has been done has usually been at the expense of the street-sweeping fund, and that whenever any very heavy claim upon it has been made we have always been compelled to reduce the city sweepings during the following summer, just the very period when cleanliness was the most needed to maintain the public health. Under the act of March 2, 1895-1897, known as the snow and ice act, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are required to keep all the gutters of the city open 1-foot wide; also they must see that all the street crossings are kept free of snow and ice at least 10 feet wide. For this work there is appropriated the sum of \$1,000. Reflection will show how idle it is to suppose that the work, or hardly any part of it, can be done for the money. The very first snow of the season would exhaust the fund and find the work incomplete. There are at least 400 miles of gutters that would require opening and be kept open. The crossings, four at each street intersection, would seem to be another pretty large contract to enter upon; besides, horses and carts must be employed to cart away the snow and slush. If the law is to be made effective, I am certain that the estimate I have made for this work—viz, \$30,000—is a very moderate one, and even with that sum the exact letter of the law could not be complied with. Of course much would depend on the weather conditions of the winter of 1898-99, but there should be that much money to draw upon. If made a special appropriation, it could be only expended for that purpose alone.

For sprinkling purposes I have asked for a special and separate appropriation. I estimate that \$7,000 will be sufficient. That the unimproved streets of the city should be sprinkled at public expense seems reasonable. It is on this class of streets that many of the poorer class reside, and as they are compelled to remain there the year round it would be a great relief to them could the clouds of dust be kept from invading their homes and the heated atmosphere cooled to some extent by thorough daily sprinkling during the summer months. The suburban streets and roads, while generally not thickly settled upon, also need sprinkling during the summer, in order that those forced to traverse them on business and those driving for health and pleasure could do so in some degree of comfort. I ask this as a special appropriation, in order that whatever may be hereafter expended on this work may not have to be drawn from the fund for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets and roads, as has been customary. In arriving at my estimate of \$7,000 I have based the same upon the comparative cost with work of this kind heretofore done. I also divided the amount as follows: \$4,000 for city streets and \$3,000 for suburban streets and roads.

SALARIES.

I respectfully submit that the salary paid the superintendent of the service, in view of the responsibilities that rest upon him, is not what it should be, and that it should be at least \$2,000, and if a capable man, he will earn every cent of it. The assistant clerk, now receiving \$900, should, in consideration of the class of work that he has to do, receive \$1,200. The chief inspector on street work should receive at least \$1,400 per annum, particularly so as his future duties will be largely increased and other branches be placed under his supervision, for the proper conduct of which he will be held responsible and upon which he will have to report.

There are at present carried on the annual roll three assistant inspectors. I respectfully recommend that hereafter they be known as inspectors and rated at \$1,000 each, in place of \$800 as now paid.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

I most respectfully call attention to the laborers employed on the public dumps and the propriety of making them annual employees. The very nature of their work requires them to be on duty every day in the year, except Sundays. The present pay amounts to \$39.12½ per month, or \$469.50 per annum. I suggest that they be made annual, and rate of pay fixed at \$40 per month, or \$480 per annum.

There have been placed on several of the public streets waste-paper boxes to the number of thirty. That this number should be increased is made manifest not only from the fact that they are a convenience and are used freely, but there have been many requests made for boxes to be placed in other localities. That these boxes materially aid in keeping much paper, fruit peelings, etc., from being cast on the street is evident. I recommend that at least one hundred more be purchased and placed at suitable points.

I respectfully call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that daily violations of the police regulations occur in all parts of the city that I think might be in a measure prevented, as I believe that much of it arises from ignorance of the law. I refer in this instance to the almost universal practice of sweeping all manner of litter, paper, etc., into the streets from stores, dwellings, etc. In aid of the police regulations, why could not a suitable card be prepared covering this and other needed information, say sanitary rules, etc., and distributed and tacked up for the guidance and information of all on this subject?

There is a police regulation against droppings from carts, wagons, or other vehicles on public streets, yet the regulation is violated every day. The vehicles are defective, they are overloaded, etc. Why not prescribe that all vehicles hauling any loose material shall be close and tight, that the sideboards and end gates shall all be of the same height, that no loose material shall be loaded on same to a height greater than the sideboards or end gates; that all vehicles hauling any loose material, such as ashes, paper, etc., that shall be likely to be blown onto the street or upon the passer-by, be required to use a canvas or other cover to prevent same? My suggestions are offered with a view to prevent the infraction of existing regulations. As it is, it is hard to detect the person who has violated in these respects the regulations now existing, but if every vehicle engaged in such hauling—violated the regulations as stated—were detected, that fact alone would be sufficient for arrest and punishment. Other cities insist on these rules, why not Washington? Why should not all fruit stands, whether portable or otherwise, be required to provide boxes into which they or their customers be required to deposit any refuse matter they may have, to be disposed of either by themselves, or when a street cart passes to be emptied therein to be taken to the dump? In closing this report I most sincerely thank all employees of the service for the faithful manner in which they have all discharged their several duties and the prompt aid they have always rendered me in discharging mine.

Very respectfully,

A. G. MCKENSIE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that I have measured and inspected 1,566,984 feet of lumber for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Respectfully submitted.

E. CHAMPLIN.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: The following is the amount of lumber measured by me for the year ending June 30, 1897:

Merchantable lumber.....	feet..	2,311,138
Condemned lumber.....	do...	120,130
Fees.....		\$505.10

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. Z. COLISON.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to state that as inspector and measurer of lumber for the fiscal year ending this date I have measured and inspected 1,927,836 feet.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. T. BALLARD.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report having inspected and measured for the year ending June 30, 1897—

2,620,093 feet of lumber, at 30 cents per M.....	\$786.02
Expenses	393.01
Net.....	393.01

Respectfully,

EDW. J. DAW, *Inspector.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I have inspected and measured for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, 3,037,163 feet of lumber.

Respectfully,

SAML. J. LOWRY, *Inspector.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF FIREWOOD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 20, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: I most respectfully report that I have inspected and measured in the Potomac district, for the year ending June 30, 1897, 18,879 $\frac{7}{8}$ cords of wood, and in the Georgetown district 938 $\frac{4}{8}$ cords of wood, making a total of 19,818 $\frac{3}{8}$ cords of wood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. O'MEARA,
Inspector and Measurer, Potomac District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: According to your circular letter of June 4 I have the honor to herewith inclose my report of the proceedings of my office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The prospects for the coming year are about as usual; nothing new has come up in my line. Wharf space is scarce in this section, which tends to make a limited business.

Statement of wood inspected and measured in Anacostia district from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Date.	Pine.	Oak.	Total.	Total cash, 9 cents per cord.
1896.	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	
July	589 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	606 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$54. 61
August	818	44	862	77. 58
September	264	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	420 $\frac{1}{2}$	37. 84
October	404	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	479 $\frac{3}{4}$	43. 18
November	489 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	579 $\frac{1}{4}$	52. 13
December	206 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	246 $\frac{3}{4}$	22. 21
1897.				
March	301 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	371 $\frac{3}{4}$	33. 46
April	661 $\frac{3}{4}$	164 $\frac{1}{4}$	826	74. 34
May	627 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	647 $\frac{1}{4}$	58. 25
June	279	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	303 $\frac{1}{2}$	37. 32
Total	4, 640 $\frac{1}{4}$	703 $\frac{1}{4}$	5, 343 $\frac{1}{2}$	480. 92

There was no wood measured or inspected during the months of January and February.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. EATON,
Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Anacostia District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1897.*

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your letter of June 4 I would state that owing to my recent appointment I have nothing to recommend in the nature of improvements, as the present system seems to be satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

WM. O. ORNDORFF,

Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Rock Creek District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR DISTRICT MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILITIA,
Washington, D. C., August 2, 1897.

SIRS: Under the provisions of section 58 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, "to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia," I have the honor to transmit the following estimate of the amount of money required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, to pay the expenses authorized by that act:

For rent, fuel, light, care, and repair of armories, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars.

In three years of earnest effort it has been found absolutely impossible to cover above items by the appropriation of \$14,000, and there has been a deficiency each year of several hundred dollars. The absolute "fixed charges," which can not be reduced, amount to about \$100 more than the appropriation and at least \$300 in necessary repairs. The trouble can be remedied without increasing the total appropriation for armories by reducing the regular appropriation "for lockers and furniture" \$400, and adding it to this item of appropriation.

For telephone service, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For lockers, furniture, and gymnastic apparatus for armories, eight hundred dollars.

If deemed absolutely necessary to provide the additional \$400 needed for "rent, fuel, light, care, and repair of armories," without increasing total appropriation, the \$400 can best be spared and transferred from this item.

For printing and stationery, four hundred and fifty dollars.

The increase of \$150 more than appropriation for last fiscal year is required for this year by reason of the necessity of printing the book of "Regulations" for distribution to the brigade.

For cleaning and repairing uniforms, arms, and equipments, and contingent expenses, three hundred dollars.

For custodian in charge of United States property and storerooms, nine hundred dollars.

For expenses of drills and parades, eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of rifle practice and matches, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For mess furniture and chests for dividing same into kits for transportation, eighteen hundred dollars.

For mess tents, eighteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of camp instruction, seven thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided, however, That if the Secretary of War finds it impracticable to allow the use of the military reservation at Fort Washington for holding the camp the appropriation shall be ten thousand dollars.*

For general incidental expenses of the service, three hundred dollars.

Respectfully, yours,

ALBERT ORDWAY,
Brigadier-General, District of Columbia Militia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.